THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN. ice per year Two Dollars-payable in But it not paid in advance, Two Dollars

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Watchman.

The Liquor Law, No. 1.

The wifer wishes to address in a few artiof his fellow-citizens on this subject, as a arical view will require each of us to position openty, and responsible for his or his influence, and for his action. The distance of intoxidating beverages is so much mallered common sense—so much the oband experience of all men-is so ention all the sources of knowledge, mediand economies—is so urged upon by the sufferings of the innocent, that the and questions—the only questions at issue, is, or to came and enact a Law to protect oureles from the avarice, inhumanity and taxa. pe of this drink trade.

The vender is a personage who holds the He is an officer of the by statute. He calls himself protesign people. He says "our Liber. gor our equal rights." He is the greatest processin the land a clansman conspiring whe Presender Bald Face.

feery form of argument and appeal has for ser wenty five years been addressed to nearly per native citizen and emigrant to abandon trast, and traitor. A new generation. Tong America, naw rises up to inherit legal au-welaim and demand a reform in the r corresponding to the advance of the country of the age.

ed stained with murder be out lawed-that the paction and patronage of Law be withdrawn for the render, while the unbappy drinker rein all possible advantages which moral suain can being for reformation. The dealer will out sympa by for his victims in derision mour exp wrongs he laughs at, while we. seloyal people of the State, pay the taxes, muche made, build the jails, educate the ig-

For twelly years have agents, organizations mine press been subsidized by abolitionion s, and now the most impartial judges regard eligion infidelity, and their patriotism treasonthe any say the admixture of some hones set and of some republican popularity must win we operation with what we know to be talse and degental and urging to discord? Let bonsinen senerate themselves from bad compan. All thinking then are urged by sacred and pundemotives, to mite in petitioning the Le staure to frame a wise and just and adequate. in. If they shall first submit this law to be approved by the people, we ask the opposers of is great reformation to meet us at the ballot ks. mit as a party, but as men, as citizens wing for the repeal of old, unjust and bad we and for the adoption of a new law, wise. me, equal and good, made by all the people. un for the good of all people, and for all fu-

to twenty seven years we have met the stroders of the intoxicating trade in argument of conference. They decline argument and evidence and experience, and resist the upression of nuisaures and vices and crimes. less few have long had the protection of Lemation against the many. The disease is meterale, but not incurable. These unjust list and their supporters load us with taxes, bowd our free schools with paupers, our asyms with idiois and maniaes, and jails with They corrupt morals, inflame bad pasmo, and murder whole tamilies; while we, enferers, are a vast majority in each politiputy in every church, in every virtuous unciation, in all the professions, arts and inerial occupations in North Carolina. Let who with to be elevated to any office be as intelligent, honest, fearless champiand a just Legislation on this great public

hal shall our Legislature protect us Plast those who enlice our slaves, steal our wies, counterfeit our money, and bring no mection against those who manufacture lel Why pot law Lotteries and mad dogs, "galise this infinitely worse nuisance?

The lane trade had the claims of revenue to whirly pieces of silver to purchase burying food for victims murdered by the kiss of the

For the Watchman.

EATING SNUFF. Nothing is more difficult to be accounted for, strong allachments of the human to practices which are absolutely at with nature, and hostite to every principal thoyment and happiness. How the use of eco, under any form, could ever have bea lutury among mankind, especially conting its nauscous and disgusting qualities, a enigma not to be solved on common prin-Weican easily account for our attacha la lood, and even to those luxuries of life have any thing tempting in their use, b account for our attachments to habits Practices, which are alisolutely disgusting. hance and highly injurious to health, and almost invariably leads to immoral and strous excesses we are compelled to refer to the degeneracy of our species, and the recorruption of their moral tastes and feel-

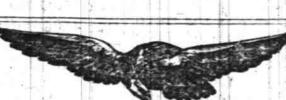
and those who do not, may bourly wit dreadful consequences on the health deports of society. We are acquainted temple shines afar."

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

J. J. BRUNER.

Editor & Proprietor.

" KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR



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

NEW SERIES.

