## CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1853.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THOMAS J. WARREN.

TERMS.

Two Dollars if paid in advance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if payment be delayed three months, and Three Dollars if not paid till the expiration of the year. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates: For one Square, (fourteen lines or less,) seventy-five cents for the first, and thirty-seven and a half cents for each subsequent insertion. Single insertions. one dollar per square; semi-monthly, monthly and quarterly advertisements charged the same as for a single insertion.

The number of insertions desired must be noted on the margin of all advertisements, or they will be bublished until ordered discontinued and charged ae-

## Miscellaneons.

From the Laurensville Herald. Shall we have a Penitentiary.

BY C. C. P. In concluding an article some weeks since entitled "The Skeleton on the Hearth," we announced our wish that South Carolina should establish a Penitentiary. And now we propose briefly to show a reason "for the faith in us;" as the session of the Legislature is approaching. We are not vain enough to believe that the mere act of writing the present sheet will procure the passage of such a measure by the law making power of South Carolina, nor even influence a single member of that body to regard it with favor who has not already so regarded it; but it is our conviction that a Penitentiary in this State is needed, and we give a few of the reasons why we think so, suffering them to go for what they are worth, more or less.

There are many States in the Union having such institutions; and although we do not hold the doctrine that simply because other States do so and so, ours should do likewise, yet as none of those once having one has ever abolish ed it as useless, we hold that the system must be working well where it has obtained. Our neighbors have tried it, and by their actions pronounced it good, let us try it and see. Al. though we are ever disposed to show the bright side of our Carolina, yet no one will deny that if a Penitentiary is useful and is needed in any State, we might not venture to try what one will do for us.

Few, we judge, will deny that the present criminal code is inefficient. It is emphatically neck or nothing with it. If a man is arraigned for a criminal offence, and escapes the gallows, he escapes all that might be called punishment.

This is often naught but justice; but in perhaps as many cases, justice suffers for want of some other form of punishment, more mild, than could be inflicted upon him who was not wholly worthy of death, but yet meriting punishment. We were a witness of the arraignment and trial of a man, some years since, in one of the upper Districts of this State, for the murder of another. With what little knowledge of law we thought we possessed, and our sense of justice, we thought the evidence adduced against him clearly established his title to a yard or two of hemp. So thought the that he could not possibly escape death or the penalty of manslaughter one. But, behold! the jury, after being so palpably convinced that the prisoner did, in the light of day and face of sent headlong into eternity a human soul-after being so plainly charged by the Judge that if it was not murder, it was not surely less than Penitentiary as in any way dangerous to cithmanslaughter-behold! they come out, pronounce "Not guilty," and the guilty wretch is turned loose right in the face of the friends and brethren of the murdered man! Here, then, was a case which needed a Penitentiary. The jury, perhaps thought that he was not worthy of death, and having no fortune to exhaust, and not wishing to take from his family the proceeds of his labor by confinement in jail, he was unfettered. If not hung, he ought to have been locked up in a work-shop and made to labor who go entirely unwhipped of justice in such cases, would be, no doubt. First a Penitentiary should be provided, and then the degree of crime fitting one for a room in it should be marked by the law.

tal punishment. When a man in the exercise of his reason, takes the life of a fellow creature, save in defence of his own life or the life of others equally dear to him, we say he deserves. and ought to receive, death at the hands of the law. No other punishment will satisfy outraged justice. There are other crimes, too, which we regard equally as worthy of death. It is useless to name them. But for other classes of crime there should be corresponding penalties. When a man proves himself to be a thief, he surely ought to be chastised for his conduct. When he fails to discharge any of health regulations. the duties of a citizen, when he is able to do so. it is right that he should be reminded of his and comforts of those he has sworn to protect, surely his country should call him to account. offender. This we regard as fallacy. It would be an object, in our opinion, promising very little hope of attainments. Talk of reforming a rogue!-The idea is preposterous. You may. sperhaps, if cowardice is coupled with his thievish propensity, so intimidate him that he will try to keep his hands off for a while; but who will say that if all laws in reference to such crime were annulled, and the cause of his fear removed, that he would be an honest man? not, then say that the object of punishment prove his abandonment, not only of the actual if ever, the case,

