

to every corporation aggregate; for two of them, though they may be practiced, yet are unnecessary to a corporation; viz: to have a corporate seal to testify his sole agent, and to make laws for the regulation of his own conduct.

There are also certain privileges and disabilities that attend an aggregate corporation, which are not applicable to such as are sole; the reason of them ceasing, of course the law, *essentia ratione lea cessat*. It must always appear by attorney; for it cannot appear in person, being, as Sir Edward Coke says, invisible, and existing only in intention and consideration of law. It can neither maintain or be made defendant to an action of battery or such like personal injuries; for a corporation can neither beat, nor be beaten in its body politic. A corporation cannot commit treason or felony, or other crime, in its corporate capacity, though its members may, in their distinct individual capacities. Neither is it capable of suffering the punishment of a traitor or felon, for it is not liable to corporal penalties.

It cannot be executor or administrator, or perform any personal duties; for it cannot take an oath for the due execution of the office. It cannot be seized of land to the use of another; for such kind of confidence is foreign to the end of its institution. Neither can it be committed to prison, for its existence being ideal, no man can apprehend or a rest it. It cannot be out-lawed or excommunicated.

There are also other incidents and powers, which belong to some sort of corporations, and not to others. An aggregate one, may take goods and chattels for themselves and successors, but a sole one cannot, for such moveable property is liable to be lost or embezzled and would raise a multitude of disputes between the successor and the executor; which the law is careful to avoid. G.

[For the Greensborough Patriot.]

WHIG MEETING IN DAVIDSON.

On the 15th inst., it being Tuesday of County Court, a large number of the citizens of Davidson county, assembled in the Court-house in Lexington, for the purpose of holding a Whig meeting—the object of the meeting being to appoint delegates to the Opposition Convention to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 22nd of next February, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

The meeting was organized by appointing Charles Hoover, Esq., Chairman, and J. C. Hedgecock, Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained, the following resolutions were offered by Henry Walser, Esq., and were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, All political power is vested in and derived from the people; and as the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal police and government thereof; and as no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public service; and believing that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty—therefore the Whigs of Davidson county, having met together to consult for the common good, do declare and resolve,

First, That while every man should feel a deep and lively interest in National matters, and in every thing which pertains to the honor and prosperity of the Nation, and our common country's good; yet they feel that State affairs and those things which tend to promote the interest and prosperity of North Carolina, have been too much neglected and made subservient to National questions.

Second, That while they would avoid any thing which would tend to engender discord, they feel it due to themselves and due to the West, to protest against the present odious and unjust system of levying taxes for the purpose of revenue and the payment of the public debt.

Third, That our Government was established for the benefit of all, and without any intention of conferring exclusive privileges upon any class of the community, and it should be the intention of our, as of all representative Governments, to make each and every individual bear his part of the burden of Government, in proportion to the protection and benefit he derives therefrom.

Fourth, That whereas the largely increased debt of the State, has called forth a correspondent increase of the public revenue, that we are in favor of an *ad valorem* system of taxation, whereby all the property of the State shall be equally and fairly assessed—That the entire or partial exemption of one class of property from taxation and oppressive levies upon another, is unfair and unjust and ought not to be tolerated in a free State.

Fifth, That we are opposed to the extravagance of the present Administration in all of its departments. And we are opposed to all agitation, both North and South; in favor of a fair and equal distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

On introducing the above resolutions, Mr. Walser made an able and eloquent speech, proving by arguments the most conclusive, that our present system of taxation, was odious and unjust, that it discriminated in favor of the rich against the poor,—that a large portion of the most valuable property of the State, paid a mere nominal tax; that the burdens of government were borne almost entirely by the poor men of the country, and those in moderate circumstances; while the offices and spoils were enjoyed by the wealthy, and those whose funds were so invested, that they paid but a small amount of tax. Mr. Walser also dwelt upon the extravagance of the party now in power, both in our National and State Government; that the expenses of the General Government, had reached nearly the sum of \$100,000,000 annually, and that in North Carolina, the salaries of nearly all the officers had been largely increased, since democracy had been in power. Mr. Walser closed his speech by showing that an *ad valorem* tax was the only fair and equitable system of taxation, and the only way in which every man would be compelled to bear his equal portion of the burdens of Government.

On motion of Louis Haines, Esq., it was resolved that the Chairman appoint thirty delegates to represent the county in the Convention. The following delegates were then appointed:

B. A. Kitchell, George Riley, Henderson Adams, A. C. Hoge, J. P. Mabry, and Hunt, C. F. Lowe, John Miller, M. P. Foster, Dr. C. F. Payne, Henry Walser, B. C. Douthett, Louis Haines, Doctor Shelton, J. M. Rothrock, Chas.

Teague, J. W. Thomas, G. H. Lee, John F. Rodman, Abram Cross, William Lottin, E. B. Clark, Richmond Reid, J. C. Skeen, S. F. Steed, William A. Redwine, T. H. Daniel, Wilson Badget, and Wm. P. Redwine.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list.

It was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Greensborough Patriot and Salem Press, with the request that all other Whig papers in the State copy. The meeting then adjourned.

CHARLES HOOVER, Chm'n.
J. C. HEDGECOCK, Sec'y.

The Patriot.

EDITED BY

M. S. SHERWOOD. : : : JAMES A. LONG.

GREENSBOROUGH:

FRIDAY, : : : : : NOVEMBER 25, 1859.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers who find a CROSS MARK on their papers are notified that their names will be erased from the mail book in FOUR WEEKS thereafter, unless payment of subscription be made before that time. Those who do not know the exact amount of their indebtedness, can send about what they suppose they owe, ADDING ON THE ADVANCE PAYMENT, and a receipt, with a statement of the account, will be returned.

Opposition Meeting in Davidson.

It is with pleasure that we publish and call attention to the proceedings of the opposition meeting in Davidson county.

The resolutions introduced by Mr. Walser, and unanimously passed, have the ring of the true metal; and it is gratifying to us, that to the good, true and sterling Whigs of Davidson, has been reserved the honor of taking the lead, in regard to an alteration in our present system of taxation. The Whigs of Davidson, have taken a step in the right direction, and having ones taken it, we know them too well, to fear that they will ever waver or recede. Wherever you find a Davidson Whig, you will find a man who not only loves his country, but a man who understands his rights, and who has the independence to stand for them, and regardless of consequences, to speak his sentiments.

The Whigs of Davidson, have in a meeting assembled, declared that our present system of taxation is odious, unjust and oppressive, and that the only just and equitable plan of raising revenue is by an *ad valorem* tax. Shall the Whigs of Davidson stand alone, and unsupported in this declaration, and in this their struggle for equal rights? Will not the Whigs, the true, conservative and patriotic men of other counties, respond to this cry of oppression. Will they not rally around this flag, which the glorious, true and patriotic Whigs of Davidson have raised, and upon which is inscribed, "equal taxes," "equal rights," and "equal privileges?" Are there no other counties in the State, whose citizens feel that their taxes are oppressive, and that under our present system, the burdens of Government are not equally borne? What county will first respond to this movement of the Whigs of Davidson? The ball is in motion, and who can stay it? We do to that man or that party that makes the attempt.

Too long have the people slumbered upon their rights; too long have they submitted in silence, while a moneyed aristocracy has been constantly and steadily growing in strength, and forging chains with which to bind a free and independent people. This movement in Davidson, is but the first mutterings of the volcano, which is soon to pour forth its burning lava—but the first movement of the muscles, as the giant wakes from his slumber. Well may the Democratic Press, the organ of Branch, Bragg & Co., cry out, that this question of *ad valorem* has startled democracy, that good democrats look on with fear and trembling.

