TERMS OF THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN. sabscription, per year, Two Dollars—payable in sales. But if not paid in advance, Two Dollars

and fifty ceats will be charged. prestisenests inserted at \$1 for the first, and 25 ets. per square for each subsequent insertion. Court orders per square for each higher than these rates. A liberal deduction to those who advertise by the year. terrests to the Editor must be post paid.

[From the Soil of the South.] WORK FOR THE MONTH.

Corn Planting .- In our last we recomended the beginning of Corn planting the last of the month, in favorable locali-But March is the month in which be great bulk of the business of planting to be done, and we advise early and sithful attention to it. The success of he crop must depend very largely upon he time and manner of planting. Other ranches of business may admit of unwithfulness and carelessness, with a hance of correcting, and to some extent emedying, the evil by after efforts. Here owever, our errors are tatal, and do not dmit a remedy. The badly planted crop. with a consequent failure of stand, inflicts n injury from which there is little chance frecovery. With all sorts of hands to the work there is no security in anyhing else but close personal attention, hich sees that the whole operation is erformed in good faith and according to some men never fail, while others oldom succeed in getting a good stand .-The casualties of the seasons always seem work out peculiar harm to this latter ass-the weather is too wet or too dry, o cold or too hot-it never comes right or ever can, where careless negroes are it to do the work, away from the care od direction of their supervisor. With his class, all floats smoothly enough, and swiftly too, as they are generally the ist to finish and crow over the slowness time. Then is revealed the sad story failures, reasons and excuses appended. denting in the ground, eaten up by moles, at down by worms or pulled up by birds. these do happen sometimes to the most movident, but much is charged to this ac

gunt that belongs to another. The explanation is generally found in he manner of planting. Too much haste and too little care. The best half of the work is done when the crop is well plantd The nigh ways and by-ways, which be doing this thing quick, have often opewill of the crop, and reserved for anothmuch bard work to be done in the culwation which might have been avoided by better preparations in the beginning. We hope our patrons will be ready for an early start in the business of planting, but lyou are not, with all our predictions for putting the corn in early, we must say, though it may be with great reluctance, day until you have made your prepria. ions good, and let not your haste, by any means, induce you to plant badly. We would have if possible, all lands intended or com thoroughly broken before planting and we wenture the assertion, that here are few cases in which ample comensation would not be found for this; ether in the ultimate yield of the crop, or egreater ease of cultivation. Yet, there atecases in which this previous plowing may be, and very often is, dispensed with, and very serious difficulty ensues. Land hat has been in cotton, and on which no Mock has run, or very soft light lands, which have borne other cultivated crops, may be prepared by listing, and be broken mmediately after the corn is planted -We think that whatever may be the mode, the earth ought to be broken by the plow tery close and deep in the list, before the ted are deposited. After planting, this point can never be reached, and unless some before the earth must remain unbroken and unstirred immediately under the stalk. However well the middle of he row may be broken by after culture, his neglect in the beginning can never cured. Hence the indispensable importance, in our estimation, of good and horough preparations before planting .-We arge one more general principle, of universal application to this crop in the South. It must be well in the ground.-All who have observed the habits of the com plant, have marked the tendency of he large roots to grow up upon the stalk, d to spread themselves out near the surace. If, therefore, the first start of the plant is not deep in ground, so that at 4ch successive working an additional apply of earth may be placed about the these additional supplies of roots, which aid in the maturity of the crop and e strength of the stalk, must necessay suffer from improper exposure to the These results are to be looked to provided for, by depositing the seed eep in the ground. To do this, the open-& furrow should be made with some which is long and wide enough to brow out all clods or turf, and allow the

eed to be deposited at uniform and prop-

IHE CAROLINA WARGHWAN.

J. J. BRUNER,

Editor & Proprietor.

" KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR



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

NEW SERIES.

VOLUME VIII—NUMBER 48.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1852.

es the chance of coming up. It is diffi- | ginia to the Congress of the United States, | from making any change without a necessity | are represented to have done. We warn the cult to lay down any rule on this subject, of universal application, as the character of the soil and the season of the year must always vary it, and the discretion of the planter must generally settle the question to suit each case. We prefer covering the seed with the hoe, as more uniformity may be secured, and better earth selected for covering, though we may have seen very good work done with the plow and good stands secured.

