

The Weekly Raleigh Register.

VOLUME LIV.

CITY OF RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY-MORNING, MARCH 9, 1853.

NO. 21.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY
SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
AT \$2.50 IN ADVANCE; OR \$3 AT THE END
OF THE YEAR.

"Pure are the plans of fair, delightful peace;
Unswayed by party rage, to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 5th, 1853.

We are requested to say that the members of Fire Company, No. 1, will meet at the Depot, at 3 o'clock P.M., on Thursday (Friday), for the purpose of receiving, and, afterwards, of exercising, the new Engine "Excelsior," just received from the Manufacturer, and destined for the protection of the City against Fire, &c.

There will also be a meeting of the members of Fire Company, No. 2, at 3 o'clock, this (Friday) afternoon, at the Court House, for the purpose of assisting in the reception, &c., of the new Engine "Excelsior."

THE INAUGURATION.

While this number of our paper is being issued, the great scene is being enacted. Power is passing from one hand to another, and a new Administration is assuming the reins of government.

It is a glorious commentary upon our institutions, that while millions of freemen opposed the election of the incoming authorities, all acquiescence in the will of the majority, and the new state of things is adopted peacefully and quietly. No array of armed men, no bristling of bayonets, no display of cannon, were necessary to this end. The ballot box did the work; and the plans and ideas of the past four years are subject to be upset as completely as if a change of public opinion had been wrought by bloodshed. So far from active opposition, now, even the bitterness of partisan strife, is almost forgotten, and we can look back with amazement at the extent to which party zeal was so recently carried in the country. Not that we did not most earnestly and ardently desire the elevation of the noble old chieftain for whom all our powers and sympathies were enlisted. Heaven forbid that we should retract one sentiment, or regret one act, expressed or done, during the late campaign. But thorough adversaries are triumphant, it is not less a matter of pride to the American people, that our victories are bloodless, and that a defeated administration can retire without disgrace, and a new one come in, without assuming too much of the pompous importance of the conqueror.

To Gen. Pierce, left to himself, we are ready to attribute every quality of patriotism, without having much faith in either his ability or his independence of character. We trust that his administration may be as distinguished as that of his predecessor, with the same eye to the glory of his Country, and the same indifference to the clamors of self-constituted guardians of the Nation's honor.

It is also to charge Raleigh or the Cape Fear region with opposing the connection with Danville, per se. Their opposition was against the policy of the whole scheme of internal improvement, matured, (or supposed to be) at the Session of 1848-49. It was then thought, and we do not believe any material change has taken place in public opinion, that North Carolina had been long enough tributary to other States; that she had sea-ports of her own to build up; and that she had the products to build them. Under that view, the Legislature granted a liberal charter to the Central Rail Road, which is now under a fair way to completion. Does any one suppose, that if a charter had been granted, at the same time, to connect the line from Charlotte to Danville, a single dollar of stock would have been taken from Salisbury and Goldsboro? Call it a selfish or narrow minded policy if you please, but the duty of the Legislature was to North Carolina. If she succeeded in building up her own towns, then Virginia might reap what she sowed. Some of our roads, already built and aided by Virginia, will always ensure to her benefit. But we speak of the Central Rail Road, which is a State work, and must work to the benefit of the State, at large, however any particular interest may suffer. There is no disposition that we know of, we repeat, to close the markets of the world to the Dan River region. But it is the duty of the State to see that, what is emphatically the great work, is completed first. There is no doubt that the Dan River Country is rich in resources, Mineral and Agricultural, far above many other portions of the State, but still we cannot consent even for its benefit, in the infancy of the Central Road, to see it tapped by the companies of Virginia. Such a connection, if made now, would be in bad faith, not only to our own Stockholders, but also to those in Petersburg and Norfolk, who have risked much in the reconstruction of the Raleigh and Gaston Road. That the Dan River country must soon have a communication to market by rail road, is certain, but let them urge the matter more temperately. There is certainly no disposition in the Legislature to stifle works projected and fostered by it, and certainly less to create rivals, which will destroy what it has already done.

