The following letter was alluded to writer, in his answer to the Inviter to the public Dinner at Alford's, as containing his views, on the Vullification and is the Albemarie Cty. Vi Gentlemen: I have edge the receipt of ilt bearing the Au 24th . You ask me ublic meeting of m tishmand County to c brough you, my ser Nullification, and forward me ings of the meeting as the best of the acts and motive of those posed it. Such a request, so urged mands, for my own credit, an and explicit answer. The election is rapid approaching, and any intentional delay justice, our institutions are a lie, & a federdisguise, would be inconsistent with my habits, and unworthy of your Representative.

I consider nullification, as a proposed remedy for the evils of the tariff unsound in theory and unsofe in practice. This opinion, probably of little consequence to any one but myself, though uttered frankly. is, I hope without any tinge of arrogance or dogmatism.

Having answered the question put to me as one in the catalogue of candidates, I might, if this were an ordinary occasion, be permitted to conclude, with the approved formula of gratitude and devotion to my generous constituents, and to the personal friends, through whom their communication has been made. But the time the circumstances—the great interests at stake—the danger of the crisis to our country and the cause of freedom-all admomsh me not to deal in the common places of holiday geremony, or to shelter myself behind dry and barren generalities.

My sentiments are not demanded, on account of any personal suspicion, or the apprchension of peculiar danger from nullfication in Congress. They have been required most probably from a flattering but mistaken estimate of their possible influence with the public; and as, in our day and land, every man judges, well, or ill, for himself, you look not for opinions only, but seme reasons to support them.

Though usually regarding the insignificonce of mere patty controversies with contempt, and their intelerance and maligney with disgust, every personal wish, and feeling, is lost in a question like the present. its intrinsic magnitude and enduring effects no one will deny; and my views of it although neither novel or profound, are due to the solicitation of a community among whom the best and longest part of my life has past, in the interchange of mutual good will and to you, the companions of my youth or borhood. In such an intercourse concealments would be pitiful-professions misplaced. Thoughts opened without reserve-emotions the deeper for suppression, may be safely commended to the fa- ployed to resist it. voinable interpretation of inscere ims nave twelt them, that there is always least heart where there is most tongue.

It is impossible for me to defend, palliate or deny the evils of a protective tariff. At every stage of my political life I have borne testimony against them. But L cannotdare not say, they are unendurable-irremduble-or entirely to be imputed to the grasping avarice of any portion of our country. Writing wit in view of Mond ello, once the home & now the grave of T. J. I may not profane the air I breath with the language of mbmission. Neither must I bear false witness against my neighbor, for his name reminds me that some five and twenty years ago, the Patriarch of American Freedom, assisted by Southern politicians, laid in the exclusion of all commerce with foreign nations, the foundationef protection to domesic manafacture "We must bring our work shops from Europe "-"We must not consume the productions of those who is ure and insult us."-"Potish Commerce! let our constitution live!"-Such was the language which for years found an echo an every southern bosom, from the Potomac and generous? Such spirits are never first in an to the Mississippi. Such was the feelings that bore us through the Embargo Non importation-War. Need I tell you, gentlemen it hard to draw the line. The carvious, desperate that it was southern votes which, in eighteen hundred and sixteen, carried a tariff party for revenue, partly protective, against the strenuous opposition of the navigating interest? And must I protest, even to your that this recapitulation, is not to defend or accuse the past or the present-to inculpate pro-but simply because it is the truta.

The thorns we reap, are of the tree we plan
from the truta in the tod; they may not wound us the less; but rors, I do not even think it wonderful, that urely we have no right to impute all the honestly seeking a remedy for the disorders injury to others. I do not say we ought to the republic, many should entangle themselves bear them patiently or at all I will not in refinements that confuse when they do not presume to tell a whole commonwealth what it can or cannot bear -- But I will recill to the recollection of my countrymen, mon use it must be coarse and stronger,—Elall even at the risk of some odium to myself be cited to shew that the tariff is unjust be told that the manufacturing states were made that if unjust we ought to resist it and if resist such by our legislation. We destroyed ed, according to my own argument, that resisttheir shipping and they turned to manuface ance must be effectual. What I said concerns

It is natural enough that we should seek Were it otherwise, trial by ordeal and prejudito remove restrictions which are burtful t our industry, but it is equally natural should strive to retain what they in beneficial to others.

tures. Must we destroy their manufactures

that they may return to their shipping.