The Whigs of Davidson, poor men it is true, but honest and independent, have by their action, done a deed, which will cause not only good democrats to tremble, but even some men who call themselves good Whigs, and who would fain have the reputation of being good patriots. Yes, they have done a deed which will cause many to tremble, and a deed which will bring down upon their heads, the maledictions of many who now enjoy all the protection of the Government without bearing any of its burdens.—The people understand their rights, they know their strength, and it will not be long before they demand the one and exert the other. Well may democracy be startled.

New York Election.

All the counties in New York except two have been officially heard from, and it is now conceded that the whole American ticket is elected. That is, half the officers chosen are Republicans and half Democrats. This is cheering news, proving that there is conservatism enough in the great State of New York to check abolitionism on one side and Federal corruption on the other. The New York Express thus exults over this election.

"State Treasury safe—stealing to be stopped—the corruptors *hors de combat*. The Negro shovels off the fence—a chance for the white man, now."

The result of the New York and New Jersey elections are very encouraging to the conservative men all over the Union, showing that no mere sectional Presidential candidate can have any hope of carrying either of those States; and encouraging to the friends of a National Union party, in opposition to the Northern Abolitionists and Southern Secessionists.

To the Polls.

The polls will be opened by the Mayor on Saturday the 26th, when the citizens of Greensborough, are invited and requested to exercise the right of suffrage, and decide by their votes, whether the streets of the town shall be lighted with Gas or not. We would suggest that those who vote for the Gas, deposit a ticket, on which is written, "Light,"

and those opposed to Gas—a ticket on which is written the word "Darkness."

No. 4 of the series of articles on Internal Improvements has been received, and will appear next week.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

HISTORICAL VINDICATION.

We find in a veteran Whig journal of the South, the Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer, of the 8th instant, some comments on certain positions assumed by his excellency Gov. Brown, of that State, in an address delivered on the occasion of his recent inauguration in office.

It seems that the Governor gives it as his very decided opinion that our public affairs during the last six years have been constantly going from bad to worse, until at the present day a spirit of sectional animosity has taken permanent possession of the body politic. As during this period the Democratic party have had undisputed control of the Federal Government in all its great departments, plain minds might be led to suppose that they were possibly in some way and to some degree responsible for the unhappy deterioration which he deplors; but this is an inference which does not appear to have suggested itself to the Governor's mind. Accordingly our Georgia contemporary ventures to recall a few facts in our recent political history, as serving to shed some light upon the relations of this much convassed subject:

"When Mr. FILLMORE retired from the Presidency, and Whig rule gave place to Democratic misgovernment, there was not a threatening specter of 'Abolitionism' in the political horizon. The slavery question was regarded as settled upon a basis so firm and satisfactory, that the whole Union, and building up a Northern sectional party that almost carried the last Presidential election. The whole Governmental management of this controversy has been in the hands of the National Democracy, and it has temporized until neither section has the least confidence in its ability or its will to pacify a country bristling all over with sectional repugnancies or conflicts. Yet our Governor says that this is the only party that can be entrusted with the settlement of the slavery controversy, and that its expulsion from power must be the knell proclaiming a dissolution of the Union."

As we know there are some persons who seem to suppose that historical facts are more or less true in accordance with the channels through which they are communicated, and as Whig testimony on this point may not pass as current among our Democratic friends as the evidence afforded by their own chosen leaders, we cite from the latter a few notable declarations confirmatory of the contrasts shown by the Columbus Journal. And in the first place we may be pardoned for recalling the following resolution, passed by the Democratic Convention which placed the Hon. Franklin Pierce in nomination for the high office to which he was subsequently elected by the American people:

"Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at reviving, in Congress or out of it, the agitation on the slavery question, under whatsoever shape or color the attempt may be made."

In his first annual message to Congress, in 1853, and in reviewing the general condition of the country at that date, President Pierce was permitted to hold the following language:

"It is no part of my purpose to give prominence any subject which may properly be regarded as set at rest by the deliberate judgment of the people. But while the present is bright with promise and the future full of demand and inducement for the exercise of active intelligence, the past can never be without useful lessons of admonition and instruction. If its dangers serve not as beacons, they will certainly fail to fulfill the object of a wise direction. When the grave shall have closed over all who are now endeavoring to meet the obligation of duty, the year 1850 will be recalled to as a period filled with anxious apprehension."

"A successful war had just terminated. Peace brought with it a vast augmentation of territory. Disturbing questions arose, bearing upon the domestic institutions of one portion of the Confederacy and involving the constitutional rights of the States. But, notwithstanding differences of opinion and sentiment, then existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the Confederacy. That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured."

In thus referring to the composure of our sectional agitations President PIERCE did not, of course, suppose that any identity of opinions had been brought about between the people of the two sections in regard to the abstract merits of the questions which they had settled in a practical way and in a spirit of mutual compromise. To this effect he wrote as follows in the same State paper:

"There is no condemnation which the voice of freedom will not pronounce upon us should we prove faithless to this great trust. While maintaining different parts of this vast continent can no more be expected to hold the same opinions or entertain the same sentiments than every variety of climate or soil can be expected to furnish the same agricultural products, they can unite in a common object and sustain common principles essential to the maintenance of that object."

About a year subsequently to these patriotic declarations on "the sense of repose" diffused throughout the country by the "Great Adjustment of 1850," we suddenly find a leading Democratic statesman, now high in office under the present Administration giving utterance to the following language in the Senate of the United States:—We quote from a speech delivered in that body by Mr. Cass on the 24th of February, 1854:

"Mr. President, but four brief years are passing away, brief in the life of a nation,

since this hall resounded with angry and agitating discussions upon the topics which now disturb and divide us, and since every breeze that spreads out to the heavens the flag that waves over our fathers' flag, and, blood and tears, yet our own blood, has from crowded city and from lonely cabin, from hill, valley, and prairie, from ocean and lake, the echoes of anxiety and alarm, passing over the country, and which announced that a great people had reached a crisis in their destiny, which, for weal or for woe, might mark their history during long ages to come. Well, all this passed away by the mercy of Providence, rather than by the wisdom of man, and a beautiful tribute was furnished to the inestimable value of free institutions, for there is not another Government under Heaven which could have entered into such a trial and come out of it unscathed. Peace and prosperity and good feeling were restored, and we looked forward to long years of tranquility. The events now upon us are another illustration of the vanity of human expectations. But yesterday the whole hemisphere was without cloud, even in the distant horizon. To-day the signs of an approaching tempest are audible and visible."

"Mr. President, I have not withheld the expression of my regret elsewhere, nor shall I withhold it here, that this question of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which opens all the disputed points connected with the subject of Congressional action upon slavery in the territory of the United States has been brought before us. I do not think the practical advantages to result from the measure will outweigh the injury which the ill-feeling failed to accompany the discussion of this subject through the country is sure to produce. And I was confirmed in this impression by what was said by the Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Jones,) by the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Dixon,) and by the Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. Badger,) also by the remarks which fell from the mouth of Virginia, (Mr. Anderson,) and in which I fully concur, that the South never will derive any benefit from this measure, so far as respects the extension of slavery; for, legislate as we may, no human power can ever establish it in the regions defined by these bills."

If, according to Mr. Cass, "peace and prosperity and good feeling" were restored by the compromises of 1850, while the nation "looked forward to long years of tranquility; and if, as he added, the proposed repeal of the Missouri Compromise opened anew "all the disputed points connected with the subject of Congressional action upon slavery," it of course only remains for us to inquire who were the principal supporters of that proposition, in order to ascertain who are chiefly responsible for a revival of the agitation which Mr. Cass so much deplored. As we are now simply reciting historical facts, without weighing or judging motives, it may be safe to say that the Democracy of the present day pride themselves upon the special championship which they awarded the measure thus appreciated by Mr. Cass; and if his premonitions of "the approaching tempest" have been only too fully verified by subsequent events, it is now too late to affect surprise at the storm they have evoked, and quite too late to ask conservative citizens to repose fresh confidence in a party which has already given to the country such a striking illustration of the mutability which marks its purposes. If the body politic finds itself nothing bettered, but rather grown worse, under the prescriptions of the Democratic doctors, it strikes us that they indulge in a rather untimely pleasantry when they ask us to double and repeat the dose.

