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ARLOTTE AND TAYLORSVILLE PLANK ROAD MEETING.

We referour readers to the proceedings the Taylorsville Plank Road meeting in Statesville on Wednesday of last It will be seen that the company organized and ready for work, enever sufficient stock is subscribed to if ten miles of the road, commencing

The Directors met on Friday of last es at the same place, and elected Wm. Charlotte, President of Road, by a unanimous vote. He was as we learn, appointed Secretary and easuper of the Company. It appears, the proceedings, also, that Wm. A. give. gor of Caldwell county, is recommendof Board of Directors, as entirely netent to perform the engineering of the road. There is not a man in siern North Carolina, that deserves re favors in this way from the public, his gentleman. He has labored sacrificed more, in the cause of improvements in Western North and than most other men, who have n policed in this respect. His practiskill in laying out roads, surpasses of any other gentleman in our acglance. We hope that the Directors r lender to him the post of Engineer that he find it not incompatible with interest and inclination to accept it. To the friends of the enterprise in the of Mecklenburg, we wish to say und or two. There are yet, as we unstand, about five thousand dollars to nised in this county, before the road the commenced with any hope of carwitthrough. Will the Merchants and perly owners in Charlotte, permit this ast opportunity, to escape unimprovwave their sinking town from a fate deplorable to anticipate without mansing a listless indifference to the best erests of our community? Will you supinely spon your backs, and hug the usions of hope, until your rival Salism has completed the necessary steps to mre you of all the rich mountain trade? if you would avoid this unfortunate mative, you must act, and and act at et, and without delay. You are in the bit of paying higher prices for country whice than your brethren of Salisbury, difyou will enlarge the scale of your erations, and continue to sell goods as was they do, you must and will secure s valuable trade. But you must prothe the necessary facilities to induce trais to come into Four market. We hope atitis not necessary to say anything to arcountry friends to stimulate them to a be appreciation of this subject. We beere that they are already up and doing his husiness; and would do more, but they cannot understand the apathy of totizens of the town in the premises.

HE LOCOHOCO CONVENTION.

to you desolate .- N. C. Whig.

trespect Salisbury and her citizens as

och as any one, but our duty to our pat-

and the interest we have in the pros-

my of this our adopted town, compel

lo speak to you the plain language of

Then let us say to you again, be-

yourselves, and do your duty, before it

Oberengagements have prevented our hig proper attention to the Resolutions the Locofoco Convention, which we which in to day's paper; and which fair-Fintle comment and exposure. The reader will mark the half hearted

ment we not say false-hearted) terms in The Compromise measures are spom of Whilst the Convention professes be denoted to the Union," and in favor his thing and that, " we are willing to to the Compromise," is the chilling rusge of the resolution on that subject. por says, that even this unwilling wilwas extorted from the Covention Thethreats of an old stager in the party. at he would cut loose from any candimness, it is believed that the renegades The Convention would have ventured, deliance of overwhelming public opinof follow the example of so many othdecofoco Conventions, and meetings, hembers of Congress, and have given be subject the go-by.

The 4th resolution is certainly cool. he Lecoloco party in Congress gives way a public lands, by hundreds of millions erres at a single session, and not a sinmember of that party from this State forward even to vote against such blesale robbery of the treasury and of old States; and yet this Convention, demn mockery, resolves it as one of cardinal principles of the party, that lands are the common property of all States; and to be held as a common for the payment of the public debt !!

" KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR RULERS.



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

WATCHMAN.

NEW SERIES. VOLUME IX-NUMBER 5.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1852.

This is democracy here in North Carolina. because the Locofoco Convention knows full well that the people of North Carolina, of all parties, feel outraged by the system of plunder now pursued by Congress. But the same thing is not democracy in Congress, or in the new States. There, democracy consists in giving to every man every thing that he wants, no matter though it be not in the donor's right to

J. J. BRUNER.

Editor & Proprietor.