Considering when-b der what circumst it is asking too man expect they will part of the pop forced, once s Union if they Unios has su converted ou we meditat stantly to

haps they have more than indemnified themdistant day occasion new reductions of our imr. Certainly our injustice if we comets. But before, and above all, if we are right, we have the weapons which seldom fail eirs.-Most un-Am I asked when did reason and justice f wrong for interest and prejudice? I point to all the tri-umphs of Truth and Time: To a reform in the English restoring civil Iprivileges to a perse cuted sect—to such an extension of the elective franchise, as Chatham dated not meditate; and For could not accomplish. To revolutions less bloody, and codes less barbarous—to the titlerty of the press to our own institutions, the hopes and admiration of all that is tiberat in christenempire of uninion.

We have heard to be onre, that a total imme drate, unconditional abandonment of the prince ple of protection is out right; that we ask nothing more; will take nothing less, and mos stoop to buy justice. These are lufty and care vating sentiments: yet a doubt may be ind whether they are practical. Justice in community, even among friends and and though forbidden to be sold, as is lucky who pays dearly, and gets it at last, ter enduring the oppresent's wrang, the brus man's contumely, the law suchay, the insolence-

free trade

ultimately

ot distinguish

form error; is incapa-

ment-will not pursue his

ss; or can promote it but by in-

al representative republic, the very midsum-

mer madness of drivelling imbecility. Tell

me not of constitutional restrictions and

concuring majorities! Man's universal e-

force. All the checks and ballances of

government, practically resolves into these

and every other device for bending the will

of the greater to that of the smaller num-

her, however subtle and ingenious, is too

delicate to be useful.—Habit estabished

nullification as a remedy for federal usurpa-

tions, it might be submitteds to, just as long

as the constitution could remain

unaltered, no longer. If it is so hard for a

minority to submit, would the hardship

be diminished if a majority had to bear it?

From habit however, nullicacation has no

sanction. Is it an appeal to the Reason of

the Tariff States? After the obnoxious law

has been solemnly annulled as unconstitu-

tional by one member of the confederacy

-- in an assembly of the whole collected

people, unanimous, if you please and

untill the requisite majority of the other states

decide whether it is constitutional or not,

is the offensive statute to be opperative or

in opperative on the state which has annul-

led it? To concede its opperation, would

be solecism reducing the proposed remedy,

islation of all; a veto assuming in its exer-

cise, the constitutionality of the statue,

which it remains confessedly sus supice,

and liable to be comfirmed by the requisite

majority of the states. Nothing allort of

ancient usage, or the most explicit constitu-

tional provisions, could prevail on the

majority, to acquiesce in such a state of

things; and every dispassionate observer

will preceive: that in the absence of such

usage or provisions, attempts would be

must be made, by those administering the

government, to execute in the dissenting

states the same law which prevailed in all

the others. However conducted, and how-

ever opposed, this must end in Force-

force used to uphold the law and force em-

rying process of revision could pass through its

rabyrinth of tribunals-its maze of forms before

three and to enty legislatures could assemble, de-

liberate, and decide, the sword, that keen and

clear interpreter of right and justice, would have

solved the censtitut onal difficulty, and when the

snail-paced rescript came, it would come to men

clad in sagry steel, to be burned in derision, by

Nullification, however qualified, disgrised, or

explained, has then this attribute of an evil spi

rit, It is swift of foot only on bad errands. It

flies to scatter discord : it limps to bring peace.

Let me not be misunderstood. In speaking free-

ly or what I feel strongly, the dangers of the

doctrine; it is far from my intention to impeach

the motives of its advocates. I have heard it

maintained with arguments the most plausible.