The small of the "Spoils" has waked up the "Ex Charge" to Portugal again. He passed through this City, the present week, on his way to Washington. What is he after? We only hope that he may be sent out of the State. Any man, who would charge "bribery and corruption" upon HENRY CLAY, after his death, does not deserve to live in North Carolina.

LOOSE LEGISLATION.

The "Fayetteville Observer" makes some merited strictures upon the loose and imperfect manner in which much of the legislation, in this State, is effected. And after quoting several instances, and referring to one in particular, it proceeds to remark:

"But it was not of this law we meant now to speak. That only troubles us and the public about once a year, during 'the last 20 working days in July,' as the Revised Statute expresses it. It was about the law changing the time of holding the Superior Courts in this (the 5th) Judicial Circuit, that we desired to say a word. We learn that it is positively intended that this law shall be passed by the General Assembly. Members of the Assembly deny it, as we hear, and give the following statement about it: The bill passed the House of Commons with a provision that the Judge should be paid out of the State Treasury for holding Court a second week in New Hanover. When it reached the Senate, the Judge should be paid by the County Treasury of New Hanover. After which it is affirmed that the bill never went back to the Commons for concurrence in amendment, and of course the law is not passed."

We know not what would be the effect of the establishment of these facts—whether the law would thereby be nullified or not. It is undoubtedly a good and necessary law, and having the official signatures of the Speakers of the two Houses, and the Secretary of State, we will be assented to without a serious question. We allude to it only for the purpose of urging, as we have heretofore done, that some legal gentleman, the Attorney General or some other person, should be required, (and paid,) to examine, and lick into some sort of shape, every bill and amendment that comes before the Legislature.

Upon an examination of the Journals of the Legislature, at present in our possession, in the MSS., we find it, so far as the showing therein goes, to be actually the case, that the law in question never passed the General Assembly. On the afternoon of the 27th of December,—that being the last day of the Session,—it went to the Senate, in its original form, was there amended and passed through its several readings. It was then sent to the House for concurrence in the amendments of the Senate, but either never reached there, or was not taken up,—as upon the few remaining pages of the Journal of proceedings of either House, we find no mention of the matter! That it should have received the signatures of the Speakers, however, is not at all remarkable, considering the intense confusion that immediately preceded an adjournment of the Legislature.

THE THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

With the going out of the new Administration expires the Thirty-second Congress, leaving behind it, the "Washington Republic" well and justly remarks, a reputation which, we hope, no future Congress will emulate. Never before, in the history of legislation, have such large opportunities for usefulness been so miserably wasted. Never before have private rights been so recklessly and wantonly trifled with.—Its committees burdened with drawers full of unreported reports, and its tables groaning under piles of unfinished and unattended business, the Thirty-second Congress will be ever hereafter remembered for its admitted incapacity for business and its immense locofoco majorities.

The "Republic" remarks:

"The Democratic press have charged upon the Whigs a want of tact in administration.—Let us see how it goes with Democratic legislation."

A Democratic President of the Senate, Democratic committees, and a Democratic majority of more than two to one.

A Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives, Democratic committees, the most important numbering six Democrats to three Whigs, and a Democratic majority on the floor of fifty-two members—and no reports from committees for nine months, and for ten months barred out from the Speaker's table by the contrivance of a few factious members.

Is not this a pretty account to give of a legislative body? Does not a faithful responsibility rest somewhere? And where?

On the Democratic Speaker's committees, and members of the two Houses. No factious impediments to public business have in any instance been interposed by Whig members.—These have been raised by Democrats, and with the Democratic must rest the responsibility for the misconduct of its members.

Materials have been accumulating during the last two years that demonstrate how entirely incapable a Democratic majority is of wise and useful legislation. With a Democratic Executive in whom the people have expressed the most confident confidence in advance, it will be impossible to contrive and carry out any measures really beneficial, unless we can have a Whig majority and a Whig Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In all this, it may be well enough to observe, the "Republic" is corroborated and sustained by Mr. VENABLE.

