

Carolina Watchman.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
MACE C. PENDLETON.

"See that the Government does not acquire too much power. Keep a check upon all your rulers. Do this, and LIBERTY is safe."—Gen. Harrison.

NO. 46—VOLUME XI.
WHOLE NO. 566.

SALISBURY, JUNE 10, 1843.

NEW TERMS.
The "WATCHMAN" may hereafter be had for one dollar in advance, and two dollars and fifty cents at the end of the year.
No subscription will be received for a less time than one year, unless paid for in advance.
No paper discontinued (but at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square for the first insertion and twenty-five cents for each continuance.
Circular notices will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the above rates.
An advertisement of 934 per cent will be made to the advertiser by the year.
All advertisements will be continued until ordered to be discontinued, unless under special notice to the contrary.
Letters addressed to the Editor must be paid to insure attention.

Rowan Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having purchased that well known and long established Public House, (known by the name of Slaughter's Tavern,) in the town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his Friends and the Public generally, that the same is now under the management of the subscriber, who has engaged for the reception of Travellers & Boarders. The TABLE and BAR will be supplied with the best of the market and surrounding country affording the most comfortable accommodations. The TABLES spacious, and beautifully supplied with grain and provender, of all kinds, and attended by faithful and attentive waiters. The subscriber pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

JAMES L. COWAN.
Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840: 177

WHO WILL GO BALD!

Whitcomb's Balm of Columbia for the Hair. It is the best medicine for the hair, and will cure all kinds of itching, dandruff, and falling out of the hair. It will also cure all kinds of skin diseases, and will make the hair grow again. It is the best medicine for the hair, and will cure all kinds of itching, dandruff, and falling out of the hair. It will also cure all kinds of skin diseases, and will make the hair grow again. It is the best medicine for the hair, and will cure all kinds of itching, dandruff, and falling out of the hair. It will also cure all kinds of skin diseases, and will make the hair grow again.

Dr. Brande's VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS
For sale at this Office.
Salisbury, N. C. Oct. 1842—1714

Look at Sherman's advertisement, and if you wish relief for your malady, call and obtain a remedy of C. B. WHEELER, Agent.
Salisbury, Dec 10 1840

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The

subscriber has just received a large and fresh supply of Dr. Moffat's Life Medicine. Call and obtain relief.
C. B. WHEELER, Agent.
Salisbury, Dec 10—1720

PRICES CURRENT AT

SALISBURY, June 10.	
Cents.	Cents.
Barren, 5 a 53	Cotton Yarn, 75
Brandy, ap. 35 a 40	Molasses, 35 a 40
peach, 40 a 45	Nails, 6
Butter, 10 a 12 1/2	Oats, 15 a 20
Brewax, 20 a 22	Port, 63
Cotton, clean 5 1/2 a 6	Sugar, br. 3 a 10
Coffee, 8 a 11	leaf, 15 a 18
Corin, 35 a 40	Salt, sack, 2 75 a 3
Peathers, 18 a 20	Tallow, 6 1/2
Flour, 8 1/2 a 9	Tobacco, 8 a 20
Wax, 50 a 55	Tow-Linen, 12 a 16
Crop, per lb. 3 a 4	Wheat, bush 75
Linsed Oil, per gal. 90 a 91	Whiskey, 25 a 30
	Wool, (clean) 25

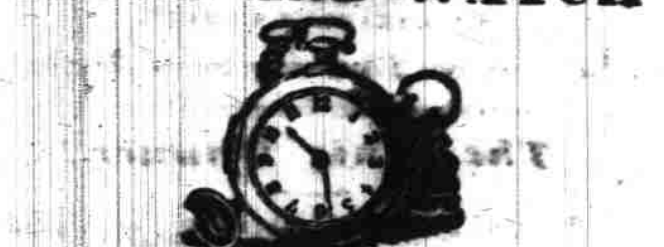
FAVETTEVILLE, May 31,

Brandy, peach 40 a 45	Molasses, 23 a 28
Apple 35 a 40	Nails, cut, 5 a 6
Bacon, 54 a 6	Sugar brown, 6 1/2 a 10
Brewax, 25 a 27	lump, 14
Coffee, 9 a 10	leaf, 15 a 18
Cotton, 4 1/2 a 6	Salt, 50 a 60
Cotton Yarn, 14 a 18	Sack, 2 1/2
Corp, 45 a 50	Tobacco leaf, 2 a 2 1/2
Candles, F. F. 13 a 14	Cotton bag, 20
Flaxseed, 80 a 90	Bale rope, 8 a 10
Flour, 54 a 55 1/2	Wheat new 75 a 80
Peathers, 20 a 25	Whiskey, 25
lard, 44 a 5	Wool, 121 a 13