and eloquence the most seductive, by men whose

talents may receive my humble admiration, but

to whose unquestioned patriotism I cannot, with

In the heat of conflict in the exasperation of

defeat—the senso of southern wrongs has often

overcome my own habitual calmness.-And is it

possible for me to deny indulgence to the words

or projects of fellow combatants embarked in the

same cause contending with the same adversa-

ry-men of more ardent tempers, and only re-

sentful perhaps, in proportion as they are brave

unworthy fend. If it becomes so, the blame must

or interested are soon known. They court every

party and befray all! as for those amiable en

thusiasts, bearing in their voins the blood of hi

berty's martyrs, who are indifferent counsellers,

1 may be, at the commencement of a difficulty,

but excellent companions to stand by you in the

end, they are not more to be checked than cher-

ished : That they have failed to convert me to

convince. Yet the very subtlety of the area

ment is its great defect. When logic is too a-

cate, the edge turns. If we want it for com-

appeals to reason only. When force becomes

the arbiter, it is not justice or even courage that

decides My proof is in one word-Pol

rest with a portion of their followers. Nor!

out insolence even offer to bear witness.

the torch of civil war.

and what to some is worse, they fees of office. If reduced we are resolved to vield no pretension -brook no compremise - if the tariff is realternal laws are those of reason, or habit, or ly insupportable, and a nestrum must be found to cure it now at once and for ever-secession and not nullification, is the melancholy but appropriate remedy. I no more approve one than justify the other. If heaven hours my prayers both will be spared me. My life, though shor and more fortunate than happy, will be far to long, should I servive to bear part in a civi war, or to witness a dissolution of the Union. Yet the last persuaded would be the least vil. It may be effected without the guilt home-shed blood; which is to me, of itself, sufficient ground of preference. It is probable that if Georgia or South Carolina or bouth should think proper to withdraw, no atmay be allowed to depart into obscure independence, if they can maintain it; to settle quietly as a petty principality; or sink into an appendage of some European power. I cannot believe that the secession of the whole South would be seen with equal indifference. Of this our antagonists suppose there is no danger : and they hug theseselves with the belief, that unless all made common cause, the new government will hardly, be formidable enough for freedom. Without the Chesapeake it would scarcely have a nort into which a frigate could enter; and New Orleans would be wanted as an outlet for Mississippi; and the means of a favourable allighes with the West. But I will not conjecture the effects To suspend its execution, is giving to the such a change. May God avert it? Still less will I imagine that questions so serious and af-flicting can be agitated merely for intimidation, dissent of one state a veto on the common legor to serve to thwart the ambition of any man or party. It is doubtless important that our brobren-our unjust and selfish brethren, if you shouse - but still our breth en -should know the intensity of our feelings and our sufferings our deep settled unanimous hostility to the protective system. It may be worth reflecting nevertheless, how far, at this time, unfounded suspicions may be thrown apon our motives, by the pendency of a Presidential election—the pledges contemporaneously given to certain, candidates, and the eager discussion of evan contingent pretensions, which four years yet, are want-

> In this allusion however, as in all I have said or omitted, it is my carnest desire to estrange no ally, to provuke no opponent. More than enough of scuffing and repruach has already past be tween the members of this Union. Its integrity brunis, as by real injunes. Sharp sayings, at all times, leave behind them bitter recollections but they are especially unsersonable at a crisis like the present

> Indulge me with a remark or two on the tone of this reply. It may be thought too mild for the temper of the times. Anger will not bear, that his antagonist should be only gently censured. and exhortations to moderate counsels, grate harshiy on the cars of injured men. Yet, after all, when delusions, not heads, must be broken the best words for service, bounds the least like blows. I admit, it is not enough, that he whom you honor with your confidence, should faithfuly represent your rights, your wishes, your incrests. There should be chords in his bosom responsive to your very passions. But their choes need not reach you, to swell the notes of discord. He who would appease, if he cannot econoile, contending parties; must be careful not to augment their mutual prejudices, He should rather strive to abste their respective claims and country and inflaine the melinations of the Sov ereign whether people or despot: Comparaegions. As the apostles of political teleration scarce, if one should chance to gain the public ear he ought to improve the occasion, to beat down in whatever party may be his hearers, that self-sufficient obstinacy, which will allow nothing to be fit, or right, or bearable, but what we ourselves approve. Fur the reason then, that , were the representative of a manufacturing tate, addressing at this crisis; implicit believers in the beneficent magic of the restrictive policy should attempt to mitigate their fire and cond dence ; for the same reason, appealing to those who are convinced of its maligrant influence, it is my duty to southe if possible their just indignation. Unless the course of conduct is pursued by all who aspire to be thought honest and pairi-

If an opportunity were afforded me to confine the circulation of this letter to that region for now seguress. But asthat mat be impossible will not run the risk of being quoted my where, as the spilogist Restriction or Nullification; of craven acquiescence or frantic opposition. The consequences are obvious, and I am not insensible to them. No navigator, however skilful, can trim his sails to ever. wind at once. I have but one consolation. I have not sought to catch any. My notions being probably in many, respects disrelished by all parsies, will, at least, not draw down on me the suspicion of seeking pepularity, the last worst ridicule that can belalf one, whose honest subition is garden more to serve his countrymen than to mease them.