About on a par with this, is the solemn declaration of this Convention, that it is against the payment of stale and unfounded claims." We hope there is nobody in North Carolina, of any party, in favor of paying unfounded claims; but we blush for our State when a great party, composed of nearly one-half its citizens, makes a point of not paying a claim or debt, because it is stale. This is the meanest instance of pleading the statute of limitations that we ever heard of .-That statute was enacted, not to bar the payment of an honest debt, however old, but simply to bar its collection when there is a presumption that it has already been once paid. But they are "stale" claims before Congress every year, some undoubtedly just, and others probably unjust, which it is susceptible of proof have not been paid,-and shall an honest man, of any party, contend that their being "stale" is a sufficient reason for refusing to pay them? Such a plea would disgrace an individual who had any character to lose.

We will resume the subject, as time and opportunity permit .- Fuy. Observer.

Nationality of the Whig Party .- The policy of the Whig party has always been to administer the Government for the benefit of the whole nation. In the formation of the party no merely sectional issues or one-idea principles were allowed to enter into its creed. The Constitution as it is was taken as the basis of its belief, and such a construction was put upon its requisitions as would apply equally to the interests of the whole nation.

The Constitution itself was formed originally with a spirit of compromise. Discordant interests of the different sections were harmonized by compromise.-Without that spirit it could never have held us together a day. Without the Constitution and the Union we never could have been the great and prosperous country we now are.

Since the formation of the Constitution periods have arrived when the same spirit of compromise which constructed that instrument has been necessary for its interpretation. The same feeling of conciliation has existed and has formed such compromises. To preserve this feature in the history of our Union and the progress of our Government, the true patriot will be called upon often to bear, to sacrifice, to give up honest prejudices, and to 00 late, and you behold your town left seek a spirit of harmony.

The late Compromises that have been made were entered into from the same general views, from a desire of keeping the different sections of the Union in harmonious action. As such they are now national measures; and no candidate for the Presidency can be a national one unless he is willing, so far as his influence extends to support these measures, or at least not disturb them in their operation. -Connecticut Courant.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

This distinguished body commenced its annual session, yesterday at 11 o'clock, in the Glebe street Church.

After the usual exercises in which the Rev. Mr. Rice of Va., officiated, a sermon was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Humphrey of Louisville, the who fell short of this. But for his Ky. It was in all respects a production of a very high order. He reviewed and illustrated with great force, the more striking points of the Calvinistic creed. At times he became indeed eloquent, and the audience throughout evinced their appreciation, by an unwearied attention. The Assembly was then organized, and after the customary routine of verifying members, it adjourned to meet in the Second Presbyterian Church at 4 o'clock in the alternoon. At the hour appointed the Assembly met in

the Second Presbyterian Church. About two hundred members were present, representing Presbyteries in all parts of the Union. We observed a large number of ladies and citizens in attendance, who had availed themselves of the publicity of the delibera.

tions of the Assembly. After a few preliminaries, the election of Moderator was entered into, which resulted in the unanimous choice, by acclamation, of the Rev. J. C. Lord, D. D., of Buffalo. We take much pleasure in announcing this result. To the distinction of a learned and zealous divine, Dr. Lord, has also added that of a bold and able advocate of the constitutional rights of the

South. He has wrestled strongly with the accursed errors of abolition fanaticism, and in the midst of its votaries, stood forth in behalf of equity, and good taith. For his noble services, he has of course been assailed by the revilings and abuse. But in being elected to preside over so memorable a body, we have most ample tribute to the unimpeachability of his character and conduct. It is moreover no little praise to this assembly to say that it knew how to appre-

ciate and honor such a man. Rev. Mr. Lowrie, of New York, was chosen Clerk. After some conversation relative to the hours of regular meeting and adjournment, the

subject was referred to a Committee. A prayer was then offered up by the Moderator, and the assembly adjourned to meet to day at 9 o'clock.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian

Church of the United States. FRIDAY MORNING, May 21st, 9 o'clock, a. m. The Assembly met, and was opened with prayer by the Moderator.

After the reading of the Minutes, the Moderator announced the names of the Standing Committees. It was then Resolved, That the presentation

of Synodical Reports be the order of the day for the afternoon; also that the Annual Report of the Board of Missions be distributed among the members, and a committee appointed to report at a subsequent meeting.

The hours for the sessions of this body wer then fixed at 9 in the morning to half past 1, and 41 to 6 in the afternoon.