A SENSIBLE CONCLUSION.

A Subscriber, writing to us from one of the Post Offices in this County, remarks: "I was so much mortified at the result of the Presidential Election, that I thought I would quit your paper and politics at the same moment; but, when the time, at which my subscription expired, arrived, I could not get my consent to dispend with the old family friend. So here, now, is the advance pay for two copies." That is the right spirit—a spirit worthy of all emulation!

FOR LIBERIA.

The Secretary of the American Colonization Society announces that preparations are making to start a vessel from Norfolk, Va., the first of May, with emigrants for Liberia. One hundred and seventy-eight persons have already applied for passage; of whom 114 are from Virginia, 52 from North Carolina, 6 from Kentucky, 3 from Massachusetts, 1 from Ohio, 1 from Pennsylvania and 1 from N. York. A fine large vessel will be chartered, affording the most ample accommodations for 250 passengers. Application for passage should be made immediately. The price of passage and six months' support in Liberia, is sixty dollars each one, for all who are able to pay. A free passage and six months' support will be given to all worthy persons who are unable to pay, and who come well recommended.

THE LOCOFOCO HEGIRA.

The following remarks from the "New Orleans Bulletin," under the above caption, are not at all inapplicable to the condition of things in this and other quarters of this State.—"We miss the light of familiar faces in many, many quarters. Hundreds have already fled, and hundreds more are departing, for that Mecca of office-seekers, that bootless, never-failing fountain, from which 'the spoils' flow all over the Union, that source of high political station, honor and emoluments, yeelpeth the city of Washington. Some have gone by rail, others by steamboat, and others again by sailing vessels; and we heard one good fellow say that if he didn't make 'a raise' very soon, he should attempt the journey by the sovereign people's line—that conveyance which is open to all—on foot! In Washington we were asked to be by the inauguration; and when we asked him if the Democratic Central Committee had passed favorably upon his claims, he shook his head so wisely and significantly that we didn't deem it necessary to urge any further questions. He will get to Washington, he will tarry there a little while, and he will finally depart, feeling just as satisfied as thousands and thousands have before him, under almost precisely similar circumstances. As a general thing, Washington bears a much brighter look upon approaching it, than upon the eve of departure! This is strange, but its truth will be verified by hundreds of North Carolinians, before the middle of May, we confidently venture the prediction!"

AGRICULTURE.

We invite attention to the "Act for the encouragement of Agriculture," &c., passed at the last Session of the Legislature, which we publish to-day, and which we hope and believe will do something for the improvement of that engaging pursuit in our State.

This act is similar to, though not so liberal in its provisions as, one passed by the Legislature of this State in 1822. That appropriated \$5000 a year, for a limited number of years, to be divided among the several Counties in the State, in proportion to their federal numbers,—to be given to those only which should form Agricultural Societies. To all Counties was given a sum equal to that which the members of their Societies raised among themselves, provided it did not exceed the sum to which their federal numbers entitled them. In addition to this, the sum of \$1000 was unconditionally appropriated to the then State Society, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of procuring rare seeds, printing, &c., &c. This timely liberality of the Legislature, our files of that day state, gave, so long as it continued to be exercised, a new life to the farming community, and Societies were formed in almost every portion of the State. When the fostering care of the State was, after the limitation, withdrawn, these Societies grew into a gradual desuetude. The following extract from the "Register," of May 30, 1823, will show the manner in which the Wake Agricultural Society, of which Moses Murdoch, Esq., was President, disposed of a portion of the bonus allowed it by the State, viz:—

"After offering the following premiums, amounting in the whole to \$144, the Society adjourned to meet again in this City at 10 o'clock, in the morning of the 4th of July, at Mrs. Decker's long room. It is to be hoped our countrymen will see their interest in this association, and generally attend."

PREMIUMS.