kind of offence, some other means is requisite to remove the perpetrators and protect society. The jails have been instituted for this purpose, and what good do they? They answer very well as a safe retainer for rascals till the law can apply and dispose of them; but as a means of reform they are a failure. Do any ever go in scoundrels and come out gentlemen? vagrants and return models of industry? rogues, and issue forth again honest men? We think not .- The reformation of a man full grown in

years, who has so far degraded himself as to merit a lodgement in juil, would be no less than a miracle. Society is to be relieved of their presence in the first place, and then it becomes us to see that they are forced to be useful in some way. There is no land of exile to which we can send them where they may be compelled to labor for themselves, and it is foolish to confine them here and allow them to live in total idleness at the public expense. Send them to a Penitentiary, and let it be seen to they have plenty of work, and that they perform it. If they have families, let a portion of their public service be allowed them. A good plan would be to estimate the cost of rearing the institution, the annual expense of keeping it up, and if the labor of such convicts as have ione who may look to them for assistance, will not suffice to pay those outlays then let it be done by taking a part of that of other convicts. But we doubt not that in most Penitentiaries, the labor of the former class more than pays all attending expense. But even if the services of all would not suffice, what of it? Does the State of South Carolina ever receive a dime from a criminal or a vagrant for her fostering care of him in a jail? Then why not rather provide a common jail for the whole where they may be forced to work, even though their labor should fail to enrich the treasury Work is generally, too, the hardest punishment that can be infleted upon a rascal, for an industrious man is rarely arraigned for those crimes which call for a milder form of punishment than the gallows.

The most plausible objection that we know of to a Penitentiary is, that it makes mechanics of rascals, and sends them forth to compete with that honorable class who voluntarily have chosen that vocation. This is not at all a formidable one, however. There are scoundrels in every profession, and if a mechanic is honest, industrious and competent, he need never fear injury or disgrace from one who has learned his business under State direction. And besides, there are not very many who choose to pursue their trades after they leave the penitentiary. But if one should continue to apply himself vigorously to his business after his release, it is evidence of his disposition to reform, and we may hope he will yet be useful from choice. Could we not, then, tolerate his presence as a member of the same vocation. Our remarks have been lengthened unduly We have not space to discuss the subject fully, nor indeed have we the necessary information; we should know the annual expenses of jails, and those of a Penitentiary. Neither have we room to examine fully the objections which might be interposed against the establishment Judge, and so the lawyers, and so everybody. of such an institution. We have only ventured It was almost known before the jury returned, to notice one, which is, we think, the most reasonable of any that can be urged. Claiming to have interests, in every respect, common with the mechanic, because we are one ourself, we would not advocate any thing that irreproachable witnesses, strike the blow that threatened to degrade our noble calling; rather would we raise our arm to protect its dignity and honor. But we do not regard a

## Epidemic Disease.

Asiatic Cholera, in a very malignant form, has made its appearance in New Orleans. We have, as yet, no careful statement of its first appearance and progress; but we have, at the opposite point of New York, the probable solution of the question. For a month past, there, has appeared a floating hospital, with a the balance of his days. I do not know that he would have been convicted even if there these ships arriving last week, had lost one and deposited considerable sums of money with had been such a punishment provided, but many hundred of her passengers, and sent twenty-four to the quarantine hospital. The last of these riod, these unfortunate men had never been travelling pest-houses, the Marathon, which able to save a single dollar. arrived on Tuesday, had sixty-four deaths out of ninety one cases. The disease did not show some title to the sympathies of all classes of We are no advocate of the abolition of capiwith the disease on board.