I have inte, gentlemen, endeavored to perform what is presumed was expected of me. In such communications, it is hardto avoid speaking more of one's solf than is bother pleasan or grace-You, I am sure, with be the first to surdon the egotism into which you have betray ed me ; for tew know better, how humily 1 estimate myself and aly- opinions ... It is iseless to wish that more time had been allowed me; and in vain to regret that I could not mines in your deliberations. Could I have anticipted that state of public feeling in Georgia, the onourable employment which detains me, accepts as it was not merely on the source of health, by the the gratification of my colleagues and existituents, must have been refused. Were I nov able to support a long journey, I should still fid myself bound to return & But the hope of reading home in a condition to engage in any active duty, is

destiny, for good or for evil.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, and sin-

cere esteein, your friend and fellow citizen. RICHARD HENRY WILDE. To Col. W a Cumming, Hou. John Augustine Slaughter, Esq. Augusta

From the New York Standay No man can have lived long in this wor his eyes open, without observing by how different names the same thing may be expre l, and in how many different modes the remy be obtained. The strong propensity of m find to impovation, is perceptible in all they he to do with, but is nothing, perhaps, it is more co spicuous than in political matters, In our own country, certain political innovations have obtainwhich the writer doesns of not merely queethic propriety, but of extremely dangerous terriency. There was once a time, when aspirants to public honors, felt it incumhent upon them to render some signal services to the state; and to await the voluntary recognition of their claims by a grateful people. Such, at ne distant day, was the imporable course pursued by the present chief magistrate of the Union. To the same desirable roal which he has reached, there are those who think they have found a shorter, smoother, less laborious road, it would seem, moreover, to be a fored road," the great thoroughtare, in which, with few exceptions, the countless host of modern

politicians choose to travel. With characteristic stutenest, they have coucladed that the easiest way of coming at the Hisperian fruit, is to lay its watchful guardian asleep. Accordingly the demagague enters upon his career by assuring those whom he wishes to dupe, that they are the most worthy, enlightened and patriotic people in the universe, that at present, they enjoy, to be sure, in an eminent degree, the blessings of civil and religious liberty; yet he could put them in a way, yery materially to better their state; besides his perspicuous eye perceives in the distance, a dark cloud arising, which threatens to overcast the political horizon, and pour upon them a delge of evils. If the good people, however, will but take shelter under his all spreading wingsnone else can save them—they need feel no apprehensions; but may quietly attend to their private concerns, and await his further orders. Mean while, in return for his disinterestedness and kindness, he only claims the privilege of thinking and acting for them in all matters of a public nature; and they, as in duty bound, shall sanction all his proceedings. His next move is to fix upon some plan of national policy.—The "American "Syshis future advancement. For this new doctrine. he very naturally expects to be made the grand high priest; and, should ever his proselytes become sufficiently numerous, that as a matter of course, he will be regularly installed, and authorized to perform the rites, and celebrate the mysteries of his new angled system, in the great national temple. While anxiously awaiting this clorious consummation. Henry Clay is entitled to all our sympathies Others, with the same end in view, strike out a still different path to glory not unlike that of the miscreant who fired the Temple of Diana, for the sole purpose of obtaining notariety. With a battering train of anathemas, squibs and thenderbalts, they prepare to attack and demolish some distinguished public institotion. The holy charities which have made it their residence, are insufficient to shield it from sacrilege. No matter how venerable from antiquity, how salutary in its influences upon society, how deeply seated in the affect one of those at-

