

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
RULERS."



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE.
Gen'l Harrison.

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From the Watchman and Observer.

Dear Bro. Gildersleeve:—I observe in your paper of the 12th inst., an extract from a writer by the name of Neal, on the intercourse of the sexes; on which I would like to submit a few remarks. I admit in general terms the advantages of such an intercourse to both sexes, and especially to men. But surely it is not to an intercourse resembling that of France, we are to look for anything desirable. Their intercourse may be free and graceful, but it is also extremely licentious. And although this may not be universally true, yet it is sufficiently characteristic of the French as a nation, to forbid any ambition closely to copy their manners. If there exists any connexion between the manners and the morals of the French, may it be long before we are disposed to imitate them in either. I object to the extract mainly because it gives the French women as the sole exemplification of the intercourse recommended, and thus seems to commend them as a model for our women. The French have been long regarded as proverbial for the gross impurity of their intercourse. And this is not confined, as in this country, to the ignorant and vulgar. It prevails among those who have wealth and education, and all else that may give them rank in society. In many families even of standing in other respects, it has rendered the marriage relation more a fashionable nullity, than a sacred reality. Conjugal infidelity is tolerated by mutual consent, or reciprocally overlooked from a like consciousness of guilt in both. It is vain to talk of the superior colloquial powers, and of the absence of ostensible frivolity, if the licentiousness attributed to them does exist. That alone will be a sufficient reason, for repudiating every thing in their manners, which can be suspected of having any agency in producing it. It has long seemed to me a proper cause of regret, that in matters of dress, of culinary refinement, and of fashion in general, we are disposed to look to France for a model. We cannot copy the manners of others, whether nations or individuals, without imbibing more or less of their moral character.

All men are naturally depraved, but the nature of depravity is doubtless, about the same in the people of all nations. A God has made of one blood, all nations, to dwell on the face of the earth. "As in nature face sundereth to face, so the heart of man to man." Whatever may be the peculiar forms, or excess of criminality in one community over another, is fairly attributable to local circumstances. And it is at least a fair inquiry, whether French impurity is not the result of French manners. My knowledge of their general habits, is too limited to admit a minute examination of this question, but from what I do know I would not hesitate to assign some things in their social intercourse, as a prominent cause of their loose morals. But leaving them, their manners, and their morals; let us look a little more closely at ourselves. And while we would reiterate the sentiment, that a properly regulated intercourse between the sexes, may be conducive to both mental and moral refinement; yet I cannot doubt that there is a great deal in the intercourse even of our educated young people, that is far from being profitable to either sex.—There are things in the manners of a considerable portion of our more cultivated females which it is important to maintain both for their personal security, and for their influence on our sex.

The peculiarities to which I object, may be embraced in the following specifications. 1st. An indelicate boisterousness in their conversation, and in their mirth in promiscuous assemblies. 2. A light and frivolous manner of speaking and acting on all subjects. 3. An undiscriminating familiarity with all persons who would obtrude their attention on them, irrespective of their moral character. By a large portion of females of undoubted purity, this toleration is extended almost universally to men of a certain conventional rank in society, though notoriously and almost confessedly addicted to habitual debauchery. 4. The immodest and even lascivious appearance of some of the fashion in female dress. Men to be profited by their intercourse with female society, must be compelled to feel a high degree of reverence for their mental as well as personal purity. A woman must manifest an inherent modesty and refinement, the demand of which, she cannot for a moment disregard herself, nor allow to be disregarded by any man aspiring to the privilege of conversing with her, or of bestowing his attentions on her. It may be desirable that a woman possess an ease of manners enabling her to do or say, without embarrassment, whatever it is proper she should do or say at all. Yet it should be equally apparent, that she is embarrassed at the slightest approach to any thing indelicate in speech or manner. And this dominion of interior principle must extend to the whole code of a sound and sufficiently comprehensive morality. With such females it would indeed be healthful to associate. And desire of standing fairly in the estimation of such, would be a powerful incentive to the practice of virtue. No man who is not far gone in vice would fail to profit by witnessing the exhibition of such delicacy and refinement. And this combined with other female charms, would operate by a kind of contagion on his own soul.

