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No. 35

THOMAS J. LEMAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

TERMS.

Subscription, three dollars per annum—half in advance.
Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the usual amount of the year's subscription in advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For every square (not exceeding 16 lines) in size type first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion, twenty cents.
Advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent higher, and a deduction of 25 per cent will be made from the regular price for advertisements by the year.
Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

THE CHRISTIAN SUN.

The above indicates the time of a monthly periodical, to be published under the control of the Southern Christian Publishing Committee, as soon as an adequate amount of patronage shall be procured. It is designed to make this sheet the vehicle of religious intelligence exclusively, and a means by which that portion of the Church of Christ, which is denominated the CHRISTIAN CHURCH, may exhibit their views before the world, of the prominent doctrines of the Bible, the organization of the Church, and its true and correct discipline. The evils of sectarianism and dissension will likewise be brought under review, and the proper remedies be attempted to be applied. No favor will be shown to that disorganizing demon party spirit. The Christian's proper standard will be set forth in bold relief, as a rallying point for all true Protestants. The Sun's claims as being exclusively the Head of the Church, will be defended and maintained, and he will be held forth in all the energy and simplicity of divine revelation. A place will likewise be afforded for an account of religious revivals, minutes of conferences, and such like matters. The Sun will be published on a large medium sheet, in newspaper form, on the first day of each month at one dollar per annum, payable always in advance. The place of publication will be stated by the Committee of which notice shall be given to subscribers in the first number. On the receipt of the first number by the subscribers, the yearly subscription will be considered as due.

Elder DANIEL W. KERN, of JUNO, N. C., having been selected by the Committee as Editor, communications should be directed to him, Post Master at Juno, Orange county, N. C.
Aug. 17, 1842.

N. B. We hope our friends will send on their names immediately. We claim nothing from them until we send the first number, and not much then. Do not be alarmed at hard times. Let us all get better and do better, and then times will be better. Our paper is designed to effect general good—therefore we hope to have general patronage. Ministers of every name are requested to aid us by their communications on the subject of a general Christian union, &c. A FRIEND.

McILWAINE, BROWNLEY & CO.

HAVE on hand and are now receiving their FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES—such as extensive and well assorted. They will sell low for cash, or to respectable customers on the usual credit. Their stock consists in part of 164 lbs Sugar—St. Croix, P. Rio, Cuba, Muscovado, New Orleans and extra C. U. S. 15000 lbs. Leaf and Lump Sugars—all kinds. 750 bags Coffee—Rio, Laguayra, Cuba, Java, Porto Rico, &c. 1700 sides Sole Leather, various qualities. 100 dozen Upper Leather—Calf, Kip, Sheep, Lining and Binding Skins. 500 pieces Cotton, Bagging and Burlaps, from 2 1/2 lb. to 2 1/2 lb. 450 extra Bale Rope, various kinds. 1800 lbs Shoe Thread—brown, bleached, black, &c. 1500 lbs Twine—sewing, seine, wrapping, &c. 2000 reams Wrapping, Writing and Letter Paper. 2000 coils Cord, Nails and Heads. 25000 lbs good Western Bacon Sides. 25000 lbs Castings, a very general assortment. 150 TONNAGE pounds Iron—Sweden and English. Bat, round and square bands, Hoops, Nails, and Spikes—Red, White, &c. 5000 lbs Steel—German, English and American. Blister Cast, Shear, Spring, &c. 300 boxes Soap and Candles. 10000 sacks Liverpool—fine and Ground Alum Salt. 50 1/2 casks and boxes Imperial, Gun-Powder. Y. H. Hens and Pouching Teas—part very superior. Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Indigo, Madder, White Lead, Soda, Salt Peter, Alum, Brimstone, Coppper, Salt, Saltpetre, and Bottles. Glass and Patent Glass; Bar Lead. Gun Power in Kegs and Cans. Cast Skirting and Harness Leather. Trace Chains, Chains, Halters, Seives. Iron Collars, Padlocks. Spanish and Shaker Axes. Horse Ironed Lugs and Pads. Farming and Spinning Saws. American and Spanish Axes. Family and Superfine Flour. Rice, Mustard, Window Glass. Cheesing Tallow at various brands. Red Cards—Hemp, Cotton and Manila. Ploughing, Grindstones. Lemon Syrup, Fig Biscuits, Putty. Sarsaparilla, Ink and Ink-Powder. Cotton Yarn, and Sewing. Hacking, H. W. S. S. C. Cotton and Wool Cards (gentle White—Marianne), Coffee Mills Feathers, &c. &c. We are prepared to receive and for and goods consigned to our charge, and our usual attention will be devoted to all PRODUCE sent to us for sale. Mel, B. & Co. Aug 27 21-4w



AGRICULTURAL.