For the best Essay on the formation and application of Manures, and generally on all the means of procuring and improving the fertility of lands—a Silver Cup with suitable inscriptions, of the value of \$15

For the best piece of stout Cloth, half yard, of family manufacture, suitable for men's winter clothing, not less than 15 yards—\$15

For the best Cup of the value of \$5

For the best and cheapest method of enclosing lands—a Silver Cup of the value of \$10

For the best crop of Corn raised on five acres of improved land—a Cup of the value of \$15

Second best do \$10

For the best crop of Cotton do \$15

Second best do \$10

For the best pair of fat Cattle—a Cup of the value of \$15

For the best Bull do \$10

For the best Milch Cow do \$10

For the best pair of Woolen Stockings 5

For the best 2 pair of Voulten Stockings 2

For the best 2 pair of Cotton do 1

Second do 1

For the best 12 pounds of Butter 3

Second best do 1

For the best Cheese of 10 lb. weight, or over 2

Second best do 1

LETTER FROM BISHOP GREEN.

A letter from the Right Rev. W. M. Green, Bishop of the Diocese of Mississippi, has appeared in the papers, relative to the abandonment by Dr. Ives, of North Carolina, of his Episcopalate, and his submission to the Roman Catholic Church. Proceeding from one who has known Dr. Ives long and well, who spent twenty-nine years of his ministry in North Carolina, and who was for the greater period of that time in frequent and intimate association with him, the letter assigns what, in the writer's opinion, is the cause of a change of sentiment so remarkable. This cause Bishop Green finds in the influence of a mental excitement, which has produced "an unsettled condition of Bishop Ives' intellect, or rather of his moral judgement, and which has been a growing source of pain to his diocese for several years." Bishop Green himself states from his own personal observation, that he has not, for the last six years, regarded Bishop Ives as a responsible man, and further that, in saying this, he but repeats the admission virtually made by Bishop Ives himself, by his confidential physician and by his intimate friends. Extracts from those admissions, which we have already published, Bishop Green publishes in his letter.

The letter of Bishop Green makes public the further fact, that since the first of November last, Dr. Ives has drawn from his Diocese six months salary in advance to defray the expense of his trip to Europe; a fact, he says, which almost necessitates the conclusion of an infirm mind, since any other supposition is hardly consistent with personal honesty.

Bishop Green's letter, (we borrow here the language of a contemporary,) is couched "in language and terms which indicate the true spirit of charity towards one whom he regards as an erring brother."

DR. HAWKS AT NEW BERNE.

The Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D. was recently on a visit to New Berne, his native town, after an absence of seventeen years. A committee of citizens addressed him a letter, requesting the delivery of a Lecture by him on the subject of North Carolina; to which communication, the Doctor sent the following reply:

NEW BERNE, February 15th, 1853.

Messrs. John D. Whitford, Jacob Gooding, Geo. S. Attmore, John R. Donnell, James W. Bryan, Moses W. Jarvis, and other citizens of New Berne.

Gentlemen:—I acknowledge with a deeply grateful sense of your kindness the cordial welcome to my native town, contained in your note of this morning.

Devotedly attached, as I am, to North Carolina, I greatly enhance the pleasure of my visit to find that my countrymen, and particularly my townsmen, deem me worthy of their affection. It has been a long time since I have acted, that those among whom I was born should not have cause to be ashamed of me as a degenerate or unworthy son of our good old State; if I could bring to her no honor, I have felt that I might at least save her from some reproach.—This I have endeavored to do.

With your request to lecture, but my speech is unavoidably so short, that I am compelled to decline the honor to which you invite me. With sentiments of great personal respect for you individually, with warm affection for our dear old town, and with hearty prayer for the prosperity of our honest old State, I am, gentlemen,

Very gratefully and respectfully,
Your friend and countryman,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS.

LATE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Humboldt arrived at New York on Tuesday with Liverpool dates to the 16th ult. The weather throughout England was remarkably cold, with heavy snows and severe frosts.

At Liverpool a slight decline had taken place in the price of cotton, and the late advance in breadstuffs was barely maintained.