CHERRY May 31, 1843

Beef, 4 a 5	Nails cut assor 6 a 8
Barren, 6 a 6 1/2	wrought 16 a 18
Butter, 12 a 15	Oats husbel 30
Brewax, 22 a 25	Oil gal 75 a 80
Bagging yd 20 a 22	lamp 51 25
Bale rope lb 10 a 12	linsed 1 10 a 1 25
Coffee lb 11 a 14	Pork 100lbs 5 1/2 a 6
Cotton, 4 1/2 a 6	Rice 100lbs 4 a 5
Corn bush 50	Sugar lb 4 a 10
Flour br 54 a 55 1/2	Salt sack 2 1/2
Peathers, 25 a 30	lump 50 a 60
lard 100lbs 5 a 6	Steel Amer. 10 a 20
lard 0 a 7	English 14
Molasses 23 a 25	German 12 a 14
Tallow 7 a 7 1/2	Tex imp 12 a 14

CLOCK AND WATCH



REPAIRING.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his old Friends and the Public generally, that he has opened a shop in Salisbury in the above business, in a room directly opposite West's brick building, in the house of Dr. Barnet formerly owned by J. I. Shaver and just below J. & W. Murphy.

In addition to the above, the subscriber will carry on the Silver Smith Business in all the varieties common in country towns—such as making Spoons, &c., and repairing Silver Ware.

He begs to assure the public that if punctual attention to business, and skillful work will entitle him to patronage and support, he will merit it.

AARON WOOLWORTH.
Nov. 15—1716

Dr. Sherman's

Medicated Lozenges

Are the best MEDICINES in the World, BEING the cheapest and most pleasant.—The Medical Faculty warmly approve them. Dr. Sherman is a skillful and experienced Physician, and a member of the Medical Society of New York.

Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

Are the safest, surest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs of Children, &c.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES

Are the only infallible worm destroying medicine ever discovered. They have been used in over 1,400,000 cases and never known to fail.

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES

Give immediate relief in nervous or sick Headache, palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Fainting, Oppression or a sense of Sinking of the Chest, Diarrhea, Lassitude, or a sense of fatigue.

Sherman's Fever and Ague Lozenges

Are the most certain remedy for this distressing complaint, ever offered to the American public.—In the immense number of cases in which they have been used, they have never been known to fail.

Sherman's Restorative Lozenges.

Diarrhea or looseness of the bowels, so common and troublesome during the summer months, may now be entirely prevented by a proper use of these Lozenges.—They are prepared expressly for that purpose, and can be relied on with perfect confidence. Persons subject to a derangement of the bowels should never be without them. They afford immediate relief from all the attendant gripings, faintness, depression, &c.

Sherman's cathartic Lozenges

Are as pleasant and easily taken as the common pepperminis; and are an active and efficient medicine. They cleanse the stomach and bowels, and are the best cathartic ever used for bilious persons. Where an active medicine is required, they are not only the best, but the safest that can be administered.

Sherman's Strengthening PLASTER.

The best of all plasters for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pain or Weakness in the Back, Loins, Side or Breast.

The above medicine is for sale, wholesale or retail, at the Salisbury Medical Drug Store, by C. B. WHEELER, Agent.
Salisbury, N. C.

Sept 3, 1842—1716

Dr. Moffat's Vegetable Life

Medicines

POSSESS qualities of the most mild and beneficial nature. They are composed of articles the most pure and innocent, combined with ingredients known as the only certain antidote for fevers of every description. When the disease is produced either from cold, obstruction, had all, swampy and damp situations, or putrid miasmata, whether malignant, or epidemic, or in other cases, these medicines are certain in their operations of effect. They are possessed of peculiar qualities, which not only expel all disease, but at the same time restore and invigorate the system. When first taken into the stomach, they immediately diffuse themselves like vapor through every pore, producing effects at once delightful, salutary, and permanent. When the spark of life begins to grow dim, the circulation languid, and the faculties paralyzed, these medicines are found to give a tone to the nerves, exhilarate the animal spirits, invigorate the body, and re-animate the whole man.