The distance is a question which properly comes up for consideration at this time. This must necessarily be dependent, to a very large extent, upon the quality of land to be planted. Rich bottom lands can sustain many more stalks to the acre than the common uplands of the country. It will perhaps be best that our instructions take these latter as a basis, and leave the variance to be made to suit the circumstances of each case. We think upon our uplands, that as a safe general rule to suit all seasons, about four feet each way for the hills of one stalk each is a good distance. If the year should be wet, we know that corn will do well planted thicker, but if dry, much injury will result to the crop. This then may be laid down as the rule, which has been found to work a pains taking neighbor, until coming well, and which may be regarded as the basis upon which calculations are to be made, whether the planting should be in the drill or with rows, narrower one way and wider the other. We regard it best, on several accounts, to make the rows for single stalk corn four and a half feet by three and a half, or perhaps it would be even better to make the rows three by five feet. On lands of the kind now under consideration, we decidedly prefer one to two stalk corn ; the certainty of securing a good stand, the ease of are getting to be introduced so generally culture and the larger support from a giv en space of soil, all being in favor of the and as great draw-backs in the ultimate for mer. We scarcely consider it necessary here to discuss the relative merits of the hill or drill planting. Circumstances often control this question and settle it, and when they do not, we have a bare leaning to the hill in preference to the drill system, feeling that the latter is rather more difficult in culture, and with

> We will not now press our advice further on this subject, than to urge the importance of straight planting. We do not ask this as a mere concession of good taste, but as a benefit in the culture of the crop of great value. With this done, the good plowman, in all except the first working of corn, will do about all that may be need ful, and leave the hoes in the cotton, where their services will probably be very much needed (as the Almanac man would say) about this time.

less guarantee of a uniform stand.

Grabbing the Public Lands.—Mr. Downs of Louisiana, in some remarks in the Sennate, on the lowa Land bill, said "Mr. Douglas had earned his title to the support of Illinois for the Presidency, by providing means from the Public Treasury for constructing 404 miles of railroad in that State."

This, at \$30,000 a mile, about the average price of constructing railroads, would give nearly fourteen millions of dollars .-A very good title, indeed, to the support of the other States, who have been robbed to that amount? The fourteen millions of dollars are derived from public lands, which were ceded by Virginia to living. The Democratic press, particularly the Union, for the common benefit of that portion of it favorable to Gen. Cass, has all the States, herself included.

ches of Congress, among which number is Mr. Douglas, tell us that it is unconstitutional to distribute these lands among all the States; but it is perfectly right and proper to appropriate them to particular States. By this mode of construction and action. Virginia, which is quite as needy as any other in the Confederacy, is deprived of all share in that great fund. Her representatives in Congress sit silent and acquiesce in this grab system. They are too conscientious to advocate a general distribution, by which their own State would be benefitted-and they profess to be unable to prevent others from seizing upon as much as they want. But these others-these grabbers-are their chosen political associates—the very men, whom they are recommending to Virginia, as suitable persons to fill the Presidential chair. The Legislature of the State, with 40 Democratic majority, follow in the footsteps of their Congressional fellows .-They are exploring every nook and corner in this poor old Commonwealth, in quest of every cow and hog, and every domestic utensil, to lay the heavy hand of taxation upon ; but their scruples will not permit them to demand of Congress et depth. We do not consider that much a fair portion of that vast fund, which hanted earth should be placed upon the ing daily plundered by their own political Manted corn, as rather shallow covering associates. We believe a strong and elevated position he now holds, and I think that ment of taxes they may not owe. We believe beares every object and greatly increas- united appeal by the Legislature of Vir-

would arrest this system of plunder, and give to the State its due proportion of the "common fund." It is hopeless, however, to expect any such step from the Democratic majority. They are wedded to their sterile abstractions-sterile of good, at least-though very prolific in mischief to Virginia.

Nevertheless, we trust the Whigs wi bring this subject before the Legislature and the country. There is no other known means for presecuting internal improvements at the present moment. Al the works will have to be stopped for the want of funds-fur the taxes to be raised for existing liabilities, will be fully as much as the people can pay for years to come. The subject, therefore, appeals to every man who feels an interest in devel oping the resources of the State; and in fact to every one who has to pay a portion of the enormous taxation, to be levied during the year.