I suppose the better class of American females will compare favorably with the same classes in any country in the world, in regard to moral and personal purity. If there is any country with which they would not contrast strongly in this respect, I suppose it is Scotland. In this condition of our female society, respects one of the strongest bulwarks of our national morality and respectability. I do not believe there is any serious retrogression in our country, in this respect, and yet that there is none I would not dare affirm. Many who have enjoyed favorable opportunities of observing the course of things in the large cities, and among what is there called the fashionable society, entertain the opinion that there is a giving way of female virtue in that class, in those places. Every one knows the tremendous influence which the cities exert on the smaller towns, and through them on the whole country. If there is in fact any ground for the above opinion, results may be anticipated, at the appearance of which every Christian, and every patriot of heart will be deeply pained. As the great means of preservation, we must look to the fostering of female modesty. Every proper effort should be employed to give an intellectual, dignified, and a chastened complexion to all the intercourse of the sexes.

The frivolity and licentiousness so prevailing in the fashionable assemblies of young people, should if possible be exchanged for something more rational and grave. Reading the scandalous literature of the age should be loudly and sternly reprobated by every friend of religion and virtue. The whole light literature of the age may be characterized as generally unhealthy; while a large portion of it is fraught with the most virulent poison. And this is pre-eminently true of that portion of it imported from France. The literature of a country is generally the true exponent of the prevailing moral character of its people.

The change of manners contemplated should not be regarded as impracticable. The special facility for its accomplishment arises from the fact that so large a portion of our young females are professors of religion. If they can be made to understand and feel the force of the Bible on these subjects, the work is done.—That however, which is most to be lamented, is the extent to which our educated and professing young people participate in all that is objectionable in the habits of the age.

The condition of the churches in this respect calls for studied, vigorous and reiterated exhibition of divine truth, so far as it contemplates these evils. The frivolity of many young professors is obviously inconsistent with any supposition of their piety. They furnish no evidence of a conscience in the least degree developed, or affections in the least degree enlisted for God and his cause. Their moral influence is decidedly worse for being professors of religion. Let this evil in the churches be cured, and there will be a powerful restraint thrown around the non-professing part of the young people of the land. One thing is certain, that either the members of the churches must elevate the standard of social intercourse to suit them, or else they will be dragged down to a cast of manners that will suit the world. The social and domestic relations of the professors are such that there can be no system of non-intercourse devised. The two classes must grow up and mingle together. And the great question to be decided is, which class shall control the manners and morals of the other.

Let professed Christians be true to themselves and they have nothing to fear. Let the teachings of the Bible be faithfully used, and will they not be regarded by those cherishing the hope of salvation? The morals of a whole country are mainly controlled by the combined influence of a great many little causes. If the reading of this article shall make one Christian parent, guardian or teacher more careful in guarding or fostering female modesty, it will not have been written in vain.

Yours, &c.,
J**** B*****

July 25th, 1849.

A Singular Fact.—The St. Louis Union relates the following as a fact, singular as it may appear:

"The town of Hillsboro', Mo., lies about thirty five miles southwest of St. Louis. The town and region of country were entirely exempt from cholera until two or three days subsequent to the 2d of July, when it broke out and raged with great virulence, carrying off many of the inhabitants of the place, as we have been informed. It will be remembered that on Saturday night, the 2d of July, we had the streets of this city illuminated with innumerable bonfires, for the purpose of freeing the city of cholera. For several successive days prior to this, the wind had blown from the southeast; but, on the evening following it veered around and blew from the northeast. We learn, from reliable authority, that directly after the wind shifted, the fumes from the tar and stone coal, used in the fires here, were distinctly smelt by the inhabitants of Hillsboro', and in a day or two after, the cholera made its appearance in the town;—and now, since the disease has left the country, and the people have commenced once more to move about and inquire into past events, it has been discovered that the cholera swept like a tornado in a direct line from this city to Hillsboro', and onward a distance of thirty miles beyond, confining its ravages to a tract of country not more than three or four miles in width, and extending in a straight line about sixty miles to the southwest. This line include the coal mines near our city, where the disease was awfully fatal, and from that point onward to its termination, it decreased in its ravages, and after passing Hillsboro', rapidly so. The cholera did not make its appearance on any of the public roads through that region of country, except where they intersected this tract through which it passed, and at these junctions it was frequently very bad. What agency had the fires in this city, if any, in causing the cholera to spread through the country? What agency had the wind in carrying the disease? Why did not the wind take a wider range in its passage?"