The Life Medicines have also been used with the most happy success in Nervous and Dyspeptic diseases, Consumption, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, chronic and inflammatory D. r. opies, &c.

Call at Cass & Boger's, Agents.
Salisbury, Oct 22, 1842—1713

A supply of the above invaluable MEDICINES are for sale at James' Cross Road, Iredell county, by
A. C. McINTOSH, Agent

DAVID L. POOL

MAKES this method of informing his friends, and the public, that he is still carrying on the Watch and Clock making, and Repairing business, at his old stand, near the Courthouse.

All work done by him will be warranted for twelve months. He still keeps on hand a small assortment of Jewellery.

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Jewellery or work done.
Salisbury, March 12, 1842—1735

J. S. Johnston,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
SALISBURY, N. C.
Salisbury, Jan. 7, 1842—1724

WORMS! WORMS!!

Startling Facts.

Thousands of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exists but what has an amount or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases, and to wit, a supposed fever, ear-aching, cold, or some other ailment carries off the flowers of the human family—while in truth they die of worms! and these could have been eradicated in a day, by the use of a bottle of Kolmetz's Vermifuge, at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening, how thought-provoking, that these things should be—and who can ever forget themselves for not trying this Worm Ejector, when they know that even if the case was not worms, this Vermifuge would not by any possibility do hurt—but always good as a purgative. In the disease what is easy—How important does it seem to one, and who will dare take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent that has not a child, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

Mr. J. C. Ringold had a child very sick for near two weeks, and attended by a physician, without relief, when Kolmetz's Vermifuge was given, and next day more than forty worms were passed, when the child recovered rapidly.

A child of a widow woman, living near the Manhattan Water Works, had died for a month, till near a skeleton, with great dryness of the mouth, and itching of the nose. A humane lady, who called to provide for the family, sent immediately for Kolmetz's Vermifuge, which brought away great quantities of worms for two or three days, and the child grew better at once, and regained its full strength in less than a month.

Several children in a highly respectable family in Broadway had worms to a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with this Vermifuge.

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, after all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A family in New Jersey saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of eight years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before the Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were dislodged, and the rest of the Vermifuge, when she became again well, and had resort to the Vermifuge that finally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A Physician of standing, had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore but one out of the seven to health. He had the liberality to send for Kolmetz's Vermifuge, and cured the rest with it in less than a week.

Numerous cases of other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for fever, &c., but finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away almost an innumerable quantity of worms, large and small, and the persons recovered with great despatch. Instances of this kind might be cited to an immense extent, but it is useless, as the trial for 25 cents will show any one with establishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

Caution.—Whereby this article alone it has "Dr. Kolmetz's Vermifuge" handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac simile of Kommetz & Co.

Agents—C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro; D. Herritt, Hillsboro; J. P. Mabry, Lexington; D. Stith, Raleigh.
March 4, 1843—1732

Salisbury Female Academy.

THE Summer Session of this Institution, will commence on Monday, March 5th. Arrangements are making to procure an assistant Teacher, who will probably enter on her duties in one or two weeks. Terms as formerly, but a class of small children, learning only Reading and Spelling, will be taught at 50 cents. Every branch usually taught in the first Female Seminary will be attended to, and it is believed that its present arrangements are superior to those of any former session. Rev. S. Francis (a native of France) is instructing a class in the French language, and it is desirable that others who intend joining should do so immediately.—He has also consented to take charge of a class in Crayon Drawing; a branch which is highly appreciated at the North, and but little attended to among us. A few young Ladies will be received into the family as boarders, and Col. R. W. Loxe will take 8 or 10. His residence is agreeably situated in a retired part of town, and very convenient to the Academy. No deduction made for absence, but in case of long continued sickness.

TERMS

Tuition \$6—8—10—12 50 according to the advancement of the pupil.