Let the issue be made and submitted to the people-whether they prefer to be overwhelmed with taxes, and to see al their improvements arrested-for the sake of Democratic scruples-while Democrats from other regions are plundering the treasury; or whether they will claim a fund which is justly theirs, and which will relieve them of a large portion of their taxes, and at the same time enable them to prosecute those great works which are assential to our prosperity. On such an issue, we cannot doubt the verdict of the people. They will not, they connot consent to be ground into the dust by intolerable taxes, merely to humor the affected purism and antediluvian notions of a set of political Hunkers, who think of nothing but their salaries. Let the issue be tried when the tax gatherer makes his unwelcome round this summer.

Nothing is more certain than that, with Democratic rule, the State of Virginia is destined to recede in population and in all the elements of greatness. The taxes to pay existing debts, and the salaries of the new appendages to "Joseph and his brethren," will cause such distress in the State, that the people will emigrate, and all improvement will be arrested. We ask the people of the West, as well as the East, to reflect upon this. From what quarter can the Democrats derive any reiet for our embarrassed condition? They will not touch the land fund-they are too virtuous for that ;-and all the taxes they can screw out of the State, will not be more than sufficient to defray current expenses. Is there, then, any wise or patriotic alternative, but the Whig policy of demanding from the Federal Government that portion of the public lands to which the State is entitled? Is there any other device, by which our improvements may be continued and our taxes diminished Richmond Whig.

From the Greensborough Patriot. MR. CLAY AND THE PRESIDENCY.

among the Whigs, whose names are used to any great extent, in connection with the next Presidency, viz: Mr. Fillmore, Gen. Scott, and Mr. Webster; with very little prospect of Mr. Webster receiving the nomination of the Na be between Mr. Fillmore and Gen. Scott .-

There are at present but three individuals

tional Whig Convention -- so that the choice will The South generally, we believe, prefer Mr. Fillmore. We have just read an extract of a letter from Mr. Clay, in which that eminent statesman expresses a decided preference for Mr. Fillmore. Referring to Gen. Scott and Mr. Webster, he says :- "I wish to say nothing in derogation from his eminent competitors. They have both rendered great service to their country-one in the field, the other in the cabinet," but goes on to give reasons why Mr.

Fillmore should be preferred.

The story has several times of late been put in circulation, says the Lynchburg Virginian, that Mr. Clay had declared that he would rather see Gen. Cass President, than any man eagerly seized upon and disseminated the re-The Domocrats, who rule in both bran- port. We will say nothing of the attitude in attach property to the amount of five thousand which such conduct places them-after having dollars wherever they could find it. The areviled and calumniated Mr. Clay, for a third of a centuary, now to be bolstering up their own feeble favorites by imaginary sayings of his, as if they were oracles-but will place before the reader a positive denial of the whole statement. The editor of the New York Ex. press, has been permitted by Mr. Clay, to copy the following from a private letter of his, addressed to a friend in that city:

* * * "You rightly understood me in expressing a preference for Mr. Fillmore as the Whig candidate for the Presidency .-This I did before I left home, and have frequently here, in private intercourse, since my arrival in Washington. I care not how generally the fact may be known, but I should not deem it right to publish any formal avowal of that preference under my own signature in the newspapers. Such a course would subject me to the imputation of supposing that my opinions possessed more weight with the public than I apprehend they do. The foundation of my preference is, that Mr. Fillmore has administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability. He has been tried and found true, faithful, honest and conscientious. I wish to say nothing in derogation from his eminent competitors. They have both rendered great service to their country-one in the field, the other in the cabinet-they might possibly administer the government as well as Mr. Fillmore has done. But then neither of them

for it-the existence of which I not perceive. I am truly your friend and obedient servan:, H. CLAY.

Columbia, March 16,-Arrest of Counterfeiters, - A few weeks since, a company consisting of nine white men and one negro, with horses for sale and three wagons loaded with tobacco, lard, and butter, passed through Columbia, going South. Nothing was heard of them after they lest Columbia until Saturday night last, when suspicion having ripened to a certainty that some of them were counterfeiters, they were pursued, overtaken, and arrested in Lexington District.