From the Greenville Mountaineer.

THE FARMER.

Why is it that Agricultural papers do not prosper generally in the Southern as they do in the Northern States? Is it because they are conducted by gentlemen of less ability or of less moral worth, or is it because the farmers of the South are too poor to support the press? Not one of those objects can be urged in truth, and yet many useful papers devoted to agriculture have been discontinued in the South for want of patronage. Such a state of things is anything else but creditable to our country, and we trust the blot will shortly be expunged. In a former communication we gave it as our opinion that the farmer should be a reading man, and the more minutely we examine this point the more thoroughly are we convinced of its correctness. The farmer should not only read Agricultural, but political papers; for surely no one is more interested in the perpetuity of our free institutions than he is. We do not think, however, that he should permit his mind to be come so absorbed in politics as to cause him to abandon, or even neglect, his daily avocations. While it is true that a very large number of farmers support the press with liberal hands and cheerful hearts, it is equally true that many of them never contribute a cent to this desirable object. We are personally acquainted with farmers worth from 25 to 30 thousand dollars, clear of debt, who never read a newspaper of any kind, unless it is a borrowed one. Ask such persons why they do not subscribe to a newspaper, or purchase good books, and they will tell you that they have no time to read. They might with as much propriety say that they had no time to eat or sleep, for there is no one who does not have hours of leisure that might be profitably employed in the acquisition of useful knowledge.—One is ready, however, to excuse himself on the ground of not having received a liberal education in his youth; but this we consider a poor apology for remaining in ignorance, when it is completely in the power of almost every one to improve their minds to some extent; and this becomes the imperative duty of all, from the fact that both moral and intellectual culture are conducive to earthly prosperity and happiness. Man, as a reflecting and rational being, ought to exercise his mind as well as his feet and hands. We have long been of opinion that Agriculture should be taught in our Schools, theoretically if not practically. When the King of Sparta was asked "what things he thought most proper for boys to learn?" answered "those things which they expect to do when they are men." Sparta had a wise King, and well had he studied the education of her youth. The whole range of education he embraced in one sentence. The advice was full of wisdom and good common sense. But the young farmer in America, has not taken this advice. While receiving his education, he has learned nothing of his profession! No! Where is there a school that teaches Agriculture? If any, they are like Angel's visit, "few and far between." What profession so difficult as that which works with breathing, changing nature! How well should the farmer understand every plant, and shrub, and grass, and grain and flower, that blooms or ripens in his field? "Nature is struggling with all her energies to feed and bless the human race; and to aid her is the work of farmer. But he will be a poor help if he does not understand her mode of operation." We trust that the prejudice against book learning with some farmers will shortly be discarded, and our whole rural population will rise rapidly to better method and a more comfortable state of life, while a proper study of their own profession would greatly improve their facilities, and make them more and more capable of all other knowledge. It is not because the farmer has to labor physically that he is less respected and less influential in many instances than other classes, but it is because he is to often less intelligent, and consequently not so useful. Then let the rudiments of Agriculture be taught in our Schools; let those who desire to elevate the mental condition of farmers generally, unite their efforts now; let it no longer be said that the Schools of our country do not teach the elements of Agriculture, which is the noblest employment of man.

"A Tariff 25 per cent or HIGHER."

[Enquirer.]

When the Enquirer proclaimed its advocacy of a Tariff of this kind, and followed it up with a strong argument in favor of Protection, great was the astonishment throughout the Locooco world. The party had only a few weeks before received general orders to hold meetings in every county and raise the banner of Free Trade. Prompt to obey, they set to work forthwith. Meetings were held in several counties, and others were in preparation—when lo! the word came, give up Free Trade and go for a "Tariff 25 per cent or HIGHER!" Some of the Locos were struck dumb with amazement—others wondered and grumbled: "25 per cent or HIGHER!"

—why that is a bigger Tariff than the Federal Tariff Whigs ever went for—25 per cent, or higher!—there is no limit to it—it may go up to a hundred! But we must obey orders—call a halt upon the Free Trade meeting and wait for further orders!"