[From the People's Press.]

The Dan River Coal Field Railroad—Stockholders Meeting.

Pursuant to notice given, the Stockholders of the "Dan River Coal Field Railroad Company," met for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors, on the 5th of November, 1859, for the purpose of organizing said Company.

On motion Dr. Edward T. Brodnax was called to the Chair, and John M. Reynolds requested to act as Secretary.

John H. Dillard, one of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of 1858-59, reported "that more than \$50,000 had been subscribed, and 5 per cent paid in on the same, on or before the 29th Sept. 1859."

It was then moved and carried that "John H. Dillard, J. W. Burton and John M. Reynolds be appointed a Committee to examine and inquire if a majority of the stock was represented in said meeting,"—who reported that a large majority of the stock was represented in said meeting.

On motion of J. W. Brodnax, J. R. Anderson, J. W. Burton and C. Glenn, were selected to draft and report by laws for the regulation of the "Dan River Coal Field Railroad Company."

Messrs. Settle, Dillard and Golding were appointed to examine proxies, who reported favorably.

The following preamble and resolution were then offered by John W. Brodnax, Esq., that, WHEREAS, it is highly important that the "Dan River Coal Field Railroad Company" should extend its road into the State of Virginia so as to form a connection with the Richmond and Danville Railroad; and whereas such extension cannot be made without the right to do so shall be granted by the State of Virginia; Therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of twenty be appointed to memorialize the ensuing Legislature of Virginia upon that subject, and any other subject connected with this company which they may deem important to bring to the notice of that body, which was adopted.

It was also moved that the same Committee be instructed to counsel and advise with their friends of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company at their next annual meeting in their City of Richmond, and devise and consider what may be best for our future success.

In pursuance thereof, therefore, the Chairman appointed the President and Directors of the Company, together with the following gentlemen, viz: A. S. Ward, J. H. Dillard, Dr. Thomas Reynolds, Wm. B. Carter, Wm. F. Brodnax, Rawly Galloway, Hon. Alfred M. Seales, J. W. Burton, J. W. Chambers, John Purcell, Wm. G. Payne and David J. Burr.

That must flow from the building of this Road. He was interrupted by the return of the Committee on By-Laws, whose report was received and adopted with slight modifications and amendments.

The stockholders then proceeded to the election of nine Directors, on motion of Thomas Settle, when the following gentlemen were chosen; viz: Messrs. John M. Reynolds, Samuel P. Wilson, C. Glenn, Joseph R. Anderson, Nathaniel Seales, William A. Lash, Reuben D. Golding and Thomas Settle.

John H. Dillard then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors shall employ an Engineer to survey and locate a road on the North of Dan River, beginning on the Virginia line at such a point as may be hereafter fixed upon; thence by way of or near Leesville; thence by way of or near Madison, and thence up the Town-fork to or near Germantown in Stokes County. Adopted.

While this motion was pending, the meeting was entertained by a very able, eloquent, and stirring address from Mr. Settle.

Mr. Glenn then moved, and it was unanimously adopted, "That we, the stockholders of the Dan River and Coal Field Railroad Company extend to our brethren of the High Point, Salem and Germantown Road our hearty co-operation."

It was then moved and carried that the stockholders hold their next annual meeting in the Town of Madison, on the second Thursday in November, 1860. The meeting then adjourned.

EDWARD T. BRODNAX, President.
JOHN M. REYNOLDS, Secretary.
Wentworth, N. C., Nov. 5th, 1859.

DIRECTOR'S MEETING.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Dan River Coal Field Railroad Company, held in Wentworth on the 5th of November, 1859, all of the Directors present, viz: Messrs. John W. Brodnax, John M. Reynolds, Wm. A. Lash, J. R. Anderson, Thomas Settle, Samuel P. Wilson, C. Glenn, Nathaniel Seales and Reuben D. Golding. John W. Brodnax was elected President, and James W. Burton, Clerk and Treasurer.

The office of Chief Engineer was tendered to Col. B. M. Jones.

The following named persons were appointed Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the Stock of the Company:

Richmond Va.—John Purcell, Wm. G. Payne, David J. Burr, W. W. Guthrie, Jas. A. Coward, A. F. Harvey, J. H. Crenshaw, A. Y. Stokes, Jas. H. Grant, Isaac L. Taylor, Wm. Palmer, D. T. Williams, E. C. Bruden, Thos. W. McCance, John H. Claiborn, Samuel Ayers.

Grogansville.—James M. Grogan, Thomas Stone, Wm. S. Garrett.

Oregon Hill.—Joseph Herndon, Wm. D. Bethell, John H. French.

Little Rock.—L. N. Blackwell, Mr. Leftwich, D. J. Rawly.

Redville, N. C.—Wm. Lindsay, R. P. Richardson, Hugh K. Reid.

Troublesome.—George D. Boyd, Samuel F. Adams, Henry Johnson.

Spring Garden.—Joseph H. Cardwell, Dr. R. H. Seales, Rawly Galloway.

Leasville.—James W. Burton, George L. Aikin, Dr. Thos. Reynolds.

Madison.—Wm. B. Carter, J. M. Cox, Pleasant Webster.

Cascade, Va.—Dr. W. L. Binford, James Tinsley, Col. M. M. Miller.

Wentworth, N. C.—Wm. M. Ellington, Thos. A. Ratliff, James Allen.

Danville Va.—W. T. Sutherland, Wm. T. Clark, Abner Anderson, Dr. Robert Wither, A. S. Buford, Mr. Read.

Penn's Store Va.—Thos. J. Penn, Peter P. Penn, Saml. W. Hairston.

Ayerlyville.—John W. Martin, Wm. Martin, Samuel Brown.

Walnut Cove.—John W. Chambers, Robert Matthews, Dr. W. W. Withers.

Danbury, N. C.—A. H. Joyce, Nathl. Moody, Spot Taylor.

Spotsylvania.—D. W. Dalton, R. T. Pulliam, John Grabb.

Tom's Creek.—S. H. Taylor, J. Worth, Gabriel Heath.

Joel Wilson's Store.—F. Hill, Abraham Lewis, J. B. Vaughan.

Hausertown.—Tyre Glenn, Thos. B. Lash, Dr. Beverly Jones.

Rockford.—John Hamlin, Mr. Crumpler, Dr. M. Y. Folger.

Mount Airy.—John Banner, B. F. Prather, Dr. Hollinsworth, Robt. S. Gilmer.

Germantown.—John W. Bitting, Dr. Westmoreland, Saml. G. C.

JOHN W. BRODNAX, President.
JAMES W. BURTON, Secretary.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE HARPER'S FERRY AFFAIR.—We are sorry to see that Virginia has had another panic, and a still less excusable one than the last. The people of Charleston saw a light of burning, some three miles off, on Thursday evening last, and forthwith they fell into a condition of the wildest terror, which extended to Colonel Davis, commander of the Virginia militia at that place, who, without sending out to see what was the matter, at once telegraphed to the Governor of Virginia and the Mayor of Alexandria for troops, stating that 240 men from the North, armed with Sharp's rifles, were camped near that place, setting fire, threatening to attack the town, &c. &c. The Virginia volunteer companies sprang to the rescue, and in the course of Friday a thousand armed men were in Charleston.