tached to it, and how much respected by the world

political party may be organized upon its suins. The mighty honors of this vastly creditable crusade are claimed by Francis Oranger and Company. The public have witnessed the bitter hosfilities in which the two parties have been involved. Yet, very antipodes as they have ever been with masonry and Anti-masonry for their watch-words, there was one feeling in which they could participate in common. Both sirke have regarded with pious horror, the views, principles and conduct of a third party at the South, and to the last mentioned party also, report assigns a samowhat singular origin. The Southern people as was extremely natural, early derected their attention to the war which was raging in the Northern and Middle States, between the dear Clayites and the Anties; and though heartily despising both parties, they gazed in mute astonishment upon the feats of valor which they enacted; sometimes expecting the one, sometimes the other party to come off victorious; and again; indulging an apparently well grounded hope, that likethe Kilkenny cais, they would devour each usher. When, however, the tug had been long protracted, and its termination scemed vet far distant, the southrons became tired of remaining mere idle spectators; and by way of diverting themselves -nothing more it is presumed-began | ginia first to think and talk about Nullification. What had been introduced as a jest, was soon adopted in earnest. A host of self commissioned apostles were instantly loud and zealous in preaching up a Quixotic adventure against Law, Union and otic, must not alienation spread and become te

Giserment. Quite a respectable body of knights were immediately in the field, armed, cap-a-pie, and ready to ren a tilt against any thing that might chance to oppose their mad career. These chivalric gentlemen are, perhaps, justly proud to acknowledge John U. Calhoun their ca-ain. This party, supposed to be a lineal descendant from Essu, with its hand against every man, and every man's hand against itself, professes to be actuated by views and interests peculiarly, its owe; not only unlike, but directly at variance views and feelings, such contrariety of interest and purpose, a union is the last thing that could have been expected. Yet, as if determined to make their own unhallowed ambition, and utter destitution of principle clearly apparent, to even the most scoptical and wilfully blind of their pertizans, the leaders of these three parties trave united in an attempt to overthrow the present administration, each, in the event of success, hoping to suppliant the other in their subsequent, painful scramble for office. One would think in conscience, that the gullibrity of their followers had before been sufficiently tested; and now, a misled, majesty, and shake off these miserable vampires, as the enraged lion shakes off contemptible insects. It remains to be seen, whether this tripple, unholy alliance will receive their sanction; whether they will passively sibmit to be dragooned, hood-

effrontery to stand furth as a candidate for the

they have enjoyed it long enought. Per- domestic products, and of importing lawfully, | yet more feeble than that of being services lie by highest honors a nation of freemen can confirm the has witnessed the play of the Lie when he has fixed as a model, it were indeed, West, of some of Wildfird's econstricity or illicitly, in goods or specie, the corresponding my presence. Nothing, remains for me then, whom he has fixed as a model, it were indeed, millions for which it is exchanged, must at no but to commend you and our common country, to difficult so say. Cataline was restless, turbulent, but to commend you and our common country, to difficult so say. Cataline was restless, turbulent, the protection of that power without whose aid and ambitions in Rome; Lucifer was no less so all wisdom is but fully. If the chalice at her lips in Heaven; thus far we perceive a striking simial at the polls. proflathe highest staallowed to preside over a ople? God forbid the tho't!

be a libel upon the age, an

REMARKS.-We have had a tolerable tuiness doing during the past week, and the crop of cotton having row fairly commenced pouring in upon us, will again give us the appearance of a business community. The city having been perfectly healthy throughout the summer, countrymerchants need be under no apprehensions in isiting us, to lay in their fall supplies. The stock of goods on hand, we regret to say, is not large, but we trust that our political atmosphere will soon assume such a character as to restore confidence to merchants, and leave them to realize prospects which, apart from the unfortunate excitement which prevails, were hardly ever more favorable than at present.

COTTON .- This article is taken out of mar ket freely, as fast as it arrives, and an improvement upon the prices of last week has been experienced. The quality of the new crop is said to be inferior to that of last year. The eales of the week have been to a fair extent, reaching 1959 sales, about 250 were old cottons. The following are particulars: 25 bales at 9 1-2: 233 at 10: 105 at 10 1 4; 210 at 10 1-2; 159 at 10 3-4; 106 at 10 13-16; 239 at 10; 72 at 11 1-2; and 110 at 11 1-4. We may expect large arrivals during the ensuing week, both from Augusts and Columbia, and anticipate a brisa business, unless some check is given by unfavorable accounts from Europe .-Our Liverpool dates to the 13th Sept. at which period that market was in an improving state. No Sea Island of the new crop has yet reached our market. 20 cents was offered and refused for a lot of Maince. Charleston Courier.