Music on Piano per session, 22 50

Guitar per quarter, 12 90

French per session, 10 00

Drawing with crayons per session, 16 00

Painting in water colors de 16 00

Wax Work, 5 00

Needle Work, &c. taught if desired.

EMMA J. BAKER, Principal.
Salisbury, March 1st, 1843—1732

Diamond cut Diamond.—A thief in Boston

lately enticed the constable for the nonce, arrested a brother thief, whom he charged with robbery, and pretended that he was about to carry him to the city jail, but finally consented to take \$100, all that the other had about him as security for his appearance at the Court House the next morning. The arrested thief soon after discovered that a trick had been played upon him by a mock constable, and that his \$100 had encircled a more artful rogue than himself.

We learn from the London papers brought by the Calcutta, that Mr. Fing the City Treasurer of Dublin, has disappeared with \$4,900 or \$5,000, and was supposed to have sailed for this country in the Great Western.

An Irishman thus describes a wheelbarrow.—It is a little cart with one wheel, and the horse is blind.

(From the New Orleans Tropic.

SONG FOR THE TIMES.

I.
Then up with the old Whig Flag,
Let it boldly flap in the gale;
Our foes at its flutter will lag,
For the view may well turn them pale.

II.
They know that its folds embrace
Our country—its valor—its laws;
Where proudly it floats ye may trace
The triumph of Liberty's cause.

III.
What though we have sometimes fail'd,
By our chivalric honor deceived—
Yet we never were known to have quail'd,
Nor forsaken the truth we believ'd.

IV.
The true an arch Traitor, accused,
Like a viper, that's wasted into life,
Has wounded the breast where it nurs'd,
And sure'd out a fell brand of strife.

V.
Yet still will we proudly unfold
Our colors—in principle strong—
Our Honor, unbarter'd for gold,
Our Fame, unobscur'd by a wrong.

VI.
Then up with the old Whig flag,
Let it boldly flap in the gale,
Our foes at its flutter will lag,
For the view may well turn them pale!

THE LATEST WONDER.

Since the abrogation of Treasurer Graves, all sorts of discoveries have been made in Mississippi. The latest wonder that has come to light is recorded by the Register, published at Fenoia, (Miss.) The account fairly "takes the rag off the bush"—"if it does not cause some of our superstitious friends to open their eyes, we are much mistaken."—N. O. Tropic.

WONDERFUL PHENOMENON.

Singular appearance of the moon—a black spot on the surface—the moon split into fragments—light shooting off from and forming into the shape of a man!

Mr. James D. King, a respectable citizen of this country, and a gentleman of undoubted veracity, called at our office on Wednesday and gave the following details of a most remarkable appearance of the moon, for about an hour between seven and nine o'clock on Tuesday night last.

He states that being in the habit of noticing the appearance of the moon at this season of the year, with a view to the common prognostication of whether it would be "wet or dry," he observed, while looking with that object on Tuesday night, that it appeared at first much larger than common, nearly three times the usual size, and more like a circular sheet of fire than like an ordinary moon. In a few moments a very dark and deep black spot was plainly discernible about the centre of the moon's disc, which immediately commenced playing up and down, back-wards and forwards on the surface, and as the spot approached the upper edge it grew less, and a faint light distinctly shone through it. This spot finally became stationary in the centre, when the moon divided into three separate fragments, each giving distinct and separate lights, being of irregular forms and appearing as though the spot had split them off. Then the moon gradually returned to its original appearance and from that again looked naturally.

What he had already seen was so remarkable that Mr. King, with his family, continued the observation, and but a few moments had elapsed before the black spot again appeared, and again the moon divided.—This time into four distinct regular parts or fragments. And immediately a light resembling the tail of a comet shot from the lower fragment at the south east corner, apparently some three or four feet downward, while another much larger, from the upper portion or north-west corner, struck off directly upwards to the length of between five and six feet. This last now went off and left the corner apparently four feet or more and formed into the shape of a man! standing erect. The figure was of the most perfect, imaginable symmetry, of about the medium size and height, clothed in the purest snow white and the back alone presenting itself to view. It was visible a few moments, when gradually the figure changed to the simple light, the lights retreated to the fragments, these again came together and the moon resumed its natural appearance.