Before that it had been discovered that the whole alarm was caused by the burning of a stack of wheat, supposed by incendiary. The 240 armed enemies existed only in the imaginations of the citizens of Charleston and the valiant Colonel.

Now that the volunteers are there, we hope Gov. Wise will keep a sufficiency of them there to protect the Colonel, prevent a repetition of such panics as make the people of that part of Virginia the laughing-stock of the country, and secure the execution of Brown and his gang against all comers.— *Fayetteville Observer.*

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS IMPLICATED.—It is a mistake to attribute the Harper's Ferry invasion to Black Republicans and free negroes alone, as the developments of the affair have proved. Among the papers found at Brown's headquarters was a memorandum politically classifying twelve of the white conspirators engaged, and of those, six were put down as "Republicans" and six as "Democrats." One of the latter was Cook, who escaped to Pennsylvania, and has subsequently been arrested and remanded to Virginia for trial. At Hagerstown, Md., on his way to Charleston, Cook was interrogated as to the political character of the Harper's Ferry plot, and he declared himself a Democrat. He is a brother-in-law of Gov. Willard, Democratic Governor of Indiana.—*Richmond Whig.*

"GREENSBORO' MUTUAL INSURANCE" MON-EX.—There are certain small bills in circulation which hail from North Carolina, styled on their face, "Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co." Owing to our Banks not receiving them, they are rejected by our merchants and others. We will receive all that may be offered to us for subscriptions and advertising, and this we agree to do because it is as good as any paper money in N. Carolina or Tennessee.—*Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig.*

[From the Asheville News.]

EQUAL RIGHTS.

MR. EDITOR: I notice that in the last number of your paper you republish, from the Raleigh Standard, the proceedings of a public meeting of the "Working Men" of the city of Raleigh held on the 18th ult. It seems that the object of that meeting was to take preliminary steps towards the organization of the working men of the State, with a view to bring about the adoption of a different system of taxation from that heretofore and now observed in this State. I infer from the language and general tone of the resolutions offered and adopted in the meeting referred to, that the working men of Raleigh desire to see the system of *ad valorem* taxation adopted in North Carolina. They effectuate this is the object had in view no doubt, and while I deprecate the policy of arraying one class of our community against another, and would oppose any measure calculated to do this, I am greatly gratified at the move made in behalf of a line of policy that interests not only the working men of the State, but every citizen thereof also, as well as the citizens of every section. My only regret is that the meeting did not take a bolder and more well defined stand touching the matter it had in view. I very much wish, too, that some well defined ground had been taken touching the measures of Constitutional Reform that the adoption of the *ad valorem* system of taxation in this State will almost necessarily require. But as the action had by the meeting was purely of a preliminary character, I venture to hope that a more full and explicit account will hereafter be given of the objects had in view by the proposed organization.

In view, Mr. Editor, of the action taken by the meeting referred to above, and a general manifestation in various sections of the State, of a determination to insist upon several material changes in our State Constitution, I beg to throw out one or two suggestions for the consideration of those who feel disposed to join in a movement intended to effectuate those changes. In doing this it is not my purpose to appeal to any particular class of citizens, or to any particular section of the State; for in my judgment, the great measures of reform, which I shall mention and which are to some extent now agitating the public mind, concern all classes of our citizens and every section of our State. They may indeed, for the present, concern some more than others, and some sections of the State more than others, but in the end they affect all alike.

It seems to me that the day has fully arrived in North Carolina when the people are determined to throw off party shackles, at least so far as questions of State policy are concerned, and to turn their attention to those matters of purely State concern that involve the happiness and prosperity of the people of the State, as well as the wealth and power of the same as a great sovereignty. I can but express my profound gratification at seeing the general interest manifested in the matters referred to throughout the State, and the interest of the people in all in feeble power towards the accomplishment of an object so devoutly to be wished.

Surely there can be no doubt at this day and in this country, that the system of *ad valorem* taxation is the only true, fair and equal one, and the only one that harmonizes with the theory of our government. Indeed our present system of taxation is directly at war with the great leading and fundamental principles of equality, that lie at the very foundation of our political institutions. I will not here go into a labored argument to establish the propriety of *ad valorem* taxation, nor for the purpose of showing the oppression and inequality growing out of our present system. Such is not now my purpose. I may seek a future opportunity to do so. It is sufficient to suggest now that especially is it unequal, unfair, unjust and impolitic, that the owner of land should pay as much tax on three hundred dollars worth of the same, as the owner of a slave pays on such slave worth from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars. It is still more unjust and oppressive that the land owner and the holder of other species of property should pay substantially an *ad valorem* tax, while the owner of slaves under twelve and over fifty years of age, pay not a farthing of tax on this most valuable and important property. There are men, scores of them, in the State, who own tens of thousands of dollars worth of slave property on which they pay no tax at all, while their neighbors pay substantially an *ad valorem* tax upon their lands. I know more men than one in this (Bancroft) county, who own slave property worth from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars for which they pay no tax, and yet the holder of the owner of this species of property derives from the government in the way of protection, is tenfold that of the owner of other species of property, who pay probably twenty times the amount of tax to support the government. Will it be pretended that such a system as this is fair, that it operates upon all alike, and that it is contemplated by the theory of our government? Surely not.—Such a system is nothing short of downright oppression, and ought not to be tolerated by free men. I do not hesitate to say that it is in this country, a disgrace to the age and a free and enlightened people. Yet this is the system of taxation heretofore and now observed in North Carolina. It is matter of the profoundest astonishment that it could be tolerated for one hour, in a State that was first to declare the great principles that underlie our political fabric.

The people are beginning to be aroused to a sense of the evil just referred to. It must and will be removed sooner or later. But we must consider that the removal of this evil involves the necessity of a change of the Basic or Representative in our State Senate. Under our present Constitution, property alone, or nearly so, is represented in the Senate. This is wrong in this country, but I will not now occupy time and space to discuss it fully. Under the provision of one organic law referred to, that portion of the State that embraces one fifth of the taxes paid into the State Treasury, is entitled to a Senator, provided no county shall be divided, and this rule operates in this way: One small county in the eastern, old and first settled portion of the State, is entitled to a Senator, while five counties in the western, new and comparatively undeveloped part of the State, are entitled to but one Senator. And more, this same small county does not contain one sixth as much population in point of numbers, as the five counties. This is certainly all wrong. In a country like this, where every man does or may own property, there is no necessity for such discrimination. It leads directly to the creation of distinctions that cannot with safety be tolerated in a free country—in a republic. All being property holders, property will be protected without making it the basis of representation. In our country, men, and not money, ought to form the basis of representation.—This provision of the Constitution is at war with that great political maxim of the American people, that all power is derived from the people only. I will not discuss this further.

Suppose the system of *ad valorem* taxation is adopted, then after the year 1871, when the State is re-districted, the eastern portion of the State, having four fifths of the slaves and they being taxed *ad valorem*, will have almost the whole weight in the Senate.—

The Senate will then substantially belong to one end or section of the State. If the slaves in the eastern part of the State were taxed *ad valorem*, there would be no reason to suppose that would be entitled to one Senator. Could free men submit to this? The whole of the State west of the Blue Ridge would hardly be entitled to one Senator. It may be said that it is fair, as a slaveholder would pay the tax. If the *ad valorem* system of taxation were adopted, our taxes would bear upon as much more lightly than they do, there being such an increased fund from which to levy them, and if the slave owner paid more taxes than the owner of other species of property, it would only be because he owned more property and more valuable property than those who are non-slaveholders, and because he therefore would derive proportionately more and greater protection from the government. Thus the idea that the slaveholder and the property holder ought to be represented through their property goes to the ground. Hence the necessity for a change of the Basis of Representation in the Senate.