VOLUME IX-NUMBER 30.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1852.

with the effects of chewing and smoking tobacco; but we have something yet to learn and disclose, respecting the disgusting practice among the females of our country, of regularly eating scotch snuff! It appears, that the practice among our ladies arose from their using snuff as a tooth powder - yes, most courteous reader, a tooth powder! if this is any thing more, than a mere pretext for the filthy and disgusting practice, which taints the breath with a felor worse than assafulida: deranges all the physical sensations, and the whole pervous system; imparts to the rosy cheek of youthful beauty, the delightsome complexion of a cake of beeswax: subverts, ruins and finally destroys the digestive powers of the stomach; and, renders that stomach a filthy reservoir of dregs and crudities which taihts and corrupts the

In speaking of the evil which arises from the use of snuff or tobacco in any way, we have not enumerated the half of them; the fact is, that language itself would fail in describing them. We all know perfectly well, that the stomach is the work shop of the whole human machine, and that when its functions are deranged or impaired, the whole system suflers in its remotest extremities :- The habit of eating snuff is increasing among the ladies of our country with a rapidity equaled only by the ravages of aident spirits, and which is no less ruinous to health and destructive to life; our ladies commence using it for a tooth powder; a fondness is soon acquired for it, and They demand that a custom so cruel, so vile hundreds among our females, get drunk upon it every day of their lives. Now, gentle reader, let us take a glimpse at the snuff eater and tobarco user: Here is a souff cater, for, they may be easily distinguished from those who are not; notice this commession; it is a pallid sickly yellow; the skin seems to be undercoated with a layer of snell, there is nothing of "the rose's bloom of opening unsulfied beau. ly," on this lank, faded, and hollow cheek :look at this eve, do you see any thing of that bealthful brilliancy, that spackling fire of youth. want and nurse the poor, we have a just right ful beauty which enchants mankind, in that jaundice, sunken, hollow, dead and beamless eye? No: the vital energies have been worn out and exhausted by snuff eating, the animations of youth have been overpowered and killed by this excess; this is but a shadow of a ber logic laise-their charity hatred-their buman being !- Caich a scent of this breathis it pure and sweet, with youthful passion's tender bloom? Does it remind you of the gale of spring, that gently shakes the blossom from the orange grove? Does its healthful purity bespeak the paradise of swee's from which i comes? No: like the wind of night, that has swept the sepul hral shades of death, it comes with corruption and infection on its wings!it reminds you of disease, debility, decay and death, of every thing but love! The use of snuff or tobacco invariably produces languor, extreme debility, aversion to the performance of the common duties of life, tremors of the nerves, caprillious and disagreeable temper and restless melancholy, and lowness of spirits, unless the the person is immediately under the disgusting stimulant. Bu, ihis is not all; snuff eating always produces want of appelie, nausea, inordinate thirst, indizestion, tremors of the whole frame, disturbed sleep, emaciation or wasting of the body, epilepsy, consumption and death. Nor is this all: listen my dear youthful friends who are colling short your days by chewing and smoking tobacco: tobacco is an absolute poison. The Indians of our own bemisphere have long known its poisonous eflec's upon the human system; and formerly used to dip the points of their arrows in a oi obtained irom its leaves, by which faintness and death occurred from their wounds.

How young, lender, and blooming girls, can hear the use of souff. eller experiencing the wretched sensations always ploduced by it, is to me absolutely unaccountable, unless on the principal I have mentioned : and I must also here confess myself unable to acrount for the fact, that the parents of these girls, knowing be evils of souff eating, cannot merely overlook the practice in their blooming daughter but encourage it by their example in using to M. N. bacco in some form.

For the Watchman. UNION MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

Mr. Editor :- Knowing that you feel an interest in the literary, as well as the political progress of our good old North State, I ask permission to give you a short sketch of a recent visit to Union Academy, though I rarely aspire to a place in the public columns. While perigrinaling through the up country, so much noted for its picturesque scenery and variegated hills and valleys, my attention was attracted to the humanity, but this drink trade brings a new and spacious brick edifice, beautifully situated amid tall oaks and hickories, about ten miles North of the village of Mocksville, the county town of Davie. And who would have thought that this handsome building was dedicated to the godess of wisdom and learning? I knew from the improvements that I was in an enterprising community. Being a sort of a book-worm, myself, I felt an inclination to see the school, accordingly making my debut at one of the doors, I was met by one of the teachers, who gave me a cordial welcome into their home of science and learning. After announcing myself, I received from the teachers their names, and we were soon engaged in a spirited literary confab. How pleasant it is to enjoy the company of the educated ! whose manners are so bland and language persuasive and consoling! I ascertained that there were upwards forty students in attendance, though this was the first session of the school. I witnessed several recitations, and was much gratified to see with what fluency Greek and Latin could be read by boys well trained. Judging from appearances, there will many go out from this place, who may yet read their fame in a nation's eye. The two teachers (Messrs. Foote and Taium.) are both young men of tried virand Taium.) are boin young and the bighest distinctions. the lobacco, are conscious of its defective school, on account of its location, invites the noble youths from a distance to come and travel up the Hill of Science " where fame's proud