It is to be presumed that the Cholera in New Orleans originated also from immigrant vessels, and that fated city is a second time in take pleasure in commending their benevolent one year paying a fearful penalty for deficient

Looking at this matter in the mere light of commercial expediency, we would ask whether neglect. If he fails to provide for the lives it is most for the profit of a great mart of trade to submit to the restrictions of an efficient quarantine and a system of sanitary regulations, For these two last characters, then, the thief or to be left open to the incessant invasion of and the vagrant, we believe the Penitentiary to malignant disease, to decimate its populabe the wisest provision that can be made for tion, to break up business, and present a barritheir disposition. It is said the great object of er of death between it and its distant custompunishment should be the reformation of the ers? We do not suppose there can be two answers to these questions. The prevalence of fatal epidemics in cities not only temporarily break up trade, but they permanently injure it. The loss of money is incalculable, and in the comfort of life it is equally beyond estimate. Merchants, of all other classes, have the most at stake in the preservation of the public health, since they gain most by the steady growth and prosperity of cities. To the merchants of Charleston, then, we appeal, to aid and supwho would be willing to trust him. We can port the city government in any measures necessary to shield us from the innovation of would be his reform. Would to God it might foreign epidemics. What these measures shall be, we do not attempt to designate; but we no family, two inches taller and five pounds commission of crime, but of the desire to in- believe the history of the past season, and the dulge in unrighteousness! But such is rarely, existing facts to which we have referred, have impressed Council with the importance of ad-But what, then, is the object of punishment? | ding to the efficiency of our santary regula-

those who are its drones and its pests And this direction, and henceforth will be an ever as it would be inhuman to take life for every increasing one. It may depend upon the meas ures now to be adopted, whether it shall bear to our shores industry, wealth and growth, or squalid and pestilent disease, self destroying, and carrying desolation far beyond itself. All citizens are interested in making the right ty and faithfulness with which its affairs have choice between these alternatives. It is in fact been managed. the choice between life and death.

Charleston Mercury.

FREE TRADE.-The Syracuse N. Y. Daily Standard contains an article on the subject of

free trade, which we subjoin: "The farmers of this county are now realizing the benefits of a liberal commercial policy in the increased prices of their staple productions. The abolition of the 'corn laws,' and the adoption of a specific and low rate of duty by Great Britain, give us the advantage over any o her nation in the markets of that country. It was asserted by the advocates of protection, that under the operation of existing laws, our exports of breadstuffs to Great Britain would bear no proportion to the receipts from the continent of Europe; but this prediction has been falsified by the facts. Already our exports of these articles to that country exceed in value the amount she receives from any State across the British channel. Under a continuance of this policy, they must continue to increase until the time shall come when our commerce with Great Britain in the necessaries of life will exceed the value of her continental traffic in

those articles. "The prices of the agricultural products in the English market have advanced at least fifty per cent, during the past year. The increase here has been the same; for our market is governed entirely by the Liverpool quotations. Under the old corn-law system, when the price was low the duties were high and vice versa. Consequently, it made little difference to us what the price of an article was in the English market. Such a principle in force, our staples were at all times shut out of that market; and it is only since the abolition of those unjust restrictions that this trade in breadstuffs has grown up and become important to the coun-

As one among numerous public charitable institutions, in which Charleston has reason to feel an honorable pride, we propose to give a brief, sketch of "THE SAILOR'S HOME," and the excellent objects for which it was in stituted.

The "House" is situated near the lower end of Market-street, a convenient distance from our wharves and shipping. It is designed exclusively for acco.nmodation of seamen. The building is large and substantial, and is well located for its peccliar objects.