There are other questions of State policy that need not be mentioned now. But the great and important question now presents itself. How is the adoption of these great measures of Reform to be effectuated? Our State elections for Governor and for members of the Legislature are always controlled by federal politics and federal parties. Questions of Federal and State concern are utterly swallowed up in the maelstrom of federal politics. This is too true. The experience of every observing man teaches him that it is woefully true. And it is to be feared that our elections that will take place next summer will again be controlled by federal office seekers and politicians. This is the great and important question now presents itself. How is the adoption of these great measures of Reform to be effectuated? Our State elections for Governor and for members of the Legislature are always controlled by federal politics and federal parties. Questions of Federal and State concern are utterly swallowed up in the maelstrom of federal politics. This is too true. The experience of every observing man teaches him that it is woefully true. And it is to be feared that our elections that will take place next summer will again be controlled by federal office seekers and politicians. This is the great and important question now presents itself. How is the adoption of these great measures of Reform to be effectuated? Our State elections for Governor and for members of the Legislature are always controlled by federal politics and federal parties

JUDGE RUFFIN'S RESIGNATION.

We are indebted (says the Raleigh Standard) to the courtesy of his Excellency, Gov. Ellis, for a copy of Judge Ruffin's letter of resignation, which will be found below. We learn that the Governor has notified the members of the Council of State to meet in Raleigh on the 6th of next month, to fill the vacancy.

ALAMANCE, Nov. 5th, 1859.

Sir—It is my duty, I think, to resign the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and now do so.

The office has been so recently accepted by me, that its resignation—especially during the recess of the General Assembly—seems to require a word of explanation, which, I trust, you will allow me to offer.

The call to the station at the last session of the Legislature I regarded as so high an honor, that, with my habitual deference for that body, and my desire to serve my country, when I could do so usefully, I could not but decline it. But, certainly, I undertook it with much misgiving as to my capacity to perform its duties to my own satisfaction for any considerable period. You are aware that the whole profession must know, that the place is one which not only requires learning and ability, but is also full of labor, and which health of body, as well as mind, is indispensable. At my age that was hardly to be expected, and the experience of the years since that I am not an exception to the common rule. I have had considerable indisposition during each term of the Court, which I am obliged to resign mainly, at present, to its duration, to the labor of the term, and to the office; and during the two summer terms I have suffered from a cough and fever, threatening a permanent decline and materially interfering with the discharge of my official duties. I ought, perhaps, to have laid down the office at the adjournment of the Court at Morganton; and I would have done had I not thought myself obliged, under the hope of regaining health, to serve as long as I could, and to resign, if necessary, for the selection of a successor.

The interval has not resulted in such improvement as would justify me in longer deferring my resignation. I find I have taken on me too much, and I am satisfied that I ought now to resign. For it would be against the principle of my whole life to hold office without a moral certainty of doing its duties to the entire satisfaction of intelligent and good men, so as to reflect back on the country some high and honorable honor. I am, therefore, anticipating the censure of a single one of my fellow-citizens for seeking, in such a condition of things, to be discharged from service.

I must add that I retire both with regret and the deepest sense of obligation to the Legislature and the people of the State for the oft-repeated proofs of their confidence, and with an earnest prayer to Almighty God for peace and prosperity in all our borders.

I am, with great consideration,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
THOMAS RUFFIN.

His Excellency, Gov. Ellis, Raleigh, N. C.

MILBURN Paper Mills.—The New Manufacturing Company intend to pay CASH the highest market price for RAGS.

Address H. W. HARRIS, Treas., Raleigh, N. C., November 19, 1859. 63 5w

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned have this day dissolved partnership, by mutual consent, all those who have accounts with us, to send them forward and make payment. All such debt make application to the senior of the firm, who will receive all moneys due, and to whom all such debts should be paid. McMICHAEL & SONS, Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 25, 1859. 63 5w

WENTWORTH ACADEMY.—The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, 2nd of January, 1860. The course of study is preparatory for college. The rates of tuition for a term of five months are,

Primary, \$10.00
English, Latin, 12.50
Classical, 15.00
Board in private families can be had for 7 to 9 dollars per month. J. C. DENNY, Principal, November, 1859. 63 5w

NOTICE.—In obedience to a decree made at November Term, of Davidson County Court, I shall offer for sale at the late residence of James Barrett, in Davidson county, NINE LIKELY NEGROES.

CONSISTING OF

Men, Women and Children.

Male will be on a credit of six months, with interest from date. Bond and approved security required from the purchaser. The sale will take place on Thursday the 6th day of December next.

GEORGE DORSETT, Com. Nov. 14, 1859. 63 2w

Roll up! Tumble Up!

GET UP!!

Any way at all so that you can come up to H. SACHERMAN & Co's CLOTHING HOUSE.

Where can be found the largest assortment, best and the CHEAPEST Ready-Made Clothing in the city. If you want a good Coat, Pants, Vest, or any thing else for men's wear, you will find it to your advantage to call at H. SACHERMAN & Co's CLOTHING HOUSE.

November, 1859. Tate's Corner. 63 2w

ATTENTION.

To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 55th Regiment N. C. Militia.

You are hereby commanded to appear at Greensboro, on Saturday the 10th of December next, equipped according to law, for the purpose of holding a Court Martial. Captains will have their returns presented, and they must pay over 25 percent of the cost of their returns to the Bidders.

Persons desirous of receiving certificates of exemption on account of age or infirmity, should apply at Court Martial. D. G. NEELEY, Com. Nov. 21, 1859. 63 2w

P. S.—It is proper to state that my reasons for not bidding a General Muster this fall, are for want of such and necessary assistance. D. G. N.

NOTICE.—I hereby give, to all persons who have been summoned as witnesses in a certain case pending in Alamance County Court, wherein J. A. S. is Plaintiff and D. A. Montgomery is Defendant, to appear at Court on Saturday the 10th of December next, equipped according to law, for the purpose of holding a Court Martial. Captains will have their returns presented, and they must pay over 25 percent of the cost of their returns to the Bidders.

Persons desirous of receiving certificates of exemption on account of age or infirmity, should apply at Court Martial. D. G. NEELEY, Com. Nov. 21, 1859. 63 2w

Tobacco for Sale.—I shall keep constantly on hand, at my FACTORY near Hillsdale, Alamance County, a good assortment of Superior Tobacco. Any one wishing to purchase, please call on me, or write to me at Hillsdale, N. C. I will sell on accommodating terms to punctual dealers. S. W. FULTON, Hillsdale, N. C., Sept. 24, 1859. 63 3m

We have now in Store and for Sale.—The largest stock of Goods in Western Carolina. 500,000 lbs. of Lard, 100,000 lbs. of Sugar, 100,000 lbs. of Coffee, 100,000 lbs. of Tea, 100,000 lbs. of Rice, 100,000 lbs. of Flour, 100,000 lbs. of Corn, 100,000 lbs. of Beans, 100,000 lbs. of Peas, 100,000 lbs. of Lentils, 100,000 lbs. of Potatoes, 100,000 lbs. of Apples, 100,000 lbs. of Oranges, 100,000 lbs. of Lemons, 100,000 lbs. of Limes, 100,000 lbs. of Pineapples, 100,000 lbs. of Watermelons, 100,000 lbs. of Cucumbers, 100,000 lbs. of Cabbages, 100,000 lbs. of Cauliflowers, 100,000 lbs. of Turnips, 100,000 lbs. of Potatoes, 100,000 lbs. of Apples, 100,000 lbs. of Oranges, 100,000 lbs. of Lemons, 100,000 lbs. of Limes, 100,000 lbs. of Pineapples, 100,000 lbs. of Watermelons, 100,000 lbs. of Cucumbers, 100,000 lbs. of Cabbages, 100,000 lbs. of Cauliflowers, 100,000 lbs. of Turnips, 100,000 lbs. of Potatoes, 100,000 lbs. of Apples, 100,000 lbs. of Oranges, 100,000 lbs. of Lemons, 100,000 lbs. of 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MISCELLANEOUS.