The times for the Annual Reports of the Boards were arranged as follows. The Board of Education, on Saturday at 10

Foreign Missions, on Monday at 10 a. m. Domestic Missions, on Tuesday at 10 a.m. Publications, on Wednesday at 10 a.m. These reports will be able and full of interst. Addresses, it is expected, will, at the same

time be delivered. The time and place of holding the next meet ing of the Assembly were made the order of

the day for Wednesday next. Application having been made by the several churches of this city for ministerial services on the coming Sabbath, a Committee was appointed to report arrangements for said supplies.

The delegates of the last General Assembly appointed to attend the meetings of corresponding ecclesiastical bodies. made their reports -showing an encouraging state of things among those bodies, and a most cordial reception of the said delegates by said bodies.

The Treasurer of the General Assembly made the annual fiscal report-showing a balance on hand of \$1,846 55.

It was determined that the annual sermon on the subject of Foreign Missions, be delivered on Sabbath evening, in the Second Presbyterian Church, and that the annual sermon on Domestic Missions be delivered on Wednesday

The annual report of the Western Theological Seminary, was read-showing a prosperous condition of that institution. The report was referred to a Special Committee.

The Committee on the cheap Newspaper, for general circulation, appointed by the last Assembly, made their report-strongly urging the importance of establishing such paper, there being four fifths of the families of the Church without any suitable papers, many deterred from taking one by the present prices. The report was placed on the docket.

The Assembly then adjourned to meet at 41 o'clock, p. m .- Evening News.

Afternoon Session.

The Assembly met according to adjournment at 41 o'clock.

A prayer was offered up, and the minutes of the morning session read and confirmed.

Agreeable to the order, the Synodical Records were presented, and referred to their different committees.

The narratives of the state of religion in the various Presbyteries, were next presented, and

Rev. Dr. Humphreys, from the Committee on Overtures, reported. The Assembly acted upon several, comprising suggestions and enquiries, as to modifications in the Rules. The last overture came from the Presbytery of New Jersey, requesting that some change might be made in the existing rule, which requires, that Commissions to take evidence should be constituted of members of the judicature sitting in trial. It was stated that in a case which has recently occurred in New Jersey, this rule had operated to defeat the trial. The witnesses were far distant, and to have sent, in accord. ance with the rule, a commission of the Presbytery before whom the case was brought was impossible, without great expense and delay. The Committee reported against any modification. Some discussion arose, and to give time for deliberation, the overture was placed on the docket. The Committee on devotional exercises reported the appointments for the different Churches as follows :

According to the Report of the Committee of the Assembly, the following Ministers will preach at the times and places, to-night and to morrow, as follows:

1st. Presbyterian Church-Morning-J. M. Dickey, D D. Afternoon-Rev. W R Bit.g. ham.

2d Presbyterian Church.—Saturday Night-Rev. Stuart Robinson. Sabbath Morning-Rev E P Humphreys, D D. Afternoon-R M Hoge. Night-Rev W A Scott, D D.

3d Presbyterian Church.-Morning-John Goldsmith, D D. Afternoon-Rev S B Jones, D D. Night-Rev J O Fisher. Glebe street Church-Morning-Rev Jas.

Smith, D D. Asternoon-Rev J K Converse.

Night-Stuart Robinson. D D. Anson street Church, for Colored Persons -Afternoon-Rev John Winn. Rev Drs Humphreys and Leyburn to administer the com-

Circular Church-Morning-Rev Stuart Robinson. Afternoon-Rev B H Rice, D D. Huguenot Church-Morning-Rev Dr Jones. Afternoon-Rev Dr Hall.

Scott. Alternoon-Rev Cyrus Johnson. Night -Rev B K Allen.

1st Baptist Church Morning-Not yet fill ed. Afternoon-Rev W B Dutton. Night-Rev Prof. Murray.

Wentworth street Church-Morning-Rev. Dr Hoyt. Afternoon-Rev Dr Brinsmade. Night-Rev Dr Baker. Trinity Methodist Church-Half past 10-

Rev Dr Matthews. 4 pm-Rev J Carson. 8 p m-Rev J W Baker. Bethel .- Half past 10, a m .- Rev J M Low. 4 p. m.-Rev H M Baker. 8 p m-

Not filled. St. James Church-Half past 10-Rev'd Aaron Williams. Half past 3, p m-Rev D Stevenson. 8 p m-Rev N A Penland. German Lutheran. Morning-Rev Doctor Lord. Asternoon-Rev Dr Williamson,

Protestant Methodist .- Half past 10-Rev. S Gritteau. 4 p m-Rev W P Breed. The hour for adjournment having arrived, after prayer by the Rev Dr Hoyt, the Assembly adjourned.