It seems that one of the party, who call. ed himself Jones, had gone to Charleston some time last week, where he passed some counterfeit money for which he bought clothing, receiving good money in exchange. Some of them had also passed their counterfeits on Mr. Wimbish, of Orangeburg, and both of these gentlemen having obtained information as to their ascertained that the party was in Lexing-Fitch, with which, accompanied by some of the Marshals and other citizens of Columbia, they proceeded to Lexington District, and arrested four of the party on Saturday night, and brought them to jail here on Sunday morning. The man calling himself Jones, was fully identified by the gentleman from Charleston at first sight terfeit money on him. It seems that they

Charleston ever since they left Columbia. They also succeeded in passing some of their spurious money in Columbia, amounting, perhaps, to \$200. The bills seen by Dr. Fitch, who issued the warrant for their arrest, were of the denomination of \$100, on the "Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Cheraw," one of them was No. 447, Letter A, dated July 18, 1849, payable to B. Martin. The names of the President and Cashier, he did not there is no such Bank as the " Merchants' the mere dipping of thousands of pens, thou-Bank of Cheraw;" it is the Merchants' Bank," Cheraw. S. C., and the Bank isnor, we believe higher than \$20.

have been operating between this and

some Banks in Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Louisiana, but on what Banks, and what denomination, we did not learn.

Three of the men arrested represent that they are from Ashe county, N. C., and gave their names as John D. Nelson, A. N. Dickson and George W. Ray. The fourth, Thomas Jefferson Reins, says he is from Carroll county, Va. Upon searching them, about \$1500 of counterfeit and \$2000 of genuine money was found on them, which they had no doubt obtained in trafficking and exchanging. We are informed these are not the names they assumed when they passed through Columbia. No doubt they have scattered their spurious money wherever they travelled. Bank of Cheraw have been lately presented at our banks, and pronounced counterfeit. The four men arrested were examined before Justice Miller yesterday morning, and fully committed to stand their trial at the next term of our court. The others, being only teamsters in their employment, were suffered to depart.

State Rights Republican. PARKER AND RE-ACTION WATER

WHEELS.

Messrs. Editors-I have a circular in my possession, stating that all persons making. vending, or using any re-action water wheel, infringe on the patent of Z. & A. Parker, of Ohio. There were four agents in Vermont, last year, collecting heavy fines of all who were using any kind of re-action water wheelsgiving only four days' notice, and threatening that, if not paid within that time, they would mount of fines collected in one county, in that State, was two thousand dollars. I understand that they are going to commence with this State next spring; there is a large number of Calvin Wing's Spiral Vent Water Wheels (patented Oct. 1st, 1830) in use in this State, and a patent fee has been paid to him or his agents for them. Now, I wish to know if Parker or his agents can collect another fee on this or other re-action wheels. In No. 32, Vol. 6, of the Scientific American, it says that Parker's pa-

these men on their own terms. C. GOODMAN.

East Sullivan, N. H., 1852. [To our correspondent, and others in New Hampshire, we say, that if a person were to call upon us in the same way that these men are stated to have done to people in Vermont, we should apply to the nearest magistrate to have him taken up for obtaining money by false pretences. No patentee can attach the pro- ing : perty of any man. The Patent Law provides [see sec. 15, Act 1836] that, in any action brought by a patentee for infringement of a patent, the defendant is permitted to plead the general issue. Those agents spoken of by our correspondent, whoever they may be, are acting in a manner to prejudice the whole community against patents; and they are acting to deceive men who are not acquainted with the has been tried. He has been tried in the patent laws, so as so frighten them in the pay-

people of New Hampshire to remember the adage, " not one cent for tribute."

It is well known that we are deadly hostile to patent pirates-those men who rob inventors of their inventions; and perhaps Mr. Parker has been often wronged by such men, -we feel for him in such cases, but it is very evident that people like our correspondent, are not patent pirates; if they are using the wheel of Parker's expired patent, they have been imposed upon-innocently perhaps, by some other person, and it is wickedly to work upon their fears in order to make them pay a tribute, when the law provides how this shall be done, viz., by a jury trial of their peers. We advocate justice to all inventors, patentees, and the people. Scientific American.

SUBSITUTE FOR PEN AND INK.

We have received from Mr. J. F. Mascher an indelible lead pencil: its marks cannot be rubbed out with india rubber after it is left on the paper for a short time; but it only makes a pale lead mark, and is nothing like the clear dark defined marks made with ink, nor the beautiful jet black of manifold writers, made movements, went in pursuit; and having with prepared paper. A pencil that will write as free as the common lead pencil, and make ton District, obtained a warrant from Dr. beautiful black and permanent impressions like the manifold writing paper, is a desideratum. He who invents such a pencil first, his fortune is safe; who will be the lucky man?