Boarding is remarkably cheap, and every convenience is afforded to render pupils comfortable and pleasant, away from the bustle. temptations and corrupt habits of villages, and fanned by a healthful, moral atmosphere, free from the contaminations of vice so often found

in boarding schools. Union Academy was founded principally by the Methodists and Baptists, though it is not sectarian in any form. I think I can salely recommend this school to the pationage of all -it reflects much bonor on its founders, and may they reap a rich barvest from their labors -see their children standing in the temple of learning, and sending out truth and knowledge to enlighten the nations of the earth.

I now take my leave of you, dear Editor, and you may perhaps hear from me on my return from the mountains. Nov. 5, 1852. PHILO.

MERCHANTS LOOK OUT!

"Twerty four pedlars all in a row."

On Monday morning last, twenty four Irish pedlars left this place, en route for Auson couny, North Carolina, with their packs on their packs. We understand they are well supplied with an assorted stock of goods, consisting of silks, laces, muslins, linens, &c., &c., which hey will, no doubt, endeavor to dispose of without the usual taxes levied on merchants and egular pedlars. It therefore behoves those who pay laces for the privilege of selling goods. to keep a sharp look out for those characters. When these characters first made their appearance in this neighborhood, it was to sell a lit le linen, the produce of their own hands, to supply the dear wife and children with potatoes. or to remove them to this "blessed countbry; and their pitiful tales excited sympathy enough in their behalf, to enable them to do a good business. This fact added to their number, until the whole county is over un with them.

It may not be generally known, but neverthe ess, such is the fact, that the business is sysematically prosecuted, not only by these footpads, but by men of wealth, la New York here are several large establishments, which mport all the goods, smuggling in as many as possible. These establishments send out the foot pads all over the country to retail goods in direct violation of law. Hence their ability to undersell the honest dealer, who pays the duties and taxes. The system has grown, until it has become a serious evil, and should be put a stop o. We do not down there are many who, for he sake of getting bargains, will buy of these men, and keep their secret; but a very little effort on the part those whose interest are most effected will arrest the evil.

It is possible these men may be abolition emmissaries, and that they may be as in early sow. ing be seeds of incendiarism as upon selling beir goods .- Cheraw Gazeile.

NEW STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

A new steam boat company bas just been formed by our merchants and other citizens. and the stock subscribed, to construct a light draft boat, suitable for the novigation of the riv. er at all stages of water. The construction of the boat is placed under the supervision of Cap. Mckenzie, whose experience in navigating our iver, we no doubt, will accomplish the object desired. Indeed, considering the depth of water on our bars, in the lowest stage of the river our only wonder is, that such a boat has never been built before. A boat drawing wenty inch. es of water, could have sucressfully navigated the river at any period within many year. Cheraro Gazeiie.

The Slave Case. - The opinion of Judge Payne, liberating the eight negroes of Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon, escites less remark, so lar, at be South than at the North. The only South. ern paper which we have noticed as baving entered upon a deliberate review of the opinion, s the Richmond Whig, which pronounces it as unsound both upon authority and from analogy." It pronounces it a radical error of the Judge to reat New York and Virginia as frutious," be legal or internal acceptation of the term. -They are dependant upon a superior power, the denominations. At the same time another par-Constitution of the United States, which recognizes slavery, and protects it as property, merchandize. The law of nations does not apply, says the Whig. to cases between two States so metaphysics, and the rationalistic theory of inconnected. The law of New York cannot over- terpretation, has acisen, that not only rejects

ride the constitution of the United States. says the Whig, is not adequate to project the slave owners from the wrongs inflicted in this case, it is high time for Virginia to legislate in some way, by which this State of New York and philosophers of ancient times. These disshall be induced so far to modify her statutes ciples of the German heological infidelity, some as not to run riot over the vested rights of eve. of whom are deeply tinged with materialism. ry slave owner who is so unfortunate, as by accident or necessity, to be driven into her ports. This is an alarming advance of Abolitionismthe more dangerous because it comes invested with the semblance of justice, and clothed with

the majesty of the law." on the subject. The Commercial, whilst it regrets the whole occurrence, and blames the man for carrying his negroes to New York, urges that the decision is universally admitted to be the law, and therefore should be acquiesced in, until reversed by a higher tribunal, as the fugitive law has been acquiesced in, because it is the law, by those who disliked it as much as temporal blessings. the Southern people dislike this decision.