PARENTAL AND FILIAL.

Two family accidents show great results from little causes. Baron Cuvier, when a very little boy, was encouraged by his mother in collecting and delineating objects of nature—the study of minerals, plants, &c., aided by drawing. During the researches and discoveries made by this great man, he often referred to this maternal incident as one of the happiest circumstances of his life, furnishing good reason to believe that the vast services rendered to science and to the world by this great naturalist and good man are to be traced to the judicious treatment of one mother to a little son.

About twenty years since, a little boy in Western New York entered with great energy into the collection of minerals and other objects of nature. His parents soon coming to the conclusion that it was not safe to repress his spirit and his efforts, allotted to him a room and shelves for storing and arranging his collections, and by various modes encouraged this young explorer of Nature's riches. His ardor and his intelligence pointed him out at the age of sixteen for an assistant engineer on an important railroad route. By his skill, energy, and fidelity in the work assigned him in this responsible undertaking, he was, in a short time, selected as the principal for surveying one branch of the general route. At the age of seventeen he was employed as assistant geologist for the State of New York. When that great work was completed he was elected to a professor's chair in a very extensive female seminary in Albany.

After holding that chair for several years, he resigned it for a visit to Germany, where he spent two years with Liebig, renowned for his researches and discoveries in animal and vegetable chemistry. On his return from Europe he was elected to a professor's chair in the Lawrence School of Science, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He now holds, at the age of thirty-two, this important place in an institution designed to advance, in scientific investigations, the graduates of colleges and universities. He is Professor Horsford, son of Hon. Jerediah Horsford, now of the New York delegation in Congress. It adds to the credit of this young and promising Professor that during his whole course his support has come from his own efforts.

Five Delegates for Fillmore.—The result of the Whig Primary Elections in New York city will be gratifying to the friends of the Union, "the Compromise, and the Constitution," all over the country. The city is entitled to six Delegates in Convention, and from five of the six Districts we have the pleasure of announcing that local delegates are elected pledged to the nomination of the friends of the present Chief Magistrate, as their first choice. In the remaining District, composed of the 4th, 6th, 10th and 14th mington Herald. wards, there is but a small majority for the Anti-Fillmore delegates, and we hear of the foulest sort of play among the successful party in the District. There was a characteristic fight in the 9th, and one man said to be an officer of the election, was detected in putting into the box a handful of votes. The regular voters of the Ward we are assured from lookers on at the places of Election, almost generally voted for the Fillmore ticket.

er an Administration city. The successful votes given for Mr. Webster in the 7th, 11th and 18th Wards, we put down as Administration votes, for Mr. Webster has been "the bright particular star" in this Administration.

As it is, we claim five of the six delegates, and with that, perhaps, we ought to be content. The true Whigs of this metropolis at least appreciate the Administration, and will defend it so long as it is true to the country, and those great measures of public policy on which depend the welfare of the nation and the happiness of the people.-N. Y. Express.

FREE SUFFRAGE.

We copy from the Southerner a communication signed "A Conservative," upon the free suffrage humbug. Let this discussion go on. The enormities of this unjust and iniquitous measure, as proposed by Gov. Reid need only to be exhibit- discover in the woods, to his den, where they usefully employed.

Mariners Church-Morning-Rev Professor | ed palpably before the eyes of the people of North Carolina, to induce them to spurn it from them by the rejection of the demagogues who seek to sustain it .-Partial and unequal, it strips privilege from a deserving class of the community -abolishes the property qualification in one respect, while it leaves it untouched in others—takes away the most salutary part of the system, but leaves the exclusion of the greater part of the citizens from eligibility to office, to operate as a real oppression even upon those whom it proposes to admit to the ballot box: for it says to them, in plain language, you are fit enough for equality of suffrage with your fellow-men, and may even thus control property by your votes, which you are still unworthy to represent in the Legislature. Such is the boon Democracy offers to the people of North Carolina, in

barter for the offices within their gift. this business. The people are the sovereigns, in this land of ours, not politicians. It becomes North Carolinians to awake from this thraldom of party-arouse from their degeneracy to the independent spirit and feelings their fathers had-take into their own hands the remedy for their disabilities, and apply it in the proper manner, to the abrogation of all property qualifications, if any, and the establishment of a just, equal and consistent measure! Raleigh Times.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