Power of the Hyphen.—The London Record narrating the labors of a colporteur, says that a certain soldier bought a new Testament from one of his companions, a pious man, fearing God. Omit the hyphen and place the comma after the word-man, and the expression will read very differently; as it would indeed by the transposition of the words man and God, the hyphen still remaining.

Won't the honorable Senators and members of Congress from California, whoever the lucky dogs may be, have a long pull on the pure of Uncle Sam for mileage?—N. Y. Globe.

If they follow precedent they will come by way of the Isthmus to Washington, but charge by way of Cape Horn.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A pile of Serpents.—In the savannahs of Izacubo in Guiana, South America, I saw the most wonderful, the most terrific spectacle that can be seen; although it is not uncommon to the inhabitants, no traveler has ever mentioned it. We were ten men on horseback, two of whom took the lead, in order to sound the passages; whilst I preferred to skirt the great forest. One of the blacks who formed the vanguard, returned full gallop, and called to me, "Here sir, come and see serpents in a pile." He pointed out to me something elevated in the middle of the savannah or swamp, which appeared like a bundle of arms. One of my company then said—"this certainly is one of the assemblages of serpents, which heap themselves on each other, after a violent tempest; I have heard of these, but have never seen any; let us proceed cautiously and not go too near. When we were within twenty paces of it the terror of our horses prevented our approach, to which, however, none of us were inclined. On a sudden the pyramidal mass became agitated; horrible hissing issued from it; thousands of serpents rolled spirally on each other, shot forth out of the circle their hideous heads, presenting their venomous darts and fiery eyes to us. I own I was one of the first to draw back; but when I saw this formidable phalanx remain at its post, and appeared to be more disposed to defend itself than to attack us, I rode round it in order to view its order of battle, which faced the enemy on every side. I then sought to find out what would be the design of this numerous assemblage; and I concluded that this species of serpents dreaded some colossal enemy, which might be the great serpent, or the cayman, and that they unite themselves, after having seen this powerful enemy, in order to attack or resist him en masse.

Awful Colliery Explosion.—Seventy Lives Lost.—On the 10th ultimo, at Aberdare, near Merthyr Tydfil, South Wales, a dreadful explosion of fire-damp, that dread and destructive agent, occurred at Mr. William Thomas' colliery. The shock was felt for miles round. Soon after the fatal event a most melancholy scene took place—mothers hurrying in search of sons, wives in search of their husbands, their cries rending the air as corpse after corpse, blackened and mutilated, was brought to sight; soon sixty disfigured corpses were brought from the pit, and then, it having become fatal to descend to the pit, the brave men who had, in such a praiseworthy manner, rescued the few that had escaped, gave over, though it was believed that there was a great many others down, living or dead. One hundred and five men and boys were in the pit at the time of the explosion, very few of whom have been brought out alive.—Seven horses also were killed. It is confidently asserted that the cause of this most awful catastrophe was the negligence of one of the colliers in going to a dangerous heading without a safety lamp. It is scarce three years ago since twenty eight human lives were destroyed by an explosion of the same nature, and near the same pit.

Prussian Brutality.—An American in a Prussian Prison.—A letter from Basle, Switzerland, dated August 13, to the Philadelphia Pennsylvania, says that a citizen of Harrisburg, Pa., named Beck is now imprisoned in the Fortress of Rostatt, by the Prussians, for some political offence, and that they are ready to relieve him on his giving guarantee that he will immediately leave for the United States, and never return again to continental Europe. The same writer also adds: "Only Yesterday morning, in this neighborhood, in Frieberg, a young, intelligent, and literary man, named Neff, personally known to me, was shot, having been found guilty by a Prussian court martial of exciting, by writing, the people of Baden and Germany to be dissatisfied with the present form of Government; and last, but not least, of being in correspondence with the Democrats of France, Switzerland, and America! Upon these grounds, the man [only 27 years old, and only support of an aged, widowed mother,] was condemned and shot. He died like a man. When arrived at the place of execution, he swung his hat, and exclaimed in a loud voice, 'Long live German Liberty—long live the German Republic!'—These were his last words, and eight bullets entered his breast at the same instant. The executioners were as pale as death, whilst Neff looked cheerful."