In Italy every thing is represented to be quiet. There was no outbreak except at Milan, where a riot was kept up for some days. The killed and the wounded numbered fifty persons. The finger-bells had been hanged.

The Legislative Chambers of France were opened on the 14th ultimo, at the Tuilleries, by the Emperor in person, who in his speech said that he had decided to reduce the army to 100,000 men, and to place the rest of the army in the hands of the National Guard.

In both Houses of the British Parliament, on the 14th inst., the members were addressed by the Government in reference to the incandescence of Sir Charles Wood, at Halifax, in which the conduct of Louis Napoleon was attacked. Sir Charles Wood, in reply, said that he had no intention to be personally offensive to the Emperor.

Mr. Golden called the attention of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to a letter in the London Times, written by the Earl of Edgemoor, in which he was said to have been a small affair. The Earl of Edgemoor, in reply, said that he had no intention to be personally offensive to the Emperor.

The steamer Queen Victoria, belonging to the Dublin Steam Packet Company, on her passage from Liverpool to Dublin, during a snow storm, struck on a rock north of Belfast, and was wrecked. Some of the passengers took to the boats and others endeavored to swim ashore. She had on board about one hundred persons, of whom the captain, second and third mates, and about fifty passengers were drowned.

AN ACT to Encourage Agriculture, Domestic Manufactures, and the Mechanic Arts.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be lawful for any number of persons, not less than ten, in any county in this State, to associate together and form a county society to encourage and promote agriculture, domestic manufactures, and the mechanic arts therein, and any such society, when organized according to the provisions of this act, shall have all the powers of a corporation or body politic, and may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, prosecute and defend to final judgment and execution, in any court of law or equity, or other tribunal having jurisdiction of the sum in dispute, and may purchase and hold all the real and personal estate, which shall be necessary to best promote the objects of said association, and which estate shall be exclusively devoted to such object.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted.

That such society shall be formed by written articles of association subscribed by the members thereof, specifying the objects of the association, and the condition on which the subscribers shall become members thereof, and the first meeting shall be notified and held in the manner prescribed in the articles of association. They may adopt a corporate name either in the original article of association, or by vote at the first meeting thereof, and may at such society shall be organized, and may at such meeting adopt a corporate seal, and alter the same at pleasure.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted.

That such societies, not exceeding one in each county, shall be organized by appointing a president, two vice presidents, secretary and treasurer, and such other officers as they may deem proper, to be chosen annually, and to hold their places until others are appointed.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted.

That when any such societies are organized as aforesaid, they shall have power to adopt all such by-laws, rules, and regulations as they shall judge necessary and expedient to promote the objects thereof, not inconsistent with the laws of this State or of the United States.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted.

That it shall be the duty of the secretary or clerk of such society, to keep full records of the proceedings of the same in book provided for that purpose, and such books may be read in evidence in any suit in which the said corporation is concerned.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted.

That, when it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the treasurer of this State, by the certificate, under seal, of the clerk of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, that any such society is duly organized in any county according to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the treasurer aforesaid, to pay annually to the treasurer of every such society so organized as aforesaid, or to his order, on application made for that purpose, the sum of fifty dollars: Provided, nevertheless, that no such society shall draw out of the treasury of the State as aforesaid, in any year, more than the sum of fifty dollars, and such sum shall be made further to appear to the satisfaction of the treasurer thereof, that there shall have been subscribed and paid into the treasury of such society, for the sole use and benefit thereof, for the year in question, the like sum of fifty dollars.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted.

That all moneys so subscribed, as well as that received from the State treasury as herein provided, shall, after paying the necessary incidental expenses of such society, respectively, be annually paid out for premiums awarded by such societies, in such sums and in such way and manner as they severally, under their by-laws, rules and regulations, shall direct, on such live animals, articles of agriculture, and agricultural implements and tools, domestic manufactures, mechanical implements and tools, domestic manufactures, mechanical implements and tools, and on such experiments, discoveries, or attainments in scientific or practical agriculture, as are made within the county where such societies are respectively organized.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted.