The family of Mr. King consisting of his wife and a daughter thirteen years of age, with another young lady, all witnessed what is above related. Mr. King lives about five miles east of this place. He protests that in calling on us to make public these facts, he has no motive but to tell a plain and unvarnished tale of truth, and leaves others to judge of its import.—that he was not in the least alarmed or agitated, but as much in his sober senses as he ever was in his life—and in order that no one should have occasion to doubt the sincerity of his narrative, he has authorized us to give his name and to refer to his family as witnesses of the scene with himself. To what causes it is attributable he does not know—whether it was an optical illusion affecting his whole family at once—as an operation of an ether never before witnessed, or something of a miraculous character, he does not undertake to determine; but avows that his statement from which we have deviated, if at all, in no essential particular, is true, and it will at all times be maintained to be true on his honor and character as a man, and he will convince any more fully who may choose to enquire of him further in relation to it.

Important from Texas.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship New York, Capt. Wright, we have Galveston dates up to the 16th inst. The news will be found of unusual interest.

One of the most important items is the published fact that a large force left Texas early in the Spring on another Santa Fe expedition, although this time their object was war and not trade. Some time in March Col. Snively received a commission to raise a body of 500 men in the frontier counties of the north-east, for a descent upon Santa Fe, and the capture of the tyrant Arzajo and the traitor Lewis; and further, to inflict suitable punishment for the barbarous treatment visited upon the trading expedition under McLeod and Cooke.

The Galveston Civilian of the 16th inst. states that "the principal difficulty was, not to raise enough men, but to keep from raising too many. Five hundred are known certainly to be in the field, and it is thought that the force is nearer eight. The plan of general rendezvous was Col. e's station, the time the 15th of April. The men were to elect their own commander at the place of general meeting and march immediately."

The whole thing has been kept a secret in Texas—and in this the editors of this country have pursued the wisest policy. The calamities befall the former Santa Fe expedition were in part caused by the too great publicity given to its movements.

The route taken by the present expedition is to the south of Red River, only crossing that stream when the road rendered it necessary. Military operations were to be exclusively confined to the territory of Texas and Mexico. The St. Louis will be entered 150 miles from Santa Fe, within the territory of that department.

By far the most important news brought by the New York, is the fact that General Houston has issued a proclamation virtually denouncing Com. Moore as a pirate, and asking war upon the Mexicans, contrary to his (Houston's) orders. The Commodore is, moreover, charged with acts of disobedience, contumacy, and mutiny by Houston, is declared suspended from all command in the navy of the Republic and is ordered to report forthwith, in person, to the Head of the Department of War and Marine of that country. We now give the two concluding paragraphs of Houston in his own words:—

"And I further declare and proclaim, on failure of obedience to this command, or on his having gone to sea, contrary to orders, that this government will no longer hold itself responsible for his acts upon the high seas; but, in such case, requests all the governments in treaty, or on terms of amity with this government, and all naval officers on the high seas, or in ports foreign to this country, to seize the said Post Captain E. W. Moore, the ship Austin and brig Wharton, with their crews, and bring them, or any of them, into the port of Galveston, that the vessels may be secured to the Republic, and the culprit or culprits strangled and punished by the sentence of a legal tribunal."

It is seldom that we have been more astonished than while reading this document of Gen. Houston.—We do not know how far Com. Moore, who has disobeyed the orders of the Executive of Texas, who has very probably commended him to do many things he was utterly unable to obey; but under the present circumstances to thus publish him as a pirate and mutineer, is an act never supposed Sam Houston would be guilty of, and we are utterly at a loss to imagine how he can justify his conduct. While Mexico is at war against the Government over which he has rule; while armed bands from the former country are continually making incursions into Texas, carrying her citizens into the worst species of captivity after destroying their property—while all this going on, an officer of the Texas Government, principally through his own exertions has cut a little squadron to set against the common enemy, and for so doing is publicly proclaimed an outlaw and a pirate! Houston may have reasons for this unaccountable course, but for the lives of us we cannot fathom them.

In the meantime Com. M., has the sympathy and best wishes of almost every man in Texas; and even should he be brought to Galveston a prisoner not a tribunal could be found to try him. Should he succeed in capturing the Mexican steamers, and bringing them safely into the Harbor of Galveston, he would be hailed with acclamation by the entire population, while Houston would descend to an infamy his acts are fast hastening him towards.