Yielding to Temptation.—A black snake four feet and a half in length, was captured in an apothecary shop in Lowell, yesterday. He was brought to the city in a load of wood. Having made his way to the apothecary shop, liquor was put upon the floor, and the unfortunate visitor yielded to temptation, got drunk, and was easily captured. This is another striking instance of the dangers to which unsophisticated visitors to the city are exposed.—Boston Jour.

He whose first emotion, on the view of an excellent work, is to undervalue it, will never have one of his own to show.—Aikin.

The New York "Courier and Enquirer" of Thursday takes the following notice of the Cuba-hunting movement:

"We mentioned a day or two since that two vessels which had cleared from this port were suspected of being destined to aid the invasion of Cuba. One of them, the Union, is a regular packet ship, and cleared for New Orleans. She had on board ten or fifteen men, with arms, &c, who had been enlisted for some service or other, the nature of which was only suspected to be of an illegal character. It was supposed that on reaching New Orleans, these men would make their way to Round Island, which has become, as our readers know, the rendezvous for several hundred persons destined for some unknown expedition. The Union, however, was not detained.

"The Sea Gull, on the other hand, was seized by the United States authorities and a protracted investigation was immediately had into her destination, cargo, &c in secret. We understood that no evidence was found sufficient to warrant her detention, and she accordingly took her departure day before yesterday for Curacao, the port for which she cleared. It is now intimated that she was purchased by the Venezuelan Government. This, however, is very unlikely. We have heard that the evidence elicited during the investigation spoken of above was deemed sufficient to warrant the arrest of certain parties in this city, on suspicion of being connected with illegal and criminal projects against nations with which we are at peace."

[A Telegraphic despatch from New York brings intelligence of the seizure of three vessels—the Sea Gull Ontario and Florida—all supposed to be connected with the secret expedition.]

A Singular Monomania.—Case of Mr. Sprague.—We published an account lately of the arrest of young Mr. Sprague, son of a respectable clergyman, at Brooklyn, N. Y., for throwing down a young lady and stealing her shoe. The father who was absent at the time, has returned, and makes this curious statement:

From early boyhood this son had evinced a strange propensity for getting possession of the shoes of the female part of family. This propensity was not steady, but periodical. As early as at thirteen or fourteen years of age it was developed, the fact being notorious, not to the family only but to the domestics, some of whom, being now married and settled in Brooklyn, are referred to by name and address. When the son was about that age the shoes of Mrs. Sprague and her daughters began to disappear, especially new ones; sometimes one shoe, sometimes the pair; when found, (and they were discovered in the son's pocket, in his trunk, his bed, his room, and in various other places) they were generally wet, thoroughly soaked in water, or if dry had the shrivelled appearance of having been thus soaked; and they were made unfit to wear. The father charged this upon the son, threatened and reasoned with him, but in vain.—Sometimes the habit would sleep for months, and he would be joked upon his improvement—then it would return, and no means, severe or kind, which the parent could devise would check it; and the only remedy was vigilance, which was occasionally mingled with such remarks as, "Glad when Charles is married, then we can keep our shoes!"—showing the notoriety of this propensity.

FACTS FOR MECHANICS.

St. Paul was a mechanic; a tent maker. Our Saviour was a mechanic; a carpenter. The great Architect of the universe, in the mechanism of the heavens and the earth, with its productions, animate and inanimate, displays a power and skill which human hands and human wisdom may attempt to imitate, but which they can never equal or approach.

Next to farmers, mechanics are the most numerous and the most important class of the community. Whatever promotes their interests, of course promotes the interests of the public. They, like farmers, have great facilities and great inducements to become men of science and sound knowledge. Every mechanic in every operation, brings into use some principle of science; which principle it is of course, his interest and his convenience to understand.

Every apprentice boy, no matter how assiduous or how rigorous his employment, if he spends a few minutes daily in useful reading and other modes of improvement, is certain to be a man of future influence and respectability. That apprentice who seeks most assiduously the interests of his employer, promotes most effectually his own interest; as the character is the best capital a young man can have for the commencement of business.