That each agricultural society, entitled to receive money from the State treasury, shall, through its treasurer, transmit to the Treasurer of the State, in the month of November before, a statement of the moneys received from the State treasury for the preceding year, a statement of the expenditures of all moneys, and the number of the members of said society.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted.

That each agricultural society, receiving money from the State as aforesaid, shall, in each year, publish at their own expense a full statement of their expenditures, in at least one newspaper published in this State; and evidence that the requirements of this act have been complied with, shall be furnished to the State treasurer, before he shall pay over to such society the said sum of fifty dollars for the benefit of such society for the next year.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted.

That the concluding Presidential Reception of the season, on Friday evening, was so numerously attended that the visitors must have amounted to several thousands. Never, we presume, has a Congress of sovereigns honored a Chief Magistrate and his family with a more hearty acknowledgment of true esteem than did the company of Friday evening Mr. Fillmore and his household. Ladies of all ranks and gentlemen of all parties were there, patiently awaiting their turn amidst the dense throng to signify their good feeling for the President and receive from him in return the general and polished response of friendly regard and good wishes. Certainly, if the popularity of the occasion gave one hardly "ample room and verge enough" for complete comfort, full recompense was accorded in the array of beauty, fashion, sprightliness, and brilliancy that abounded there.—*Intel. Monday last.*

MARRIED.

On Sabbath evening, February 27, at St. Paul's church, in the City of Washington, by the Rev. Supt. PRYX, Hon. JOHN J. CRIT TENDEN, Attorney General of the United States, to Mrs. ELIZABETH ASHLEY, of St. Louis, Missouri.

On the 26th January, by Rev. Ira T. Wyche,

Dr. John R. Marable, of Halifax, Va., to Miss Mary E. Barnett, daughter of Mr. John Barnett, Sr., of Person County, N. C.

At Meathville, on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., by the Rev. George A. T. Whitaker,

Dr. Thos. Davis, of Franklin Co. to Miss Mary E. Barnett, daughter of the late Jas. W. Batchelor, Esq.

William H. Jones,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston, and Wake.

March 4, 1853.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

MARCH 2nd, 1853.

DEAREST CARRIE:—A thousand thanks for your dear letter, which, you see, I sit down to answer by the return mail, according to agreement. Since my letter of last Monday, I don't think anything very particular has occurred, except that brother Tom's dog Rattler liked to have us up my fortress-shell kitchen, and frightened me almost to death. I had a good cry over it. Next time Rattler comes to me for a bone, I'll fix him, and if you'll believe me, brother Tom stood by and laughed. I told him I'd tell you of him.

Oh! Carrie, have you seen the March No. of the University Magazine? But, of course you have by this time, and I know just how the girls sat round and screamed over it. I only wish I had been with you. I have got my numbers for the last year bound, and I was looking over it last night, and I declare I don't believe there's one number that hasn't something of interest or value in it. The very first number began it, and here's the old theme in the last. And whether they start to write about us or not, it may be something very deep about Political Economy, but as sure as fate, they'll drag us in before they are through. Carrie, you may depend upon it, that we are in it in one way or another. If they are not, I'll give you.

Of course, you all read "Hortense" the first thing. Do you think any Hortense wrote it?—For my part, I should say with Sir Hugh Evans—"I spy a great pearl under her muffler."—And I like not when a "cuman has a pearl." And I like not when a "cuman has a pearl." And I like not when a "cuman has a pearl."

Particular news reformation this time? Have you girls found out? I was in hopes from the way "Hortense" began, that she (I beg her pardon) he was about to stand up for us, and prove that we have a right to cut our sleeves and curl our hair just as we please; but such a heart!

I did you notice that "Sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you all agreed with—that school-girls ought not to be "sympathies" (the title of one of our old school-circulars, and got his head so bewildered with "wisdom and silk" and "jargon" he forgot what he was going to say. I do believe, and fell to telling us how we ought to raise our families! Good gracious! he's a long-sighted youth, isn't he, if nothing else. One thing, I'll bet you