The regulations of the "Home" are very rig-

d and wholesome. All gambling, card-playing indecent language, cursing, swearing, and use of intoxicating fluors, are expressly prohibited and strict enforcement of order and decorum at all times closely attended to. Morning and evening devotions are regularly observed. The house in closed at 11 o'clock in the evening, after which boarders only areadmitted, and that only by consent of the Superintendent. A reading room, well supplied with Magazines and newspapers, is also attached to the house. It it the Home at least once in each week, and suggest any improvements or corrections necessary to be made for increased comfort of the inmates. Two runners of good character are engaged, to visit vessels enterings our port, and induce sailors to avail themselves of the benefit of the establishment. The reports of the successive Superintendents coincide in expressing confidence in the ultimate success of this great project and bearing testimony to the steadily increasing popularity and usefulness of this institution. While its inmates are brought un der strong religious influences, their comfort able condition contributes largely to the happiness of their families and the saving of their hard wages. As many as 500 seamen have nearly every immigrant ship that has arrived been reported as boarding at the house during one year, many of whom signed the pledge of the matron for safe-keeping. Prior to this pe-

An Institution such as this may well claim itself till the ship had been thirteen days at our citizens, (for all are more or else interested sea, and eighteen days from her dock. She is in the improvement of the character of seamen, described as in a horrible condition of filth, and and rank among the most worthy objects of destitute of every comfort. This, doubtless, our fostering care. An effort is about to be aggravated the mortality, but cannot be con- made by the Trustees, to raise by subscription sidered as causing the disease. Other ships, a sum sufficient to pay off the balance of the among the most comfortable and best provi- debt incurred for the purpose of this building, ded, and not crowded with passengers, have and to carry into execution a number of consuffered in the same way. They in fact start templated improvements, for the health and comforts of its inmates. They have already, we are gratified to learn, succeeded in obtaining several liberal donations for this object. , We enterprise to the kind consideration of our readers, and wishing them God speed in so generous a labor of love .- Char. Eve. News.

> Grant Thorburn has published a pamphlet giving a history of his courtship and marriage, which the N. Y. Express describes as a farrago of senility, maudlin sentiment, miserable joking, and misstated fact. In it is the following

ing letter: New York, MAY, 30th 1853. Dear Maria: The difficulties are removed .-God willing, I will be in thy house on Friday, the 10th, tell thee all about it on Saturday and marry thee on Sunday, and do as the Lord may direct on Monday. Thy true Scotchman.

The whole matter was arranged as he had suggested, he reached her dwelling at 10 P. M. on Friday, told her all about it on Saturday, was married and paid the minister at 9 P. M. on Sunday, which closed the concern.

"My partner," he continues, "is a comely matron of forty, (thus meeting me half way,) was five years married, two years a widow, heavier than I."

In New-Orleans, on Saturday, William Patton, merchant, shot Turnbull, tobacco inspector, We answer it should be to remove from society | tions. The tide of foreign emigration sets in | dead .- The cause assigned - family troubles.

The Bank of the State.

We present below the report of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State, which was submitted to the legislature yesterday. It presents a most gratifying exhibit of the prosperity of that important institution, and of the abili-

Report of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina. To the Honorable the Senate and House of Reppresentatives of the State of South Carolina. The President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina respectfully

REPORT: That from the 30th September, 1852, to 1st October, 1853, the nett income of the Bank has amounted to the

pose of meeting doubtful and bad

debts, the sum of ..... 29,075.90 Leaving the profits of the year . . . \$330,000.00 From these profits there have been applied to the payment of the

interest on the State Bonds, payable in London . . . . . . . \$52,093.56 And to the payment of

interest on 6 per cents, 1838..... 48,868.44 And there has been transferred to the

Sinking Fund .... 229,037.00 330,000.00

Herewith are submitted the usual statements exhibiting the condition of the Bank at the close of the last fiscal year.

Our attention has been constantly directed to the purchase of the outstanding debt of the State, but we have been able to procure but a

limited amount during the year.

We have obtained \$6,679 11 of the 5 per ents, of 1838, at their par value, and \$7,441 53 of the 3 per cents, at the cost of \$4,668 16.

The income of the Bank, during the past year, has been larger than usual, but the increase n the number of Banking Institutions, both in Charleston and the interior of the State, must prevent the anticipation of realizing as equal a rate of profit for the future.