A RIFT IN THE CLOUD.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Andrew Lee came home at evening from the shop where he had worked all day, tired and out of spirits; came home to his wife, who was also tired and out of spirits.

"A smiling wife and cheerful home—what a paradise it would be!" said Andrew to himself as he turned his eyes from the clouded face of Mrs. Lee and sat down, with a gloomy brow and a moody aspect.

Not a word was spoken by either. Mrs. Lee, was getting supper, and she moved about with a weary step.

"Come," she said at last, with a side glance at her husband.

There was invitation in the word only, none in the voice of Mrs. Lee. Andrew arose, and went to the table. He was tempted to speak an angry word but controlled himself, and kept silence. He could find no fault with the chop, nor the sweet home made bread, nor the fragrant tea; they would have cheered his inward man, if there had only been a gleam of sunshine on the face of his wife. He noticed that she did not eat.

"Are you not well, Mary?" The words were from his lips, but he did not utter them, for the face of his wife looked so repellent, that he feared an irritating reply. And so in moody silence the twin sat together until Andrew had finished his supper. As he pushed his chair back, his wife arose, and commenced clearing off the table.

"This is purgatory," said Lee to himself as he commenced walking the floor of their little supper room, with his hands thrust desperately away down into his trouser-pockets and his chin almost touching his breast.

After removing all the dishes, and taking them into the kitchen, Mrs. Lee spread a green cover on the table, and, placing the fresh trimmed lamp thereon went out, and shut the door, after her, leaving her husband alone with his unpleasant feelings. He took a long, deep breath as he did so, paused in his walk, stood still for some moments, and then, drawing a paper from his pocket, sat down by the table, opened the sheet, and commenced reading. Singularly enough, the words upon which his eyes rested were, "Praise your wife." They rather tended to increase the disturbance of mind from which he was suffering.

"I should like to find some occasion for praising mine." How quickly his thoughts expressed that ill-natured sentiment! But his eyes were on the page before him, and he read on:

"Praise your wife, man: for pity's sake, give her a little encouragement; it won't hurt her."

Andrew Lee raised his eyes from the paper, and muttered, "O yes! that's all very well. Praise is cheap enough. But praise her for what? For being sulky, and making your home the most disagreeable place in the world?" His eyes fell again to the paper.

"She has made your home comfortable, your heart bright and shining, your food agreeable. For pity's sake tell her you thank her, for nothing more. She doesn't expect it; it will make her eyes open wider than they have for ten years; but it will do her good for all that, and you too."

It seemed to Andrew as if this sentence was written just for him, and just for the occasion. It was the complete answer to this question, "Praise her for what?" and he felt it also a rebuke. He read no farther, for thought came too busy, and in a new direction. Memory was turned to the past, and he thought of the time when he had first met his wife. She had always made his home as comfortable for him as hands could make it, and had he offered the light return of praise or commendation? Had he ever told her of the satisfaction he had known, or the comfort experienced? He was not able to recall the time or the occasion. As he thought thus, Mrs. Lee came in from the kitchen, and, taking her work-basket from a closet, placed it on the table, and, sitting down without speaking, began to sew.

Lee glanced almost stealthily at the work in her hands, and saw that it was the bosom of a shirt, which she was stitching neatly. He knew that it was for him that she was at work.

"Praise your wife." The words were before his eyes, and he could not look away from them. But he was not ready for this yet. He felt still moody and unforgiving. The expression of his wife's face he interpreted to mean ill-nature, and with ill-nature he had no patience. His eyes fell upon the newspaper that lay spread out before him, and he read the sentence:

"A kind, cheerful word, spoken in a gloomy home, is like the rift in a cloud, that lets the sunshine through."

Lee struggled with himself a while longer. His own ill-nature had to be conquered first; his moody, acceasing spirit had to be subdued. But he was coming right, and at last got right as to will. Next came the question as to how he should begin. He thought of many things to say, yet feared to say them, lest his wife should meet his advances with a cold rebuff. At last, leaning toward her and taking hold of the linen bosom upon which she was at work, he said, in a voice carefully modulated with kindness:

"You are doing that work very beautifully, Mary."

Mrs. Lee made no reply. But her husband did not fail to observe that she lost almost instantly, that rigid erectness with which she had been sitting, nor that the motion of the needle-hand ceased.

"My shirts are better made and whiter than those of any other man in our shop," said Lee, encouraged to go on.

"Are they?" Mrs. Lee's voice was low, and had in it a slight huskiness. She did not turn her face, but her husband saw that she leaned a little towards him. He had broken the ice of reserve and all was easy now. His hand was among the clouds, and a few feeble rays were already struggling through the rift it had made.

"Yes, Mary, he answered, softly; and I've heard it said more than once what a good wife Andrew Lee must have."

Mrs. Lee turned her face towards her husband. There was a light in it, and light in her eye. But there was something in the expression of the countenance that puzzled him.

"Do you think so?" she asked, quite soberly.

"What a question!" ejaculated Andrew Lee, starting up, and going around to the side of the table where his wife sat. "What a question!" he repeated standing before her.

"Do you?" It was all she said.

"Yes, darling," was his warmly spoken answer, and he stooped down and kissed her. "How strange that you should ask me such a question!"

"If you would only tell me so, now and then, Andrew, it would do me good." And Mrs. Lee arose, and leaning her face against the manly breast of her husband, stood and wept.

What a strong light broke in upon the mind of Andrew Lee! He had never given to his faithful wife even the small reward of praise except on a kiss. "If that is all," said he, "I daily, until the doubt of his love had entered

her soul, and made the light around her thick darkness. No wonder that her face grew clouded, nor that which he considered moodiness and ill-nature took possession of her spirit."

"You are good and true, Mary, my own dear wife. I am proud of you; I love you; and my first desire is for your happiness. O, if I could always see your face in sunshine, my home would be the dearest place on earth."

"How precious to me are your words of love and praise!" said Mrs. Lee, smiling, as she turned her face to him. "With them in my ears, my heart can never lie in a shadow."

How easy had been the work for Mr. Lee. He had swept his hand across the cloudy horizon of his home, and now the bright sunshine was streaming down, and flooding that home with joy and beauty!

MOTHER-WIFE-SISTER.

Mother!—Fondly you gaze upon the noble, manly form of that son; proudly you see his mind expanding—his brilliant talents unfolding to the enraptured gaze of the world. You look away into the dim future, and behold him a "bright particular star," in some grand sphere of action, with a laurel wreath upon his brow, and a fountain of truth and honor gushing up in his heart. You lean upon his strong arm, and flowers, beautiful even as the flowers of youth, spring up in your pathway; and the sun of your life is more brilliant in its setting than in the rosy morning of its existence.

Ah, fond mother, do you consider when you set before him those tempting viands and rich sauces, so skillfully compounded, with wines, brandies, and other strong stimulants forming the chief part of their ingredients, that you are kindling a fire which shall consume those brilliant talents, that manliness in that cherished son? And these ashes shall be heaped upon the stained altar of your own heart.

Wife!—Trustingly you lay your head upon that husband's faithful loving heart—and with hope you yield him God's grace, as he has ten's his plodges of love, the dear ones at home. The sun is sinking into the crimson sea which floods thee, the shadows are lengthening, and you are eagerly listening, and with the passing moments you glide into dreamland.