The danger of Free Trade has passed over—the old intriguer is caught in his own trap—and now he cries out "Repeat! Repeat!" He forgets that the "bill of abominations" could not have passed the House of Representatives—but for the 20 Locooco votes, it received—nor the Senate—but for the votes of Mr. Buchanan—one of the Locooco aspirants for the Presidency.—Mr. Silas Wright, Mr. Van Buren's confidential agent, and two other Locos—Nor can it become a law without the signature of a Locooco President. Will he repeat an act of his own friends? Why put it upon the statute book? Why write to the "Guard" to have it signed by all means? Why such a useless waste of hypocrisy? And that too after pledging himself, if the "infatuated Whigs", would consent to drop Distribution, he would go for a "Tariff 25 per cent or HIGHER!"

Let the Free Trade Meetings be resumed, and the Humbug proceed.—R. Whig

Anecdote of La Fayette.—Mr. Allison in his History of Europe, relates the following anecdote of La Fayette on the authority of Dugald Stewart who was present on this occasion:

The National Guard of Paris, 30,000 strong under the command of La Fayette, was capable of being increased by beat of drum, to double that number, all in the highest state of discipline and equipment. But, as usually happens, where officers owe their appointment to the privates, his authority disappeared when his commands ran counter to the wishes of his inferiors. On one occasion he resigned the command, and entered an evening party in the dress of the privates.

"What General!" exclaimed the guests; "we thought you were commander of the National Guard."

"Oh!" said he "I was tired of obeying, and therefore entered the ranks of the privates."

MEXICO AND TEXAS.
Galveston papers have been received at New Orleans to the 6th instant.

The Houston papers give the particulars in relation to a projected campaign across the Rio Grande authorized by the Executive. The services of the thirteen hundred men are to be received—they are to elect their own officers—and have permission to levy contributions, upon the Mexican towns for their support. Washington, Montgomery, Fayette, and Bastrop counties, are authorized to furnish, each, 132 men; and Brazoria, Austin, Fort Bend, Harris, Robertson, Milam, Gonzales, Jackson, Victoria, and Ward, 66 men each.

The Piracy ad—
After the above was in type, we met a gentleman who had received a letter from Galveston, informing him—on the authority of Col. Cooke—that every merchant vessel in the port of Vera Cruz, some fifteen or twenty, had been pressed to convey Mexican troops to the number of 7000 to Yucatan—as was said, but it is surmised their destination is the city of Galveston.—If this is so, and we cannot doubt it a serious "flare up" may be soon looked for.

CONGRESS—THE PROTEST.
Immediately after the Protest was read in the House Monday, Mr. ADAMS asked and obtained the floor for a minute. He spoke of an apparent expectation that he would offer some measure suitable for the occasion, but he said he felt no obligation to propose such measure. For the writing of the report, against which such a multitude of protests had been sent to the House, to the world, to posterity, and he held himself responsible to the President also—the President should hear from him elsewhere than here on the subject. (Some laughter and cries of "hear that! will he fight him?") Mr. A. said from considerations of delicacy he was the last man who should propose any measure under the circumstances.

Mr. B. then alluded to the course of the Senate in 1834, in adopting certain resolutions condemning the removal of the deposits, which drew forth the memorable protest of General Jackson, against the right of the Senate to express any opinion censuring his public course. What made the case stronger than the present, said Mr. B., the Senate constituted the jury by whom the President was to be tried. After a long and powerful debate, the three following resolutions were adopted.

"1. Resolved, That while the Senate is and ever will be ready to receive from the President all such messages and communications as the Constitution and laws and the usual course of business authorize him to transmit to it, yet it cannot recognize any right in him to make a formal protest against votes and proceedings of the Senate, declaring such votes and proceedings to be illegal and unconstitutional, and requesting the Senate to enter such protest on its Journal.

2. Resolved, That the aforesaid protest is a breach of the privileges of the Senate, and that it be not entered on the Journal.

3. Resolved, that the President of the United States has no right to send a protest to the Senate against any of its proceedings.

In behalf of these three resolutions were the votes of John Tyler, and of Daniel Webster, now his Prime Minister.

Mr. Botts then quoted and adopted several extracts from Mr. Webster's speech on Jackson's protest, which he said, was entirely applicable to the case now before the House: [We quote a portion only of the extracts.]