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From the American Farmer SALT AS A MANURE MR. SMITH-Having long considered salt as one of the cheapest and best manures we could apply to our lands, and having a small lot of very lightsandy land, I determine ed to apply it in conjunction with clay and a small quantity of lime' which I concluded to add only because it was convenient to odd and extravagant, had nothing in it pers the spot to be manured. I dug from a pit two hundred bushels of good red clay, and to a layer of twenty bushels I scatered not quite a peck of ground alum, salt and one bushel of ovster shell lime unslacked; going on until the whole of the clay was story for all that; and you may fauch my used. To the two hundred bushels of clay there was ten of hime and two of salt. The heap remained in that situation until late in April, when I measured an acre of land carefully, which had been ploughed the preceding winter; on this the mixture was neatly and carefully scattered on the adjoining acre I scattered two hundred and t wenty bushels of the clay, without the salt or lime; on the next I scattered ten bushelsof lime; and on the fourth I sowed two bushels of ground alum sait. The land was then laid off in two rows four feet each way and planted in corn which was thinned to one stalk, and all received the same cultivating. In October the corn from the first acre was gathered, and measured thirty-one bushels and one peck. On the second there were fifteen bushels and a half; about the quantity the land would have been capable of producing without the addition of hime or other manure. On the third, twenty-one bushels and r. half smack on the drollest-looking thing, prehaps. peck, making a great difference in favor of the mixture. If the result of this experiment is worth insertion in your useful paper, it perhaps may be of use to the owners of the sandy soils in the lower part of Vir-

SANDY LAND Richmond, (Va.) June 1, 1832.

HOLLYHOCKS

It has been discovered that the Hollyhock. (Althea rosea) is an excellent substitute for flax. Several individuals have embarked in the manufacture of it, at present, it holds out every prospect of fully answering their highest expectations.

HORT. REG WESTWARD, HO! From the pen of the inimitable Paulding, we have another American novel, under the title of Westward Hol which appears to be well calcu- sartin you take better care you diup. De Co with these of both the other parties. From the lated to advance the character of this favorite au- kill you sartin you eat 'em are nassy quality three, then, possessing so great dissimilarity of thor. It is a National novel, combining, according to the intention of the author, an important moral, with the interest of a series of incidents, and sketches of scenery, character, manners and medes of thought and expression, such as he Twenty lebben my acquaintance dis seuce knows, or immagines to exist, or have existed in particular portions of the United States. The N. York Evening Post thinks it will stand at the to, ha? head of Mr. Paulding's productions. It contains Cato a great variety of scenery and character, and the mere story possesses more interest than that of the Dutchman's Fireside. The idea upon which it is founded—the love of an ingenious, unsophisticated, but intelligent, and well educated young betrayed and insulted people would arise in their lady, for a gifted youth, whose mind labors under the weight of a dark presentiment that he shall lose his reason—who actually, after a time, does become a lunatic—and who is at length restored to health and sanity, by the devoted attentions of constant, delicate, and unwavering affection—this by Casar. Den dere was Dinah Bhillst. they will passively schmit to be dragooned, hoodwinked, bamboozled, hartered and sold, to subserve the interests of political gamblers. This abominable contition of the most heterogeneous and discondant materials, while it must awaken the special indignation of those whom it was intended to be tray and use as its tools, merits the reprolation of the keroine, is exceedingly well managed. The two Pompeys, both Pompey the Great and Pompey the Great and Pompey the States and wicked conspiracy to usurp the government, is unblushingly avowed; and the prime mover of this nefarious business, while thus great volubility. On the whole, we should cerule of the was plant by the prime mover of this nefarious business, while thus prime moves of this nefarious business, while thus great volubility. On the whole, we should cer- loddy!—dere was ebber so many ob 'est dis " obnoxions to public indignation, unwhipt of Just tainly consider "Westward Hot" one of the best, cann die ting, and dat ting, and todde

take it from volume first.