It will be seen that we are not yet at the end of invention. There are rewards offered by the French for inventions in Electricity; Mr. Ray has offered prizes for improvements con nected with railroads, and there is a wide field for other improvements; and here let us say, and did not deny having passed the coun- that although some, at first sight, may deem a seduced her affections,—and sh substitute for pen and ink a small invention, we say, it is no such a thing; it is more important than the one for which the French offer their trifled with her affections, and made b Let us take into consideration the great amount of writing that is performed eve. ry day; look at the letters, books, &c., which engage so much labor every day, in all parts of the world; think of the barrels of ink that are consumed every day, even in New York City; think of the number of times the hand one quick pensman must travel from the sheet of paper to the ink bottle, every day; and multiply the same number of times by the num. ber of pensmen employed, and we shall find observe. It ought to be well known that that an incalculable amount of time is lost by sands of times, hourly, into dirty ink bottles.

When imagination revels for a moment on sues no bills of the denomination of \$100 the blessings that would be conferred upon the scribbling community, by the invention of a They also had counterfeit money on jet black indelible pencil, we cannot help exclaiming, "come, bright improvement, on the car of Time."-Sci. American.

A Strange Freak of Nature.—We were visited at our office, a few days since, says the Atlanta, Ga., Intelligencer, by a man named R. H. Copeland, a native of Laurens District, S. C., but now residing night captomeeting, and your busband we in Heard county, in this State, who pre- know it. You may pick up your own p sents in his peculiar organization a very handkerchief, help yourself to a chair, and remarkable natural phenomenon. His right arm and hand and leg are affected in such a manner as to exhibit in every ing in his breakfast as if it was the last movement the nature and motion of a snake. The arm affected is smaller than the other, its muscular developments different, sensation much less acute, and its and that much of it is in circulation, as action altogether beyond the control of we learn that several \$100 bilis on the his will. The motions of the arm seem to be impelled by a separate and distinct violition, or an instinct entirely its ownthe instinct of a rattlesnake. The character of the movements is shaped to a considerable extent by external circumstances, as any sudden noise, startling appearance or the like, the arm sometimes forming itself into a coil—the hand darting from the coil as if in the act of striking; at other times the arm and hand have the movements of a snake under full headway making his escape, the limb preserving the peculiar tortuous motion of the reptile. At such times, the rapidity of the motion is truly astonishing. The action of the affected parts is continuous. The muscles are never entirely at rest, all the fire, while the baby's little pug though sometimes the action is less intense than at others. The whole of the right side of the body is affected in this | hot cup of tea, and just as you are laboring manner. The right eye has a snagish look, der the hallucination that he will ask route which is not to be seen in the left, and in a mouthful of fresh air with him, he puts on the formation of his teeth the contrast is dressing gown and slippers, and begin to singularly striking. On the left side of the mouth, both the upper and lower jaw. the teeth are well formed and regular. while on the right side, above and below, they are extremely irregular, crowded,

Mr. C. is now about forty-six years old. and has been thus affected from the time of his birth. His is one of those cases which sometimes occur, in which the eftent has run out. I wish you to inform me if fects of intense fright with the parent is mill owners and others will have to settle with seen in the unnatural organization of the offspring.

and fang like.

How to Subdue a Vicious Horse .- A Think of carrying eight or nine children th correspondent of the New York Commercial gives the following account of the method adopted by an officer of the U. States service, lately returned from Mexico, to subdue a horse who would not allow his feet to be handled for the purpose of shoe-

He took a cork about the size of a common bed cord, put in the mouth of the horse like a bit, and tied it tightly on the top of the animal's head, passing his left ear under the string, not painfully tight, but tight enough to keep the ear down, Branch. and the cord in its place. This done, he patted the horse gently on the side of the head, and commanded him to follow, and she is graceful as a water lily, while her instantly the horse obeyed, perfectly sub- smells like an armful of clover. His cut dued, and as gentle as a well trained certainly approaching a crisis.

dog, suffering his feet to be lifted w tire impunity, and acting in all r like an old stager. The simple strip tied made him at once as docile a dient as any one could desire. T tleman who thus furnished this ex ly simple means of subduing a v gerous propensity, intimated that practiced in Mexico and South Ame in the management of wild horses.