"Mr. President, I know not who wrote this protest, but I confess I am astonished, truly astonished, as well at the want of knowledge which it displays of constitutional law, as at the high and dangerous pretensions which it puts forth. Neither branch of the Legislature can express censure upon the President's conduct! Suppose, sir, that we should see him enlisting troops, and raising an army; can we say nothing and do nothing? Suppose he were to declare war against a foreign Power, and put the army and fleet in action; are we still to be silent? Suppose we should see him borrowing money on the credit of the United States; are we yet to wait for impeachment? Indeed, sir, in regard to this borrowing money on the credit of the United States, I wish to call the attention of the Senate not only to what might happen, but to what has actually happened. We are informed that the Post Office Department, a department over which the President claims the same control as over the rest, has actually borrowed near half a million of money on the credit of the United States."

[Nor do I know, said Mr. Botts, who wrote this. I am very sure John Tyler never did. (A voice, "These words are not there, are they your own.")—Yes, the words are just as I have read them.—A laugh.]

The protest, as I have already said, contends that neither the Senate nor the House of Representatives can express its opinions on the conduct of the President, except in some form connected with impeachment. So that if the power of impeachment did not exist, these two Houses, though they be representative bodies, though one of them be filled by the immediate Representatives of the People, though they be constituted like other popular and representative bodies, could not utter a syllable, although they saw the executive either trampling on their own rights and privileges, or grasping at absolute authority and dominion over the liberties of the country! Sir, I hardly know how to speak of such claims of impunity for Executive encroachment. I am amazed that any American citizen should draw up a paper containing such lofty pretensions; pretensions which would have been met with scorn, in England, at any time since the revolution of 1688. A man who should stand up, in either House of the British Parliament, to maintain that the House could not, by vote or resolution, maintain its own rights and privileges, would make even the tory benches hang their heads for very shame. There was, indeed, a time when such proceedings were not allowed. Some of the kings of the Stuart race would not tolerate them. A signal instance of royal displeasure with the proceedings of Parliament occurred in the latter part of the reign of James the First.—The House of Commons had spoken, on some occasion, of its own undoubted rights and privileges. The King thereupon sent them a letter, declaring that he would not allow that they had any undoubted rights; but that what they enjoyed they might still hold by his own royal grace and permission. Sir Edward Coke and Mr. Granville were not satisfied with this title to their privileges; and, under their lead, the House entered on its journals a resolution asserting its privileges, as its own undoubted right, and manifesting a determination to maintain them as such. This, says the historian, so enraged his majesty that he sent for the journal, had it brought into the council, and there, in the presence of his lords and great officers of state, tore out the offensive resolution with his own royal hand.—He then dissolved Parliament, and sent its most refractory members to the Tower. I have no fear, certainly, sir, that this English example will be followed, on this occasion, to its full extent, nor would I insinuate that anything outrageous has been thought of, or intended, except outrageous pretensions; but such pretensions I must impute to the author of this protest, whoever that author be.

"When this and the other House shall lose the freedom of speech and debate when they shall surrender the rights of a body and freely consenting all important measures of the Executive; when they shall not be allowed to maintain their own authority and their own privileges, by vote, declaration, or resolution, they will then be no longer free Representatives of a free people, but slaves themselves, and fit instruments to make slaves of others."

The protest, Mr. President, concedes what it doubtless regards as a liberal right of discussion to the People themselves. But its language, even in acknowledging this right of the People to discuss the conduct of their servants, is qualified and peculiar. The free people of the United States, it declares, have an undoubted right to discuss the official conduct of the President, in such language and form as they may think proper, subject only to the restraints of truth and justice. But then who is to be the judge of this truth and justice? Are the people to judge for themselves, or are others to judge for them? The protest is here speaking of political rights, and not moral rights; and, if restraints are imposed on political rights, it must follow of course, that others are to decide, whenever the case arises, whether these restraints have been violated. It is strange that the writer of the protest did not perceive that by using this language, he was putting the President into a direct avowal of the doctrines of 1798. The text of the protest and the text of the obnoxious act of that year are nearly identical.