Mechanics, like farmers, make safe and enlightened statesmen. They are well educated for legislators, and for other offices, because educated in schools of experience. Who can be better qualified to make laws for aiding the operations of business than those engaged in these operations.—Scientific American.

Important European Intelligence.

The steamer Niagara, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 25th ultimo.

The accounts from Hungary announce the dissolution of the Hungarian Diet, the defeat of Gen. Bem, the surrender of Gen. Georger, and other disasters to the Hungarian arms.

In England the price of cotton had further advanced, and large sales were daily effected. Flour was rather lower than at the date of the last accounts. The grain trade continued dull, and prices had a downward tendency. The harvest was very promising.

The submission of the Hungarians and the important effects likely to be produced throughout Europe by the termination of that sanguinary war, had no perceptible effect on business in London.

The mortality from the cholera in England continued to increase.

There appears to be no political news of importance from Great Britain or France.

DEFEAT OF THE HUNGARIANS.

The intelligence from the seat of war in Hungary is of the most disastrous kind. The Hungarians have been defeated at all points, and the cause which they so courageously upheld against fearful odds has fallen past redemption.

The precise details of the circumstances which led to this unfortunate and unexpected result cannot be ascertained from any accounts within our reach.—Part of the main facts are that the Hungarians have been forced to lay down their arms and submit unconditionally to the Russian forces.

There is no room whatever to doubt.—The operations of the Hungarians under Bem, just preceding the termination of the struggle, are alone given in an intelligible form, and would seem, from the accounts before us, to have had an important influence in bringing about the submission of the Hungarians.

The Vienna correspondence of the London Times, under date of August 18, says:

"An official report of the 8th from Col. Dossoler, who is at Hermanstadt, gives the particulars of what has taken place in the southwest of Transylvania since the 4th, at which date Gen. Luders was at Galfalda. After Bem's defeat, on the 31st ultimo, at Schasburg, he proceeded towards Medgyes, which he reached on the 3d, with a force of 8,000 men and 17 guns. Having been joined at this place by an auxiliary corps from Clomrenberg, consisting of 4,000 foot, 800 horse, and 12 guns, he proceeded towards Hermanstadt. General Hassford, who had been left with six battalions, eight guns, and 350 Cossacks, to protect Hermanstadt, had gone to Reinspekt and Lullenback, where he gained the victory mentioned yesterday over the insurgent Gen. Steinall. This having been made known to Gen. Luders by his scouts, he foresaw that Bem would fall upon Hassford, probably drive him into Wallachia, and then take possession of Hermanstadt.

"Nothing remained to be done but to pursue Bem with all speed. Before, however, Luders could overtake him, he learned that Hassford had actually been attacked, driven from his position, and after a murderous battle in the streets of Hermanstadt, in which he had many killed and wounded, had been obliged to retreat to Talmacs.

"On the 6th at 10 A. M. Gen. Luders' army stood before Hermanstadt. Six battalions of the enemy, 500 horse, and 18 guns occupied the neighboring heights.—A considerable force had been left in the city, and the remainder of the army had gone in pursuit of Hassford. A battle ensued, which ended in the complete rout of the Magyars. The Russian cavalry put such of the fugitives as attempted to resist to the sword.

"The enemy, who lost 1,200 prisoners and 14 guns in this battle, had 600 killed and 500 wounded. The troops which had followed Hassford made the best of their way after their routed comrades. The Russians, including the loss suffered by General Hassford on the 5th, had 30 killed and wounded.

"The battles of Schasburg and Hermanstadt produced a most dispiriting effect among the insurgents. Many threw away their arms and sought refuge in the woods, while others came over to the victors."

The Vienna accounts, by way of Warsaw, of August 16th, state that the Hungarian Diet, having surrendered its power to Georger, had dissolved itself.

A meeting, including Kossuth, Georger, and Bem, subsequently took place at or near Arad, at which it was determined at once to put an end to a war as sanguinary and useless. Georger, addressing the council of war, protested that he had no hopes for the cause of Hungary; that all resistance was in vain; and that nothing but utter ruin would attend the prolongation of the struggle.

Georger's remarks induced a number of

the Hungarian Generals to side with him in surrendering not only Georger's corps, but also part of the besieging army at Temeswar, numbering in all from 30,000 to 40,000 men, that stood by Georger.