O, the long blessed year in that happy home, where the sun ever shines, and flowers ever bloom, which rise beyond your enchanted vision! O, the grateful incense of love which fills the mellow air; the gossamer melody of gladness that swells on every breeze. But he comes; ah, devoted wife, do you not see in the depth of that sparkling cup which you proffer your dearest friend, to dispel the cares and anxieties of the day, even though it be but the "pure juice" of the inebriating grape from your own arbores—do you not see down in its sparkling depth, your own bitter tears and the life blood from your burning heart?

Many sons may rise and set, ere you know the sad reality; but light temptations have the way that leads to gross indulgence, darkness and woe! And O, what a frightful retribution shall come at last.

Sister!—proudly you stand beside that noble brother, and listen with rapt admiration at the eloquence and power which falls from his lips. With fancy's finger you carve for him a halo that shall live in the hearts of a grateful nation; you pave for him a golden path, or which fadeless flowers are strewn; you build for him a sacred shrine round which cluster love, admiration and blessings of a world!

Ah, fair sister! Do you not know, as you stand at the festive board with that beloved brother, and sip the ruby wine, that your ecstasy will prove a fatal snare that shall destroy those fascinating powers of heart and mind, and sweep them, with your own bright hopes, into speedy oblivion? Fearful darkness shall shroud your soul when the star of hope shall have set forever.

Mother! Wife! Sister! when you kneel before the great All-Father, and pray "lead us not into temptation," pray also to be delivered from the sin of setting temptations before the cherished objects of your heart's holiest and purest affections. R. M. R.

WIT IN MADNESS.

In the old time, there lived, on the west side of Front Street, Philadelphia, a distinguished hatter, of the society of Friends, but not, in his youth, perfectly strict in the observance of the social discipline of the sect. His shop was one of the favorite centres of resort for the neighborhood. Among others, it was not unfrequently visited by a rather harmless lunatic, who, nevertheless, brought much in the habit of disturbing Friend's meetings on Sunday, by insisting on preaching there. One day, the following colloquy took place between the worthy hatter and "the man beside himself."

Lunatic.—Well now, Thomas, I tell thee, these people that call themselves Quakers are no Quakers at all. They are nothing but Foxites. I am the only quarter in existence.

Hatter.—John; John; how canst thou say so!

Lunatic.—Why, I'm for peace, but I've only got to go to the head of the "Gallery," next First Day, and say "Peace be among ye," and they'll all be for war, directly.

Hatter.—I'll take a heavier bat on that, John.

Lunatic.—Done! And I'll do it! Next Sunday morning sure enough, John, marched with a majestic step to the head of the Gallery, between the male and female preacher, and called out, in a loud voice, "Peace be among ye!"

Immediately up rose a venerable Elder of the sect, and said: "It would be well if some of our Friends were to remove that person from the meeting. He disturbs the solemnity of the occasion."

Lunatic.—(speaking loudly) There; I told you they would all be for war directly. Four young men, however, left their seats and advanced upon him; upon which he leaped himself down upon his back, and defended himself with hands and feet, to the best of his ability. This did not prevent them from seizing him by the arms and legs. They bore him, by force, towards the door. When they reached the middle of the aisle, he burst into a most obstreperous fit of laughter.

"Now John!" said the Elder, again rising; "how canst thou reconcile it with thy conscience thus to disturb a solemn and religious meeting?"

"Ha, ha, ha; Ho, ho, ho," replied the lunatic; "I was only a thinking how much more honored I was than my Master! He rode into Jerusalem upon one ass; and I'm ridden out on four!"

It is needless to say that the hearers vanished. John sat out the meeting, and won the hat.—Our Country's Glory.

A boy was asked one day, what made him so dirty and his reply was, "Oh, my mother, so they tell me, of the dust of earth, and I reckon it's just working out."

"Your behavior is most singular, sir," said a young lady to a gentleman had just asked a kiss. "If that is all," said he, "I will soon make it plural."

THE BORE OF THE BANQUET.

BY SAGE.

Again I hear that cracking step! He's tapping at the door!

Too well I know the hoding sound That utters in a bore.

I do not tremble when I meet The stoutest of my foes,

But heaven defend me from the friend Who comes and never goes.

He drops into my easy chair, And asks about the news;

He peers into my manuscript, And gives his candid views.

He tells me where he likes the line, And where he's forced to grieve;

He takes the strongest liberties— But never takes his leave.

He reads my daily paper through Before I've seen a word;

He scans the lyric (that I wrote), And thinks it quite absurd;

He calmly smokes my last cigar, And cooly asks for more;

He opens everything he sees— Except the entry door!

He talks about his fragile health, And tells me of the pains

He suffers from a score of ills Of which he ne'er complains;

And how he struggled once with death To keep the head at bay;

On themes like these away he goes— But never goes away!

He tells me of the carping words Some shallow critic wrote,

And every precious paragraph Familiarly can quote;

He thinks the writer did me wrong, He'd like to run him through!

He says a thousand pleasant things— But never says "Adieu!"

When'er he comes—that dreadful man— Disguise it as I may,

I know that like an autumn rain, He'll last throughout the day.

In vain I speak of urgent tasks; In vain I scowl and pout;

A frown is no extinguisher— It does not put him out!

I mean to take the knocker off; To put escape upon the door;

Or hint to John that I am gone To stay a week or more.

I do not tremble when I meet The stoutest of my foes;

But Heaven defend me from the friend Who never, never goes!

MR. PETERS' FIRST WIFE.

BY PEPPER CORN.

"DEAR! DEAR! no toast, eggs boiled as hard as bricksbats, and the coffee stone cold," and Mr. Peters rose from the breakfast table in a temper by no means amiable, and rang the bell violently. There was no answer. He rang again, a third, a fourth time, still no answer. Out of all patience, he went to the door and called—

"Maria! Maria!"

A slight, pretty little woman, dressed in a simple, tumbled wrapper, with hair in a state of direful confusion, answered this summons. She had one of those bright faces which smile, but now, with all its roses in bloom, it was drawn out to its full length, and the large blue eyes had a serious, or rather doleful expression, totally at variance with their usual joyful looking sound, and was subdued to a pale, white, and white.

"What is it, Joseph?"

"Is there Bridget?"

"Gone out for me. I want more white ribbon for my ascension robe."

Mr. Peters said a very naughty word, and then continued.

"Cold coffee, hard eggs, and breakfast not fit to eat."

"I wish," whined his wife, "you would not think of temporal matters, and turn attention to the great and of life."

"Hang it all, madam, I would like to enjoy my life while I have it. Here was the happiest man in the United States, with a pleasant home, a charity, cheerful, loving wife, and good quiet children, and now, since you have joined the Millerites, what am I?"

"O, Joseph, if you would only come into that blessed circle!"

"O, Maria, if you, you would only come out of it. Where are the boys?"

"I am sure I don't know."

"Are they going to school to day?"

"My dear, their teacher has given up the school, and is turning her mind to more exalted objects. Oh, Joseph, turn now while there is time. You have still a week for preparation and repentance."

"Repent it? Well, when I take up the subject it will take rather more than a week to put it through."

And Mr. Peters put on his coat and took up his hat.

"Joseph," said his wife, "you need not come home to dinner. I shall be out, and I'll take the boys over to their uncle's to dine."

Joe made no answer, unless the violently emphatic manner in which he closed the door was one. Muttering with anger, he strode into a restaurant to make a breakfast. He was half-way by one of his bachelor friends, Fred Sommers, who looked up as he heard Joe's door.

"Hallo!" he cried. "You here? Why what are you doing here at breakfast time? Wife sick?"

"No."

"Had a quarrel?"

"No."

"Gone out of town?"

"No."

"Then why don't you eat breakfast at home? Chinnery on fire?"

"No."

"Sergeants all dead?"