"But sir, if the People have a right to discuss the official conduct of the Executive, so have their Representatives. We have been taught to regard a Representative of the People as a sentinel on the watch-tower of liberty. Is he to be blind, though visible danger approaches? Is he to be deaf, though sounds of peril fill the air? Is he to be dumb, while a thousand duties impel him to raise the cry of alarm? Is he not, rather to rat in the lowest whisper which breathes intention or purpose of encroachment on the public liberties, and to give his voice breath and utterance at the first appearance of danger? Is not his eye to traverse the whole horizon, with the keen and eager vision of an unhooded hawk, detecting, through all disguises, every enemy advancing, in any form, towards the citadel which he guards? Sir, this watchfulness for public liberty, this duty of foreseeing danger and proclaiming it, this promptitude and boldness in resisting attacks on the Constitution from any quarter, this defence of established landmarks, this fearless resistance of whatever would transcend or remove them, all belong to the representative character, are interwoven with its very nature, and of which it cannot be deprived without converting an active, intelligent, faithful agent of the People into an un-existing and passive instrument of power. A representative body which gives up these rights and duties, gives itself up. It is a representative body no longer. It has broken the tie between itself and its constituents, and henceforth is fit only to be regarded as an inert, self-sacrificed mass, from which all appropriate principle of vitality has departed forever."

Mr. B. forbore to add a word of his own. He then offered the three resolutions above quoted, which he said were adopted by the recorded votes of John Tyler, when another daring President had sent his protest to the Senate. These he presented now for the adoption of the House, with the following in addition.

"4. Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to retain the Message and Protest to its author. [A voice, "Who is its author? (A laugh.) You have just said you do not know.]

Mr. Botts—The message is signed and therefore has an ostensible author. As I have read only the recorded opinions of Mr. Tyler himself, and as every man is responsible for his deliberate solemn public acts, the last resolution seems but a just consequence of those which precede it.

I demand the previous question. [Cries of "No, no," "Crucel," "Shameful," &c.]

Mr. B. persisted—he was the last man to make a speech and move the previous question; but he had made none—he had only read the Journal of the Senate proceedings on a similar proposition.

Mr. Wise challenged the gentleman to withdraw the demand.

Mr. Botts—no challenge, threat, or bravado from that gentleman will induce me to withdraw it.

The vote on the previous question showed there was no quorum—a call of the House was moved; but a quorum appearing the demand for the previous question was seconded.

Mr. Proffit moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

The Speaker said the motion, if it prevailed, would carry the message of the President with it.

Mr. Proffit said he did not care what it would carry with it.

The question was taken, and the motion to lay the resolution on the table was rejected.

Mr. Irwin moved the House adjourn—negatively.

The three first resolutions were then adopted—the first by 87 to 46—the second by 86 to 48—the third by 86 to 59.

The fourth resolution, to return the Protest by the Clerk, came up.

Mr. Botts said some of his friends had expressed a desire that he should withdraw this resolution. He did not know

whether it was in his power to do so. The Speaker said, only by general consent.

Mr. Wise objected.

Mr. Botts said, very well. For his own part, he preferred this resolution to all the others.

[Several voices, "So do I."] Mr. Adams asked to be excused from voting on consideration of personal delicacy, both as respected the President of the United States and himself.

But the House would not excuse him. Mr. Wise asked to be excused from voting; not that he had any personal objection to voting, but he had great regard for the Clerk of the House, and who might possibly fall into the hands of Jim Wilkins, the President's butler. [Hearty laughter.]

[A voice, "Never mind; we'll take care of him."] Mr. Wise withdrew his motion. The resolution was then rejected, 62 to 69.

Mr. J. C. Clark moved to reconsider the vote on the three resolutions adopted—the House refused to reconsider, and thus ended the proceedings on the Protest.

THE MERMAID.
As we expected they are making money by exhibiting the Mermaid in New York. At first we heard of it in Philadelphia—the proprietor of it emerged suddenly with the strange animal in his trunk, having brought it from the East Indies, where it was captured, to Carolina or thereabouts; and then across the Mexican Territory to the U. States. It was exhibited to a few persons as a matter of especial favor, and among them an Editor or two of course. These noisy gentlemen cannot keep their tongues or rather their pens still, so they told of the wonders it was however intended for a British Museum, and was to be taken with all despatch to its place of destination. But, as we expected, the cunning proprietor waited till the public were dying with curiosity to see what every newspaper had been talking of, when he gave a room in the "great emporium" of humbuggery, placed the wonder there for exhibition, and advertised it in the Sun, under the picture of a very ugly baboon, with the tail of a fish. He is no doubt a cute Yankee, and has very ingeniously attached the tail of a black fish to the body of an ouran outang. He will pocket a good deal of cash before he is done.