A Vienna letter states that the number of troops that surrendered with Georger was 27,000 men, with 60 guns.

The war party, headed by Bem, Kossuth, and the leading members of the Hungarian Parliament, had nothing left but to hasten to Ossova. It is stated that they have already entered upon Turkish territory, and it is also stated that M. Kossuth carried with him the insignia of the Hungarian Empire, including the State jewels.

Georger surrendered to Prince Paskiewitch on the condition it can be called, that the Prince should intercede with the Austrian Emperor for himself, and troops, and his country. It is asserted that Georger's desperate resolution was prompted by the mutinous conduct of the Hussars.

It was thought that General Klapka would now be induced to surrender Comorn, especially as the city of Raab was on the 15th instant occupied by the Imperialists, who had likewise despatched a corps to the valley of the Waag.

From a Vienna letter of the 17th, in the Kelnner Zeitung, it appears that M. Kossuth intends to hold out till the last.—He has published a proclamation, announcing the translation of his Government from Arad to Ossova, where he is now protected by the Hungarian army from the Baisk.

The Russian papers publish the following letter from Prince Paskiewitch to his Majesty the Czar.

"Hungary is at the feet of your Imperial Majesty. The Government of the insurgents having transmitted their power to Georger, the chief of the army of the insurgents makes an unconditional surrender to the Russian army. His example will be followed by the other insurgent corps. The officers whom he sent to capitulate offered to proceed with or without Austrian commissioners to the corps, to induce them to surrender.

"I have the fortune to inform your Imperial Majesty that Georger's only condition to his surrender was to be allowed to lay down his arms to your Majesty's army. I have made arrangements for the insurgents to be disarmed by General Rudizal's corps. Respecting the extradition of the prisoners, I am in communication with the command of the Austrian army. As for Georger, I keep him at your Imperial Majesty's disposal."

It was rumored that the Emperor of Russia had set a price of 60,000 roubles on Kossuth's head, dead or alive.

It is reported by some of the ardent friends of Hungary that Georger has proved himself a traitor, and has yielded to the golden arguments of the Russians.

Kossuth's wife and family, it is said, had fallen into the hands of the Imperialist troops.

One of the Printers.—There is a good practical printer, by the name of James Evans, who lives at Batavia, Ohio, who educated himself at a distinguished literary institution in New Hampshire, is a practical farmer, has taught schools of various grades in New England, travelled through most of the States of the Union, taught a "high school" in Ohio, a "seminary" in Kentucky, an "academy" in Illinois, and one in Missouri; who has been superintendent of common schools, and school examiner, president of a college of teachers, and of a literary institution; who once offered a prize of \$50 for the best method of teaching the branches usually taught in a high school, and \$25 for those taught in a common school, who has acted in the capacity of editor of three different newspapers; and more or less in the capacity of constable, sheriff, county treasurer, recorder, auctioneer, merchant, wholesale pedlar, and post master at three different places; who is a practical surveyor, engineer, map maker; also a regular member of the bar, notary public, &c.; and he works at the printing business more or less nearly every day. He is about 30 years of age, and is in easy circumstances. His father died very poor, when he was young, and his mother supported the family for several years by hard labor. He has made himself what he is.—Cincinnati Commercial.

Not a Bad Custom.—The Samnites, a people descended from the Lacedaemonians, had a custom among themselves which must have produced an excellent effect upon their morals. At an appointed time, the young people were all assembled in one place, their conduct was closely examined, and he who was found most eminent for virtue and services to his country, had permission to choose for his wife anybody he preferred out of the whole nation.

"Admirable institution!" exclaims Montesquieu. "The only recommendation that young men could have on this occasion was owing to virtue, and to the services done their country. Love, beauty, chastity, birth and even wealth itself, were all, in some measure, the dowry of virtue. A nobler, grander, recompense, less chargeable to a petty state, and more capable of influencing both sexes, could scarcely be imagined."

A young lady from the country being invited to a party, was told by her city cousin to fix up and put her best foot foremost, in order to catch a beau, "she looked so green in her country attire." The country lass looked comically into the face of her rather faded relative, and replied, "better green than withered."

"Won't you sing a song, sir?" said a lady to her lover, as they were alone one evening. The lover soon commenced the popular air, "I won't go home till morning," and sure enough, he didn't.