The "Day Book" violently assails the decision and the Judge who made it. It speaks of it as "the first instance of the complete triumph of the higher law," the subordination of the Constitution of the United States to so called State police regulations, and the legal sanctioning of highway robbery." It charges the Judge with being the willing instrument of the abolivionists, determined from the first to set aside justice and the Constitution of the U. States.

The Courier and Enquirer says, Just it is not; though it is possible that the letter of law admits no other. It is certainly dion the subject of slavery. It will do more to astical discipline. And these errors, it should

separate North and South than any other event be considered, had their origin, not with private which has happened since the birth of our confederation, and will open at once the gaping breach which bas but now with so much solic. itude been closed."

The Evening Mirror says.

"The decision of Judge Paine is concurrent with this construction of the law; indeed, it could not be legally o berwise, but, while a perfeetly legal decision, who can fail to perceive that it is one :bat strikes an unmitigated blow at all future social intercoursse of Southerners with the North, in so far as that intercourse may, for comfort or convenience, depend upon the accompaniment of their bond domestics.'

From the Presbyterian.

Tendencies of the Times.

Under this title, the October number of the Theological and Literary Review, edited by David N. Lord of New York, who has devoted much time to the study of the prophecies, contains an article on the present position and prospects of the Church, which deserves consideration. The reviewer does not agree that there are indications of the speedy overthrow of Satan's kingdom, and of a millennial reign of the gospel on earth. He regards the signs of the times as decidedly the reverse; that there is a prospect of a relative decline of true religion. and a rapid growth of the parties and influences that are in antagonism to it. Taking our own country as a basis of his argument, he adduces, in support of his views, the predominance of an avaricious worldly spirit; the prevalence of debasing and enormous crimes; the powerful agencies employed by atheists and infidels of various shades, Universalists. Socinians, Romanists, Mormons, Swedenborgians, Puseyites, and others; the enormous circulation of licetious and sceptical publications from the press; the success of numerous and preposterous delusions, finding every where so many disciples and advocates; and finally, the preevangelical churches. In regard to none of these, the reviewer contends, can it be shown that there is reason to believe that there are symptoms of decay, or that their power is neutralized by the instrumentalities put forth by the Church. On the last point suggested, we prefer to let the Review speak for itself.

" And, finally, errors and delusions are not confined to those mainly who are not profess. edly religious; they prevail in the Church also. and on a greater scale, probably, than at any former period. Instead of standing wholly on the side of truth, and esenting, by its principles, its teachings, and its example, only a salutary influence, it is itself the seat, in some of branches, of gross apostasy; while those of it denominations that probably embrace the great. to parties that differ essentially in their views ary, as she expected. of the doctrines of redemption, and are laboring as strenuously in one of their divisions to disseminate errors that subvert the gospel, as her are in the other to inculcate and maintain the truth. Thus, within a few years, a large party has risen in the Congregational body. who, adopting the metaphyscial theory of a selfdetermined will, deny, on the ground of it, the power of God to prevent his creatures from sinning, or restore those who are fallen to holiness by his Spirit; and thence deny, doubt, or neg. let all the great doctrines of his word with which that dogma conflicts; and that error has found many disciples and lavourers also in other vina measure from pursuing these speculations to their natural results, and still more from adopling other elements of the modern German the great doctrines of the gospel, but gives up due, madam ?" "It the Constitution of the United States. its faith in the Bible itself as an inspired revelation from God, and holds it to be of little high er authority than other didactic and historical works that have descended to us from the sages and some with spiritual pantheism. instead of a small body, are, if we may rely on the representations of persons who have the best opporjunities of knowledge, quite numerous; and it is indicated by the extensive acquiescence and support the doctrines of the leaders of the par-But the New York papers teem with articles iv are receiving from the ministers and church. es. In the meantime, in the Episcopal and