"Whoop" exclaimed a voice without they all recognised as that of Busifield Come in, come m," said the golden "Come in why, ain't I'm?" exclaimed he entered in a great flurry, and nearly "What a mee I've had. I'll be goy blan haven't bin trying to catch this aquired chase, and no favors asked. There we mp and tuck, up one tree and down another me a dance all the way from kingd till I got by the village here; and what think? I had to shoot the triffing stetures He got on the highest tree prchase you es

"An excellent shot," said the calmel hit him in the eye, I see." "O no. it isn't, but I was mad no me disgraceful shot-what I call a fell had below a persimmon; for when I want the one of these fellers, I always should better his noe, and then the wind of the ball tal varm int's breath elcan away, and I don't !.

"You must have had some practice," said

"I'll be goy blamed if you wouldn't this you only knew me as well as I know me "I should like to go out with for one times, if there is good sport in your part

"I don't know what you call good sport." Bushfield, who had now got on his hobby partly conceit if you had been with last tall you'd have thought so. I its fawn across a creek the other side of tain, and I was'nt altogether slow in It I tell you. The ball ranged them both to wade through the creek and I would had entered in a hollow tree, after going clean through the two deer, where there hive of honey, and the honey was minning like all natur; so I stooped down to bick up thing to stop it, when I put my hand on a hid under a great toadstood. But some i other, coming across the creek, my trowsen got so full of fish, that one of the buttons clean off, and I will agree to be eternally if I didn't hit a wild turkey right in the Whoop! sin't I a horse?"

"A whole team, I should think," suid ford, highly amused with the eccentric rhouse tade of the woodman. Virginia haspenin that moment to enter, he addressed her w good humoured kind of audacity;-

"You neat little varmint, have you gut thing for supper? for may I be lost in a case! as I once was when I first came to these all ain't transcendently hungry. Louider Supper was brought in, and Bushweld a

most transcendent supper," The compansocial meal, which was once the evening to that brought all the family together; but whe now elbowed out of the circle of domestic my into drawing rooms and safoons, and rather be called the morning breakfast the evening supper. Virginia who had a men ous little female relish for hamour, and who enter into that of Bushfield, which, indeed of vulgarity, took occasion to question him a cane breake to which he had alluded

"Well, I know you want to have a have me ; but howsomever, I don't so much min ing laughed at by a woman, so I'll gell you as you're not to man. I was est affe bear that had been about my hut several in and he led me such a dance ! I was ne such keen hand at finding my way then, and at got into a cane-brake along the green the canes stood so thick, I wish I hav if you could put the leetle eend of a small die between them without specticlis. W was ripping and tearing away to got out be ly got deeper and deeper into the plaguy ph when all at once I hourd the queenst new ver came across in all my days, shough heard a pretty considerable variety, and thought I knew all the notes of the very from the growl of the bear to the semeched parther. But I could make nothing of this began to keep a sharp look out, which was a ly worth while, for I could'nt see to the me my eyelashes, the canes were so transcende close together. Well, I cut and slighed to and every now and then heard the open at last it was so close to me, that I pricked ever laid your eyes on. It sat all it like the feller that found sixpence place, with its head down below its shoulders, ts hair all hanging about like the beant buffalo bull. 'Whoop!' said I and he want raised its head, when I wish I may to the didn't turn out a real he Ingen." Westward Ho, is for sale at the

Messrs French & Perkins, 159 Chemets A STREET DIALOGUE ON DIET Cuffee-Why Cate, what you goin dod

dem are quash, an dem are muttonehen, wat Cato-Why wat a fuel question you at 6 I'm a guin to eat 'em to be sure. Cuff-Eat 'em? My gosh! You die so s

Cato -Wal, spose I do, Cuff ? What muss die when my time come, werer este Cuff-Yes, but you die fore your sime of dem are ogis mutten chop.

Cato-[Looking black.] You tial so Cat Cuff .- Tink so! Why I no tink mesun Collar come and dey all, without deseption one ting or annurrer. What you tink well

Cato.-Dat is herry alarmin, I must by Cu but are you sure any on 'em eat de quelian mutton chop?

Cuff-Arc I sum! Wy how long will spute my word, Cato? I tell you dist Sauthe Casar, he eat a hearty meal & part taturs, and next day he was underneed the tice, unannointed, unannealed, with all his sins if not the very best, of Mr. Paulding's fictitious tell you Cato, dat unless you pay more graue. The following extract will remind the reader. You disp, you sartialy die sure you lib. -Wet singer Leat, den, Cuffe