C. M. FURMAN, President.

GEN. FOOTE .- The Vicksburg Sentiacl, referring to the defeat of Gen Foote in the late election, who had combined with the Whigs, comforts him in the following manner:

We are surprised to learn that our Governor takes the defeat of the late coalition very much to heart. If our information be correct, our classical friend must have read the Tusculan Disoutations, and "My Novel," to very little purpose. For our part, we cannot see why he should not be as merry as a cricket, or a free toad in a rainy day. Now that the Union party has bursted, his Excellency ought to feel as happy as the man did when the Nahant bank failed. He ran home in mortal terror to see if he had any of its ly recurring, more than in the abiding peace paper, and was tickled to death when he found that he had no money on that bank nor any that he had no money on that bank nor any well of living water which springeth up into well's Island); of another, from which, not, overlasting life, in no source else so sedulous long since, twenty persons, sick with fever other. We hope the Governor will cheer up. This thing of dying of a broken heart should be left to fair maidens disappointed in love, and verdant young gentlemen who write woful ballads to their mistress' eye brows, and sigh like a furnace. There is a great deal of good sense in what that strong minded woman, Mrs. Macbeth, once said, and we commend it to the Governor's consideration:

"Things without remedy Should be without regard; what's done, is done.'

THE GAMING TABLE .- Judge Forsyth latey occupied a prominent position in the State of New York. He possessed a large property. which he lost by gambling, and endeavored to redeem by forgery. He recently fled to England, after involving his friends to a large amount for endorsements. Commenting upon his infatuation, the Albany Express contains some excellent remarks, from which we extract what follows:

"By a strange perversion of human nature, the gambler's debts are debts of honor. They cannot be collected in a court of law, and therefore the gambler feels himself honorably bound to pay them. We have no doubt Judge Forsyth paid all these at the expense of his integrity as a man and his reputation for life! Verily, this is a world of inconsistencies. The celebrated Fox is said to have refused the payment of a small and just debt, because he owed a debt of honor, and had not money enough o pay them both. Injustice and forgery, and breach of trust, are all committed under the infatuation of a reckless and gambling honor. The frenzy of the game rises over the mind with the spirit of insanity, binding reason, and udgment, and conscience, to the very wheel of fortune. Let no man think himself safe at a game of hazard; he does not play for money alone, but he hazards the possession of a sound

NEW ABOLITION MISSIONARY FROM ENG-LAND .- We see it stated that the Evangelical Alliance in England—an abolition concern—is preparing to send out a special agent to this country, for the purpose of spreading abolition sentiments, and aiding and assisting in the anti-slavery agaition. This mission, it seems, is undertaken in secret concurrence with the same high personages who gave such a flattering reception to Mrs. Stowe, at Southerland house; and of course, it receives also the concurrence or the principal members of the British government and the British aristocracy. We trust that the American people will keep this fact in their minds on the arrival of the new agaitor on our shore, and treat him accordingly .- N. Y. Her-

'Why don't you take a seat within the bar? asked one gentleman of another, in the courtroom the other day. 'My mother always told me to keep out of bad company,' replied the oth-

An Irishman who had blistered his fingers exclaimed -, By St. Patrick! I believe I'll never get thim on until I wear thim a day or two.' cats.

EXCITEMENT AT CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.—The rritation among the students of the University, growing out of the recent se e at Wyman's Exhibition in Charlottesville, is not yet allayed, as will be seen by the following letter:

Charlottesville, Nov. 23d 1853 .- Last night some sixty Sons of Temperance, including Professor Minor, Rev. Messrs August and Broaddus, Lt. Powell of London, and quite a number of the University Division, as invited guests, assembled at the Delaware House (midway between the town and the University) to partake of a social supper, when the building was surrounded by a number of students from the University, variously estimated at from fifty to seventy-five, who demanded that one of the number in the house should be given up to their revenge. The person so demanded was an officer in the Town-Hall on Friday night, when those students who occasioned the disturbance at Wyman's were arrested. The demand was not complied with.