The New York Editors are making paragraphs capital out of it. "The Morning Post says: 'it seems to be a very useless sort of a creature.' This is a very appropriate criticism on this utilitarian age.

Major Noah says: "We have not seen it, nor do we desire to. A lady that is a mummy and only two feet high, can have no very great attraction, and such a Mermaid, sure enough, is good for nothing. The highest specimens of bathos in the world are a splendid fountain out of play, and a stuffed Mermaid."

While they were about it why did they not produce something more beautiful, something more beautiful, something excellent in statue, with a swelling green skirt, flowing hair and a smooth face, worth gazing at in a looking glass, the usual old fashioned accompaniment of a genuine Mermaid!

Do we believe in Mermaids? Yes, truly, in the books of the poets and on the pages of old quaint travellers.

Time and again have sailors leaning over the bulwarks of their long vexed; tempest torn craft, of fair moonlight nights in southern latitudes, seen the emerging forms of these fishy ladies of the deep. Leigh Hunt has insinuated that they might have mistaken floating figure heads loosened from the prows of shipwreck vessels—a very far-fetched and improbable conclusion. Many a log book has recorded their appearance with the accuracy of old Bishop Pontoppidan, who in his history of Norway, has given a picture of the identical sea serpent, as seen from Cape Cod. But sailors fresh from the florid beauties of Wapping and the fishy ladies of Billingsgate, are after all, no judges of female beauty, and without the testimony of the poets we should have but a poor opinion of them.

The ancients do not seem to have thought much of the matter, unless we identify the mermaids with the sirens; those bewitching Circean melodists pictured by Homer and Flaxman, Horace thought a painter mad, who should point

A handsome woman with a fish's tail. Shakspeare has made them more available; Oberon has given them the gift of song.

My gentle Puck, come hither: Thou remember'st Since noon I sat upon a promontory, And heard a mermaid on a dolphin's back Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath, That the rude sea grew civil at her song, And certain stars shot madly from their spheres, To hear the sea-maids music.

And sorrow for the gentle Ophelia is tempered by another such beautiful vision.

Her clothes spread wide; And mermaid like, awhile they bore her up; Which time, she chanted snatches of old tunes; As one incapable of her own distress, Or like a creature native and indu'd Unto that element.

"We should not forget the divine wits who drank and laughed at the Mermaid; and who may be supposed to have poetized and jest-ed liberally with their patroness.

In later days, we remember no poet who has been so eloquent in praise of their watery loveliness, as Tennyson, who has gone so far in his enthusiasm, as to invent a mermaid, a creature as awkward and as angular as a male dancer in a corps de ballet. As this is a fashionable subject just now, and any ideal of splashing, cooling water caves must be refreshing in August; we hold ourselves pardoned for trouncing on politics, and quoting the Poem entire.

THE MERMAID.
Who would be A mermaid fair, Singing alone, Combing her hair Under the sea, In a golden curl With a comb of pearl, On a throne?

I would be a mermaid fair; I would sing to myself the whole of the day!

STRAY.
This day Bryan A. Adams entered on the fane of a bay mare, blaze in the face, 14 1/2 hands high, no brands or marks of gear, supposed to be 12 or 14 years old, valued at \$25.00; taken up in March last, and is now in the possession of John McCollum, Anson Co., Richardson's C. Oak. The owner is requested to comply with the law and take away the property.

M. W. CUTHBERTSON, Ranger, Anson, May 27th 1842. 21-3t

SMALL TALK.

We give the following as a specimen of the truly edifying conversation frequently heard in "almost any quantity" at our watering places and fashionable resorts generally. It was got up by the N. Y. Herald as particularly calculated for the meridian of Washington city, but will suit any and every latitude:—

"Ah, Mrs. Adams, (running up and shaking hands) I am very glad to see you indeed, well, how do you do?"

"Very well, I thank you. It is very windy to-day."

"Yes, very windy. I thought it would rain."

"So did I. Very windy. But it has cleared off quite pleasant."

"Yes, it has cleared off quite pleasant."

"There are a good many people here to-day."

"Yes, a good many."

"We have a great deal of rain lately."

"Yes, a great deal of rain."

"Where are you staying my dear?"

"At ———"

"Thank you. I am glad to see you looking so well."

"Thank you. I am very glad, Mrs. Adams, to see you indeed."