"No."

"Children sick?"

"No."

"Well, what in the thunder is to pay?"

"Fred has joined the Millerites."

"Going to ascend next week?"

"Oh, yes, and if I don't commit suicide in the meantime, you may congratulate me. I am almost dreading. Can't get a decent meal, children running riot, servant's saucy, house all in confusion, wife in the blues, either quoting the speeches of the elders at or sewing on a white robe, groaning at even third stage. Hang it all, Fred, I've a mind to take poison or join the army!"

"H'm! you give an enchanting picture, but I think I can suggest a cure."

"Care."

"Yes if you will promise to follow my advice, I will make your home pleasant, your wife cheerful, and your children happy."

"Do it!" cried Joe. "I'll follow your word I do."

At tea time Mr. Peters entered his home whistling. Maria was seated at the table, sewing on her white robe, and there were no signs of preparation for the evening meal.

"Maria, my dear," said Mr. Peters, cheerfully, "is tea ready?"

"I don't know," was the answer, "I have been out all day, attending meeting."

"Oh, very well, never mind. Attending meeting? You are resolved, then to leave next week?"

"Oh! Joe I must go when I am called."

"Yes, my dear, of course. Well, I must resign myself, I suppose, by the way, my dear, has it occurred to the boys that I shall be left a widower with three children?"

"I think I am a handsome man yet my love, and Joe walked over to the glass, passed his fingers through his hair and pulled up his collar. Maria looked up rather surprised.

"You see, my dear, it is rather a relief for you to go quietly, you know. It is so wearing on the nerves to have a long illness; and beside, my dear, there will be no funeral expenses, and that is quite a saving."

"Mrs. Peters! I quivered, and her large blue eyes filled with tears. Joe longed to stop his heartless speech and comfort her, but he was fearful the desired effect was not gained yet.

"So, my dear," he continued, "if you must go, I have been thinking of getting another wife."

"What!" cried Mrs. Peters.

"Another wife, my love. The house must be kept in order, and the boys must be fed. The old wife was gone from Maria's face, but her teeth were set with a look of fierce wrath.

"Another wife! Another wife?"

"Yes. I think I have settled upon a good successor. I deliberated a long time when I was a bachelor, between her and yourself. You will like her, for she is your bosom friend."

"My bosom friend?"

"Yes, my dear. I think on the day that you ascend, I will marry Sarah Ingham."

"What! that good for nothing, silly, empty-headed old maid, the mother of my children! What!"

"Well, my dear, it seems the best I can do! I don't want to leave my business to go a courting, and she will have me, I know."

"No doubt! Oh! you great brutal, hateful creature!"

"Stop, my dear, don't fly into a fury! We will try and spend our last week in happiness. Oh, by the way, I have a proposition to make."

"Go on, sir. Don't spare me!"

"Ah, yes, this is the very thing I wish to do. I know your mind is entirely engrossed with your ascension; and I wish to spare you the care of the house. Suppose you invite Sarah here to-morrow to spend a week?"

"And you can leave the house in her charge all day. That will give you time to go out, and she can learn the ways about the house."

"And, my dear, one little favor. It may be the last I shall ever ask. Stay at home one or two days, won't you, and show her around where you keep things, and so on, so that she won't have any trouble in keeping order after you go. You will do this to oblige me, won't you?"

"Mrs. Peters, for answer, rolled up the ascension robe to a ball, and fired it at Joe. The cotton, scissors, work-basket, and table cloth followed this missile in such rapid succession that he was unable even to fly. The Maria's rage found vent in words.

"So, you and Sarah Ingham are going to marry, are you? That's the reason you whistle when you come in! You will be very glad to have me go and let you marry her, won't you? No doubt of it! But you shall marry her, sir. You shant have that gratification! I will stay, if it is only to spite you! I won't go! I won't go! I tell you, Mr. Peters, I won't go!"

"But, my dear, you must go if you are come for!"

"I won't go!"

"But consider, my dear!"

"I won't go!"

"But what will Sarah think?"

"Sarah! Don't dare to mention Sarah to me! She will only look at me and say, 'What a brute!'"

"And the little woman threw herself into a chair, in a fit of hysterics."

Next morning, Mr. Peters met Fred in the street.

"Well, old boy, how goes it?"

"Fred," was the reply, "I am the happiest man in the world! I have regained my wife and domestic peace, and got rid of a busy, tattling old maid, who, under pretense of loving my wife, was everlastingly interfering in all our household arrangements."

"The wife, Mr. Peters, will be a good deal better than the old maid, won't she?"

"Not if Sarah is to be my second wife, and step-mother to my children. Mrs. Peters has concluded that she won't go!"

WOMEN'S DEVOTION.—A STRANGE SCENE.—Ten years ago, two young men in Mento, Lake county, got into an affray while under the influence of liquor. A stabbed B. with a knife. The wound was a dangerous one, and for several weeks the mere threat bound B. to earth. A was arraigned, tried, and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

B. recovered in the course of time, and made every effort to secure A's pardon, but unsuccessfully. The men had been warm friends up to the night of the affray. They were farmers and near neighbors, and both were married. The other day when A. arrived at the depot, he found awaiting him his wife—who, through all the dreary days of his absence, had been as true as steel—and B. and his wife. A. had not seen B. since he received his sentence.

Their meeting was affecting in the extreme. The two farmers met each other with great cordiality, and resolved that the demon drink should never again cause them misery.

AURORA BOSALIS EXPLAINED.—A scientific gentleman thus gives the origin of this celestial visitor:

When the melolygistic temperature of the horizon in such as to colorise the impureur of the atmosphere, the atmosphere, the cohesion of the borax curvatures becomes so charged with infinitesimals, which are thereby deprived of their fissural disquisitions.—This effected, a rapid change is produced in the theramburper of the gyanstis palerium, which causes a convulsion in the hexagonal antipathies of the terrestrim aqua verusli. The clouds then become a mass of deodorised speculae of cermeocular light which can only be seen when it is visible.

VERDANCY IN INDIANA.—An insurance agent in this city, a gentleman well and favorably known as a man of truth and veracity, tells the following, in illustration of the verdancy of a gentleman in Pike county, Ind. with whom he had effected a policy of insurance.

In the list of printed questions in the Company's blanks, there is one like this: "Ashes, or sewing on a white robe, groaning at even third stage. Hang it all, Fred, I've a mind to take poison or join the army!"

"H'm! you give an enchanting picture, but I think I can suggest a cure."

"Care."

"Yes if you will promise to follow my advice, I will make your home pleasant, your wife cheerful, and your children happy."

"Do it!" cried Joe. "I'll follow your word I do."

At tea time Mr. Peters entered his home whistling. Maria was seated at the table, sewing on her white robe, and there were no signs of preparation for the evening meal.

"Maria, my dear," said Mr. Peters, cheerfully, "is tea ready?"

"I don't know," was the answer, "I have been out all day, attending meeting."

LAWYER AND WITNESS.

A story is told of a very eminent lawyer receiving a severe reprimand from a witness on the stand whom he was trying to browbeat. It was an important issue, and in order to save his case from defeat it was necessary that Mr. A. should impeach the witness. He endeavored to do it on the ground of age. The following dialogue ensued:

Lawyer—"How old are you?"

Witness—"Seventy-two years."

Lawyer—"Your memory, of course, is not so brilliant and vivid as it was twenty years ago, is it?"

Witness—"I do not know but it is."

Lawyer—"State some circumstance which occurred, say twelve years ago, and we shall be able to see how you can remember."

Witness—"I appeal to your honor if I am to be interrogated in this manner: it is insolent!"

Judge—"You had better answer the question."

Lawyer—"Yes sir; state it!"

Witness—"Well, sir, if