Profescor Minor addressed the crowd, beseeching them to disperse, saying that they could not get at the officer unless over the dead bodies of forty peaceable citizens, himself among the number. Other persons spoke and several of the crowd left, but others remained clamorous for the officer. In the meantime information had been sent to the town, the bells were rung, and

A NEW IDEA .- The Methodists are talking about the propriety of forming a Fire Insurance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to have its principal office located in Cincinnatti, or some important city. There are some \$10,000,000 worth of Churches and parsonages

HAPPINESS .- Happiness is to be attained n the accustomed chair by the fireside, more than in the honorary occupation of civic office; in a wife's love, infinitely more than in the fayour of all human else; in children's innocent and joyous prattle, more than in hearing of flattery; in the reciprocation of little and frequent kindnesses between friend and friend, nore than in some occasional and dearly bought indulgencies; in the virtue of contentment, more than in the auxious achievements of wealth, distinction, and grandeur; in change in heart, more than in change in circumstances; in full, firm trust in Providence, more than in hoping fortune's favour; in a growing taste for beauties of nature, more than in the feesimple inheritance of whole acres of land; in the observance of neatness and regularity, household virtues, rather than in the means of ostentatious, and therefore rare display; in a handmaiden's cheerfulness, more than in the improved tones of politics; and in the friendship of our next door neighbor, more than in the condescending notice of my Lo.d Duke.

Happiness, then, must be sought for in simplicity, and not in costliness; in the perpetualrather in temporary rapture; in next after the er failing love of relatives and friends.

IMPORTANT TO MAN .- Why is it that the rainbow and cloud come over us with a beauty the hideous squalor and the deadly effluvia; that is not of earth, and then pass away and leave us to muse on their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars which hold their festival around their midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with unapproachable glory? And why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and taken from us, leavng the thousand streams of affection to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our heart,? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth.

There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will set out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful being that now passes before us like the Meteor, will stay in our presence forever.

No RAIN IN PERU.-It never rains in Peru. The vapors, as they ascend from the sea, are scattered to the summit of the Cordilleras, where they are condensed into showers. But on the line of coast which lies between the sea and the base of these stupendous mountains, the rain never falls. All agriculture is the result of artificial irrigation. But the frequent and full streams flowing from the Cordifleras make this comparatively easy .- Cor. Journal

A RECKLESS YOUNG MAN .- Edgar Nev. grandson of Marshal Ney, aid-de camp and first hunts nan of the Emperor of France, is in prison for debt. Immediately on his accession to the high offices to which his Majesty appointed him, he commenced a career of extravagance which very soon brought the sheriffs down upon him, and, as he could not pay, he March 7th. Among the Lecturers are Miss was in immediate danger of prison. The Emperor released him from his awkward predicament. In a few months he was again in a similar position, and his family was obliged to extricate him, though the sums requiring liquidation were really enormous. The foolish fellow put his neck a third time into the noose, and as his friends and his sovereign refused to interfere any further, he is now, and has been for some weeks, at the Debtor's Prison, at Clichy.

The bill proposing an issue of Bonds of the State of Tennessee to the Rabun Gap Rail Road Company, to the amount of \$400,000, has passed the Tennessee Senate by a vote of 13 to 9, in such shape as has been desired by friends of the Road.

A barber pole pantalooned youth recently went on a visit to his grandmother in the country, and astonished her very much by wearing such 'patched trowers away from home.'

A Toast,-'Newspaper Borrowers'-May theirs be a life of single blessedness; may their by endeavoring to draw on a pair of new boots, path be carpeted with cross eyed snakes, and their nights be haunted with knocked kneed tom A Dark Picture of Life.