We learn from the Charleston Courier of the 17th instant, that an individual arrived in the city on the 15th, from Wilmington, N. C., having in his possession a large roll of counterfeit notes on the Bank of Wadesborough, N. C., a few of which of the denomination of five dollars, he had succeeded in circulating. The counterfeit is most clumsily executed and bears little or no resemblance to the genuine issues. In the genuine the writing is very distinct and in a bold hand-in the counterfeit the writing is bad and in a running hand. In the genuine the President, Mr. Leak, signs his name W., in the counterfeit it is Wm .- N. C. Whig.

Gold Dollars.—The Philadelphia Ledger of Thursday says:

"Split gold dollar pieces are rapidly multiplying, and the caution cannot be too often repeated to be on the lookout for them. The piece, by some fine and ingenious machinery, is split in two, about one half of the coin abstracted, and the plundered sides stuck together again, the face of the piece not the least scarred or injured. A little care will readily detect the fraud. The milling around the edge will be found broken, and very generally a pewter colored cement may be observed protruding from it. The coin, too, is thin in the middle."

THE MODEL SCHOOL.

We take the following extract from D. K. McRae, Esq's speech as President of the late Democratic Convention at Ruleigh: "That our Whig brethren have determined to amend their manners in this particular, and to follow the example we have set them of polite and courteous deportment, attests that our teachings have not been in vain. And this is not the only lesson which our Whig friends have learned from us." We had never thought, in days gone by, of learning from the Democrats a code of morals or politenesses, and we fear it is too late now. They have hardly improved in their manners we suspect. At least we judge so by the evidences exhibited at the very Convention over which Mr. McRae presided. We have reasons for believing that the language of some speakers on that occasion was denunciatory, as usual, and that one of the orators, at least, alluding to the Whig party, indulged in remarks not altogether of a Chesterterfieldian character.

It may be a model school, but we confess we dont fancy the terms or the teachers .- Wil-

VAMPIRE

Not long since, a young girl, eleven years of age, who lived in Paris, attempted to murder her mother, sister and many of her playmates, for the purpose of drinking their blood. After a careful examination by a scientific man it was declared that she was subject to the strange and terrible mania of cannibalism. As she was extremely young, this strange perversion of natural instinct afforded a prospect of cure .-All will remember the case of the sergeant, Among the great body of Whig citizens who used at midnight to leave his quarters, and we repeat that New York city is altogeth- dig up bodies in Pere la Chase, which he subsequently devoured. This untortunate man is now cured, and is but thirty two years of age. He preserves of the epsode of his past life only a confused memory, like the recollection of a painful dream. In other days, science leared to approach these sufferers.

In 1779, a young man named Ferraget, under the influence of this malady suddenly left his companions, and surrendered himself up to this horrible propensity. He selected, as his retreat, a cavern near the top of one of the Aure, when he used to descend, like a beast of prey, into the campaigne country, killing all the women; he could eat nothing else, and was constantly seen to gaze, as if in wait for an opportunity to seize his prey. He never went abroad without a double barreled gun, a belt full of pistols, and a dagger. So great was the terror that he inspired, that he used frequently to come into town for food or ammunition, without any molestation.

A peasant whom he suspected of a design up- committee, to inquire into his own c on him, had his house burned over his head .- is believed the business each committee He used to decoy any muleteers he chanced to have to transact would keep it constants

were uniformly murdered. A large reward wa offered for his capture in vain, until a bold pear ant insinuated himself into his confidence and captured him. This beast of prey, for such he was executed on the 12th of December, 1799 He was broken alive on the wheel. For I years he had lived exclusively as a canibal

A TEMPERANCE JOKE

Joe Harris was a whole souled, merry fellow and very fond of a glass. After living in Now Orleans for many years he came to the co sion of visiting an old uncle, away up in Mass. achusetts, whom he had not seen for years. Now there is a difference between New Orlean and Massachusetts, in regard to the use of ac dent spirits, and when Jos arrived there and found all the people run mad about temperant he felt bad, thinking, with the old song, keeping the spirits up by pouring spirits dow was one of the best ways to make time and began to fear that he was in a pickle. on the morning after his arrival; the old man and his sons being out at work, his aunt came to him and said-

"Joe, you have been living in the South, and no doubt, are in the habit of taking a little some thing to drink, about eleven o'clock. Now keep some here for medical purposes, but let no one know it, as my husband wants to set the boys a good example.