German Reformed Churches, parties have risen who openly favor the doctrines of Romanism. exalt the authority of tradition above Scrip. tures, rely on sacraments for the atonement of sin and the regeneration of the heart, and on the intercession of saints for other spiritual and "While these, or other equal defections from the truth have taken place in the principal denominations, the great doctrines of the gospel have in a measure, fallen into neglect among

those who have not rejected them. Instead of her: being taught with the frequency and distinct. ness they were thirty years ago, they are scarcely preached at all in many of the churches, and when made the theme of discourse, it is often but indirectly and under the veil of vague and general terms; and so greatly have the views of ministers and the leelings of churches changed "We must admit that at the first blush this on the subject, that the rejection of Christ's dedecision appeared to be more than plausible. ity and expiation, the renewing influences of the Spirit, justification by frith, and other essential doctrines of the gospel, is by multitudes no lonametrically opposed to the spirit of the Consti- ger considered as a disqualification for the satution of the recent law passed by Congress up. cred office, or a justifiable ground for ecclesi.

and isolated individuals, but in the Theolgical seminaries, and have been spread from them, and are accordingly held mainly by these who are teachers of the churches, and whose office it is to form the religious views and sentiments of their people."

Whilst we are not altogether prepared

to agree with the reviewer in his conclusions, we regard the suggestions as of much importance. Vice, irreligion, and error in various shapes, unquestionably wife, abound. The freedom of opinion, the liberty of the press, and the general restlessness and activity of the people, render this land a fine field for the operations of whatever is antagonistic to truth and ly that your poor widows can pay righteouesness. As population increases, and new and dangerous elements are constantly added to it, the powers of evil amongst us will inevitably gain strength, which I am certain I have seen I unless counteracted by the energetic and persevering efforts, on a larger scale than has heretofore obtained of the people of God. Such considerations call loudly upon the Church to cast off her worldliness, to cultivate more of a scriptural self-denying piety, to give far more liberally of her abounding substance, to pray the Lord of the harvest to raise up and send forth more labourers into his vineyard, and especially to seek, in larger measure, the see why an old joke should not pass mus outpourings of the Holy Spirit in genuine revivals of religion. No matter how formidable and successful may seem to be the powers of darkness, there is an arm to which God's people have access, that Bob?" can easily dash to pieces all their devices. Greater is he that is for us, than are those that are against us.

Anecdote of a Landlord, who was compelled to pay his own Tenant's Rent out of his own Pocket.

A short period previous to the enactment of the present law in favor of the tenant, valence of alarming errors in nominally a landlord owning some nineteen or twenty houses in the lower part of the city, always bringing bim in remunerative rents, and often times exhorbitant, particularly in fashionable business locations, was in the habit of giving one whole day's grace to his tenants; but never failed on the second morning, to take his rent roll, and in his light barouche wagon, to drive round to all his tenants, and as he rigidly required payment on that day, every one expected to be prepared to meet him.

A poor widow occupied one of his stores, some 10 by 18 feet, for which she paid four hundred dollars per annum. On the first day of February, she called on this excellent but inexorable landlord, and told him that in consequence of the death of her mother, whose funeral expenses she had with great difficulty borne, she could est number of true worshipers, are divided in. not pay her rent on the second of Febru-

it would be just as easy to pay it then as thetic appeal, he morosely replied:

'I don't want any blubbering, or any to transact some important business, a scenes enacted here; if you can't pay the where he placed her under the care a rent, then I must send a landlord's warrant, and make you." Saying this, he | Hale, who had also abandoned her. arose and opened the door, not wishing to give her a chance to reply, and left the stop a day or two in Richmond. His

silent, now came forward, and addressing berself to the widow, whose name was Mrs. Clark, kindly asked:

One hundred dollars. ma'am; and weep-

ing, she added. 'I cannot possibly pay it, cars for the South, and paid her pe I know I cannot.'

ture, that had lived but a short time in registered himself " Professor Hale, the city-had been born and lived all her Orleans;" but he failed to visit the days in the same house, and to her the as she stated he promised to do. idea of a family being sold out was awful. inference is that the poor unsuspec And, although she had been but a short time married, she knew that her husband was inexorable. She had witnessed the interview, heard the reasons, and was determined not only to obey the dictates of humanity, but play a practical joke on her husband. Assisting the widow to put on dent lawyer, whose forte it is to b her cloak, and accompanying her to the and bully witnesses, brought up with door, she said to her in an under tone-

find it convenient to pay your rent?" ' Really, madam. there is nothing doing ting : in millinery, you know, until after the middle of March. I think by the 20th I

can say positively that I can do it."

morning at eight o'clock.' As the landlord was accustomed to al-

low his wife several hundred dollars a between a horse and a cow?" year, to appropriate as she pleased, she did not find it difficult to propose to him the clergyman; 'I hardly know the to lend her, for a couple of months, a hun- ference between a horse and a cow.

credit is good, for six weeks or two months, spect to the pettilogger) luckily for for that amount.'