The Texas papers contain a list of the propositions made by Santa Anna to the people of that country. The Houston Telegraph intimates that Judge Robinson, the bearer of these propositions, first addressed a note to Santa Anna, assuming for himself the right of making peace, and that he did it solely for the purpose of attaining his own liberation.

A writer in the "Whitehall Chronicle" says, every Administration should be known by its characteristic cognomen; as for example: Mr. Madison's "the Pacific Administration," "J. Q. Adams' "Economic," "Jackson's "Experimental," "V. Buren's "Stealing," "Tyler's "Teacher's."

THE LOVE OF THE JEWS FOR JERUSALEM

With all this accumulated misery, with all this insult and scorn heaped upon the Israelite here, more even than in any other country, why, it will be asked, does he not fly to other and happier lands? Why does he seek to rest under the shadow of Jerusalem's wall? Independent of that natural love of country which exists among this people, two objects bring the Jew to Jerusalem—to study the Scriptures and the Talmud; and then to die, and have his bones laid with his forefathers in the valley of Jehoshaphat, even as the bones of the patriarchs were carried up out of Egypt. No matter what or how far distant the country where the Jew resides, he still lives upon the hope that he will one day journey Zionward. No time can change, no season quench, the patriotic ardor with which the Jew beholds Jerusalem, even through the vista of a long futurity. On his approach to the city, while yet within a day's journey, he puts on his best apparel; and when the first view of its towers upon his sight, he renounces his garments, falls down to weep and pray over the long sought object of his pilgrimage, and with dust sprinkled on his head, he enters the city of his forefathers. No child ever returned home after long absence with more yearnings of affection, no proud baron ever beheld his ancestral towers and lordly halls, when they had become another's, with greater sorrow than the poor Jew when he first beholds Jerusalem. This at least, is patriotism. "It is curious," says the learned author from whom I have already quoted, "after surveying this almost total desertion of Palestine, to read the indications of fond attachment to its very air and soil, scattered about in the Jewish writings; still it is said, that men are esteemed most blessed who, after his death, are buried there, or even shall have his ashes sprinkled by a handful of its sacred dust." "The air of the land of Israel," says one, "makes a man wise; another writes, 'he who walks four cubits in the land of Israel is sure of being a son of life to come.'" "The great wise men are wont to kiss the borders of the Holy Land, to embrace its ruins, and roll themselves in its dust." "The sins of those are forgiven who inhabit the land of Israel." "He who is buried there is reconciled with God, as though he were buried in the land of Canaan first come to life in the days of the Messiah." It is worthy of remark, as stated by Sandys, that so strong is the desire this singular people have always manifested for being buried within these sacred limits, that in the seventeenth century large quantities of their bones were very early sent thither from all parts of the world, for the purpose of being interred in the valley of Jehoshaphat; for the Turkish rulers at that time permitted but a very small number of the Jews to enter Palestine. Sandys saw ship loads of this melancholy freight; Joppa, and the valley of Jehoshaphat, are literally paved with Jewish tombstones.—Wild's Travels.

Extracts from a Modern Dictionary.

Belle—A beautiful but useless insect without wings, whose colors fade on being removed from the cocoon.

Heart—A rare article, sometimes found in human beings. It is soon however destroyed by commerce with the world, or else becomes fatal to its possessor.

Hogswifery.—An ancient art, said to have been fashionable among young girls and wives; now entirely out of use, or practiced only by the low orders.

Wealth—The most respectable quality of a man.

Virtue—An awkward habit of acting differently from others.

A vulgar word.—It creates great mischief in fashionable circles.

Managers of lotteries.—Men who pay the legislature handsomely for the privilege of cheating the people.

Law proceedings.—Unbrushed cob webs of the dark ages.

Satirical poems.—Harmless impertinence in verse.

Marriage.—The gate through which the happy lover loses his enchanted visions and returns to earth.

Death.—An ill bred fellow who visits people at all seasons, and insists upon their immediately returning his call.

Author.—Dealer in words who gets paid in his own coin.

Domestic bliss.—A term used by Milton.