Poverty in Rome, it is, said, is the spouse of Content, and the mother of Love; how that may have been, we know not, but this we do know, that poverty, as we have seen it in New York, is wedded to despair, and its off-pring is vengeance. It is a shape that sickens the very heart with disgust, and chills the very blood with horror. Do you think this strong-language? Do you intimate that you have been here a score of years, and have never been disgusted or horrified with anything of the sort? Do you say that you have never spied it from your window, or met it in the street? Talk not of this, doubter, till you have sought out its real habitation, and you yourself have crossed its real threshhold. It is to be seen in its real aspect at home and no where else; and if you have not looked for it there, your doubts are foolishness. We sat down for the purpose of detailing some of our own personal observations of

household wretchedness in the Fourth and

Sixth Wards of our city-but our taste re-We could tell of one room, twelve feet by twelve, in which were five resident families, comprising twenty persons of both sexes and all ages, with only two beds, without partition doned women of the street; of another, an ats tic room seven feet by five, containing scarce-ly an article of furniture but a bed, on which lay a fine looking man in a raging fever, without medicine, drink, or suitable food, his toilworn wife engaged in cleaning the dirt from: belonging to this denomination in the United the floor, and his little child asleep on a bundle of rags in the corner; of another of the same dimensions, in which we found, seated ou low boxes around a candle placed on a keg, a woman and her oldest daughter, (the latter a girl of fifteen, and, as we were told, a pros-titute, sewing on shirts, for the making of which they were paid four cents a piece, and even at that price, out of which they had to support two small children, they could not get a sup-ply of work; of another, of about the same size, occupied by a street rag picker and his family, the income of whose industry was about eight dollars a month; of another, scarce-ly larger, into which we were drawn by the terriffic screams of a drunken man beating his wife, containing no article of furniture whatever; of another warmed only by a tin pail of lighted charcoal, placed in the centre of the room, over which bent a blind man endeavor-ing to warm himself; around him three or fourmen and women quarrelling ; in one corner of the floor a woman who had died the day before of disease, and in another two or three children sleeping on a pile of rags; (in regard to this room, we may say that its occupants: were colored people, and from them but a few days previous, had been taken and adopted by one of our benevolent citizens, a beautiful little white girl, four or five years of age, whose fawere taken to the hospital, and every individual of them died.

But why extend this catalogue ? Or, why. attempt to convey to the imagination by words the dim undrained courts oozing with pollution; the dark narrow stairways decayed with age, reeking with filth, overrun with vermin; the rotted floors, ceilings begrimed and crumbling, oft times too low to permit you to stand upright, and windows stuffed with rags; or why try to portray the guant shivering forms, and wild ghastly faces in these black and beetling abodes, wherein from cellar to garret

All life dies, death lives, and nature breeds Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things, Abominable, unutterable, [N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN ENGLAND,-The folowing letter was lately rec ived in answer to an inquiry addressed to Mr. Cobden, as to the

best mode of "opening the trade in spirits": MIDHURST. Nov. 9, 1853. Str.-In reply to your inquiry, I venture to suggest that the best way of dealing with the

monopoly of spirits is to abstain from drinking them, which, for upwards of twenty years, I have done. Depend on it, they are slow poison, even if taken moderately. What they are when taken in excess, the records of our jails; lunatic asylums, and coroners' inquests, will inform you; and I am, sir, your most obedient servant, RICHARD COBDEN.

ABOLITION LECTURES .- The New-York Anti-Slavery Society have projected a course of thirteen Lectures, to be delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle, on Tuesday evening in successive weeks, beginning 13th inst., and ending Lucy Stone, Henry Ward Beecher, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley, Theodore Parker, Giddings, Palfrey, and John P. Hale.

GENDER AND CASE OF AN EGG .- The followng occurred in a school not a hundred miles from Woodstock, Vt.

Teacher .-- What part of speech is the word Boy .-- Noun, sir.

Teacher .-- What is its gender? Boy .-- Can't tell, sir. Teacher .-- Is it masculme, feminine or neu-

Boy .-- Can't say, sir, till it's hatched. Teacher - Well, then, my lad, can you tell me the case?

Boy .-- Oh, yes; the shell, sir. 'I am a great gun,' said a tipsy printer who

had been on a bender for a week. 'Yes,' said the foreman 'you're a great gun, and half cocked, and you can consider yourself

discharged.' 'Well,' said the typo, then I had better go