REAL LIFE-A SAD SPECTACE

Go where you will, 'tis often or tune to meet with those bright ye relies of humanity, which touch th to pity, and produce a rehearsal feelings of compassion. While on Louisville mail boat Telegraph, p our usual avocation, we noticed N Coy, of Newport, coming on board in pany with a few friends, with a lady gentleman in charge. We observed movements, and our natural proclivity "items" prompted us to follow h the cabin, where he placed his c ions in state-rooms-the former in ladies' and the latter in the gentle The lady-beautiful she approached a passenger of her se claiming, "what a pretty lady soon be married, and Iburied her face in her hards, and aloud, calling for her "Edgar, Edge She was ushered into a state-room b attendants, and lost from our view,

The gentleman who was her com ion, in charge of the officer, we next proached. He was seated in the ge man's cabin, with a friend on each bathing his eyes with water, while was apparently lost to everything sal the delusion that "Tom Benton was after him-and wanted to burn his eyes out.

On inquiry, we learned that both lunatics, en route for the Asylum at L ington, Ky., from Newport, in hopes of speedy cure from the established ment of that excellent institution. lady-a girl of scarcely seventeenblooming forth into womanhood, who a young man from Philadelphia, He sa he loved her ; -she believed him, -and h consequence thereof bereft of reasona lunatic. She loved "Edgar," whilst all that we have described her.

The gentleman was an esteemed zen of Newport, who by constant s and reading had suddenly become i At the recent election in that city, he ficiated as judge, and was highly co mented for his correctness, expedition precision on returns. Both are 1 and we pray that their speedy return reason may yed shet a lustre amidst now desolate family circles. - Cin. 1

AUNT HETTY ON MATRIMONY

Now girls, said Aunt Hetty, put down mbroidery and worsted work, do sensible, and stop building air castles, and ing of lovers and honey moons; it makes sick, it's perfectly antimonial. Love is a -matrimonial is a humbug; hashands ar mestic Napoleons, Neroes, Alexanders, a ing for other hearts to conquer after they are of yours. The honey moon is as short as a lucifer match; after that you may your wedding dress at the wash tub, and your gown across the back reaching over table to get a piece of butter, while he should eat in this world; when he gets the he will aid your digestion, (while you a ping your first cup of coffee,) by inquirin you'll have for dinner, whether the cold was all ate yesterday; if the charcoal out, and what you gave for the last gree you bought. Then he gets up from the lights his cigar with the last evening's that you have not had a chance to read two or three whiffs of smoke, sure to give the head ache for the afternoon, and just a coat tail is vanishing through the door, a gises for not doing "that errand" for you terday-thinks it doubtful if he can to da pressed with business." Hear of him o'clock taking ice cream with some in Vinton's, while you are at home new lin coat sleeves. Children by the cars all can't get out to take the air, feel as crazy fly in a drum; husband comes home at nods a "how dy'e do, Fan," boxes Char ears, stands little Fanny in the corner, down in the easiest chair in the warmest c er, puts his leet up over the grate, shutting grows blue with the cold : reads the me per all to himself, solaces his inner man up the family expenses I after which he down on the sofa, and you keep time with yo needle, while he snores till nine o'clock,

Next morning ask him to leave you " tle money," he looks at you as if to be sure you are in your right mind, draws a sigh enough and strong enough to inflate a bellows, and ask you " what you wan't w and if a half a dellar won't do." Gracione as if those little shoes, and stockings, and coa's could be had for half a dollar! Oh set your affections on cats, poodles, parrol lap dogs-but let matrimony alone. hardest way on earth of getting a living never know when your work is done the measles, chicken-pox, rash, mumps, scarlet lever some of 'em twice over : it my head ache to think of it. Oh, you scrimp, and save, and twist, and turn, an and delve, and economise, AND DIE, and busband will marry again, and take who have saved to dress his second wife with she'll take your portrait for a fireboard what's the use of talking? I'll warrant of one of you'll try it, the first chance there's a sort of bewitchment about i how. I wish one half of the world warn't and t'other half idiots, I do. Oh, dear !-

A rural poet in describing his lady