Joe promised, and thinking he would get no more that day, took, as he expessed it, "a buser." After that he walked out to the stable and who should he meet but his uncle.

"Well, Joe," says he, "I expect you are accustomed to drink something in New Orleans but you find us all temperance here; and, for the sake of my sons, I don't let them know that I have any brandy about; but I just keep Trust not to party, fellow-citizens, in a little out here for my rheumatism. Will you accept a little ?

Joe signified his readiness and took another big horn. Then continuing his walk, he came to where the boys were mauling rails. After conversing awhile, one of his cousins said-Joe, I expect you would like to have a drink ; and, as the old folks are down on liquor, we keep some out here to help us on with our

Out came the bottle and down they sat; and he says, that by the time he went home to din ner, he was as tight as he could well be, and all from visiting a Temperance family.

AN ELASTIC RESOLUTION.

We refer the curious in such matters to the 12th Resolution adopted by the late Democratic Convention at Raleigh. It is as follows:

"Resolved, That we re-affirm the Resolutions of the Baltimore Convention of 1844 and 1848, as far as they are applicable to the present condition of the country."

The italics are ours.

We consider that a roomy resolution, sum ciently extensive for almost every shade Democratic opinion to stand upon; a platform on which old line Democrats, Secess Free Soilers and abstractionists can all report The resolutions of '44 and '48 are re-affirm but only so far as they are applicable to the present condition of the country. Who is to judge of the applicability?" Why every man to suit his own peculiar notion. And what I the present condition of the country? Go bad, indifferent, dangerous, prosperous or what No matter what may be the condition as vari ously considered by these men of different opi ions here is a grand specific-a cure all-as all healing salve, and they can apply it to m

their individual practices. The Democrats of the late Convention Raleigh had, it is apparent, a considerable a mount of India Rubber in their creed, as we as in their consciences .- Wil. Herald.

By private letters from Ninevah, we learn (says the N. Y. Herald,) that Col. Rawling who is now conducting the excavations, aban doned by Mr Layard, 'has opened out the entir place of sepulture of the Kings and Queens. Assyria." "There they lie," we are told, huge stone sarcophagi, with ponderous lide de corated with the royal ornaments and costume just as they were deposited more than 3,0 years ago.'

. Youthful Neglect .- Walter Scott, in a narrative of his personal history, give the foll ing caution to youth : "If it should ever fall to the lot of youth to peruse these pages, let such readers remember that it is with the d regret that I recollect in my manhood the portunities of learning which I neglected my youth; that through every part of my ary career I have felt pinched and ham by my own ignorance; and I would this ment give half the reputation I have had good fortune to acquire it, by doing so, I c rest the remaining part upon a sound I tion of learning and science."

An Ugly Oath .- In the eastern part of Delaware county, in this state, there re sides a man named B____, now a tice of the peace, and a very sensib man, but by common consent, the uglie looking individual in the whole being long, gaunt, sallow, and awry, w a gait like a kangaroo. One day he out hunting, and on one of the mo roads he met a man on foot and who was longer, gaunter, uglier, b odds, than himself. He could give "square" "fifty, and beat him." saying a word, B-raised his gun deliberately levelled it at the strang "For God's sake, don't shoot !" a the man in great alarm .- "Strang replied B-, "I swore ten years that if I ever met a man uglier was, I'd shoot him : and you are the one I've seen." The stranger, after ing a careful survey of his "rival," re Wal, captain, if I look any worse you do, shute! I don't want to live longer."

The Boston Post tells of a man in M who kept a grocery store, and when he pint or half pint of rum, always put his in the measure—an enormously large th and at the end of twenty years' prac esteemed that he had sold his thum least five thousand dollars, and had it ter all. What an old soaker it must be.

It is proposed in a Boston paper, man should constitute himself a self e