He complied, but not without casting

wife. He felt as if he would like to what she wanted it for, yet he gave

her without having his curiosity grat Promptly, at the time appointed Clark came: in the mean time, the wife had enclosed the required h dollars in a note, and with that which distinguishes true liberality. widow was preparing to leave, she it into her hand. This day, with landlord's tenants, it was 'quarter de

An hour afterwards, with rent p receipt book, the landlord was on h with an intention to call on the first, with a fixed purpose, in defau prompt payment, to issue a landlord rant. The wife heard nothing I from him or the widow, until the dinner, when he returned in fine sp After dinner as he sat counting over bundreds of dollars, he remarked:

"That woman that blubbered so night, and got up such a poor storydo you think she got along."

"I suppose you had an opportunity fulfill your threat, by issuing a land warrant on her effects," answered

" No, indeed ; though I called on her very first one, she had the money re but had I listened to her, I should probably, before long, be bliged to upon her goods. This shows very rent when it is due, if they are only I to feel that they must do it. Bye the it is remarkable that she should have en me the rent in two fifty-dollar somewhere, within the last twenty

"Nothing more likely," said his for she probably gave you the iden bills which I borrowed of you this mo ing, and loaned to her on your accou for that purpose."

Little at a Time. - The following varn was spun more than thirty ago: but as many of the old fashions now among the choicest ones, we do n ter-especially if really good.

" Well Peter, what's the news? "Nothing particular, master, cept

"Bob lame! What's the matter with "He hart himself trying to stop

horses, massa. "Horses! what horses?" "Old Massa's horses run away wid d

" Horses run away with the carriage What started them ?

" Cannon. massa." "What were they firing for ?" " To alarm de folks, and make em

out de fire out." " Fire! what fire ?. "Your big new hourse burnt down.

" My new house burnt down." "He catch while we all gone to de eral." "Funeral! who's dead?"

"Your Father is dead, massa, 'cause neard de bad news." . What bad news?"

"De bank fail, massa, and he lose "You rascal, why didn't you tell me a

his had news at once?"

"Cause, massa, I fraid it too much you at once, so tell you a little at a tin

MYSTERIOUS,

A little young girl, not beyond the to der age of 14. arrived in this city on B day last, in the cars from the South, got a hackman to take her to a very re spectable boarding house, where the pr He argued the matter, and assured her prietor was induced to receive her in con sequence of her representations. to wait. She remonstrated, and besought ted that her name was Wilson, and the him with tears to allow her to give him she was from Cheraw, S. C., on her wi some part of it, and wait on her a few days to Philadelphia to go to school-that b for the balance. To this earnest and pa brother had accompanied her as far Petersburg, where he was obliged to all protection of a gentleman styled prof promised to join her again it she wo ing to do so, aroused suspicion and led His wife, who had hitherto remained fear that all was not right. A truck w she had was opened and found to contr a few articles of no value, marked lessor Hale, Charleston, S. C. Being so 'What is the amount of rent that is what destitute of clothes, some charital ladies gave the child some dresses, and man placed her vesterday evening on the homewards. Amongst the arrivals at The landlord's wife was a young crea. Exchange, on Friday last, was a pe girl has been the dupe of an arch vill Il so, we hope the guilty wretch may s share the terrible doom to which he entitled .- Richmond Dispatch.

One likes always to see an imp round turn by some victim of his ill-m 'How long, madam, before you will nered bearing. We heard a recent stance the other day, which is worth re

A case was being tried on Long Isla about the soundness of a horse, in v a clergyman, not very conversant in a After a moment's reflection she said to matters, was a witness. He was a litt confused in giving his evidence, and · Call upon me, privately to morrow blustering fellow of a lawyer, who exam ined him, at last exclaimed-

· Pray, sir, do you know the differ

· I ackhowledge my ignorance,' r bully and a bull; only that a bull 'I hope, my dear,' added she, 'that my horus, and a bully (bowing in mo has none!

'You can retire, sir,' said the law many an inquiring glance at his amiable . I've no further questions to ask you