## THE CAMDEN WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XVI.

CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1855.

NUMBER 27.

## Selected Doetry.

From the Boston Post. A NEW SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL—IN TWO PARTS. PART L

There is a fortress fair and strong, In Russia's waste and wintry regions, Where Frar ce and England vain and long Have poured their brave andfated legions.

Long the besiegers' loud mouth'd guns Have roared their summons to surrender; As loud have Russia's serfs and sons Roared back their purpose to defend her.

The combat deepens! On ye brave, Who strike for French and English honor! The Czar will fight till every slave Becomes, like William Poole-a "goner."

The Gzar within his palace halls Still feels his solemn throne unshaken; His flag still floats above its walls, And his "Sebastopol's not taken."

PART. II. There is a fortress fair as art, And cold as Russia's clime of winter, Walled round within a maiden's heart, My love has sought in vain to enter.

Long I've beseiged her castles fair, With all Love's forces sweet and tender; But still she remains unconquered there, And still refuses to surrender.

Oh, for some friendly power in arms-Some Austria of contending nations-To soften her resisting charms, And bring her to negotiations l

For, by consent of heathen Jove, The siege shall never be forsaken, Till conquest crowns the arms of Love And my Sebastopol is taken.

TAUNTON DEAN.

## Miscellaneans.

Profanity and Drunkenness. Extract from a sermon preached before the

Legislature of South Carolina, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, by J. H. Thornwell, D. D., December 9, 1854.

But next to this inquiry into our own State, the judgments of God should direct our attention to those forms of iniquity which most extensively prevail in the land. And, although, we cannot say with absolute confidence that these are the specific offences for which the sword has been drawn from the scabbard, it is enough to know that they are sins, and sins which will inevitably be punished, unless a timely repentance intervene. When God's judgments are abroad in the land, they put us upon general inquiry. They proclaim the fact of sin, and that sin we are to search out and expel wherever we find it, whether in our ty, does he not deserve to die? Is he not esown hearts, or in the customs and usages of sentially low, and would not the thought be

We should ask, then, to-day, whether there are any sins that pre-eminently attach to the people of our State; or if not peculiar to us, which have a wide-spread and controlling influ-

That there are any which are peculiar to us, I am not prepared to say; but the people of this Confederacy are certainly distinguished, to an extent unknown in other countries, except, perhaps, Great Britain, by profaneness and intemperance. These deserve to be called national sins. A stranger might infer from the tone of popular conversation; from the exclamations of excited individuals; from the clamors of anger and passion, that we acknowledge the Almighty for no other purpose than that we might have a name to swear by, or a convenient expretive to fill up the chasms of discourse. Profaneness, that I may repeat what I have elsewhere said, is a sin, the enormity of which the imagination cannot conceive; because no thought can compass the infinite excellencies of Him, whose prerogative it is to be, who sits upon the circle of the earth, and the inhabitants thereof are as grasshoppers, who stretcheth out the heavens as a curtain, and spreadeth them out as a tent to dwell in. That a puny creature of the dust, born to-day and gone to morrow, should have the audacity to pour contempt upon that glorious name which Seraphs adore with rapture, is enough to astonish the heavens and convalse the earth.-Yea, still more astonishing is that miracle of patience which endures the monsters, when one word would arm all nature against them; make the ground treacherous beneath them: heaven terrible above them; and hell ready to meet them at their coming. The magni tude of the sin cannot be exaggerated. It is enough to make the blood curdle to think of the name of God bandied about as the bauble and plaything of fools, to point a jest, to season obscenity, and to garnish a tale.

This offence cannot go unpunished. If there be a God, He must vindicate His own majesty and glory. There mut be a period when all shall tremble before Him, when every knee shall bow and every heart shall do reverence. The sword of justice cannot always be sheathed, nor the arm of vengeance slumber, and who shall say that the pestilence which has been walking amongst us, and slaying its thou-sands upon the right hand and the left, has not received its commission on account of the abounding profaneness of the land! Who shall deny that the deep has been evoked in storm and deluge to proclaim the name of the Lord as terrible and glorious ? In the sight of angels there can be no greater sin than that of profaneness. They know something of what God is. They fear that dreadful name, and their imaginations, lofty and expanded as they are, cannot measure the height and depth of hat which he saw in the window. She took it that iniquity which can make light of so tremendous a being. It is the very spirit and

what makes the case so alarming, the moral she should send it. sensibilities of the people are hardly alive to "Wear it yourself, my dear," was his blunt the real character of drunkenness as at once a reply, as he left the store,—Boston Gazette.

sin and crime. The associations which are thrown around it, and the circumstances under which the thoughtless and unsuspecting are betrayed into it, conceal its real features, and screen it from that moral indignation which, when seen in its true light, every unsophisticated heart must visit upon it. In one aspect, the predominance of the animal over the rational, it is a conspiracy against the law of a refined ago pointed out, and in this aspect, it is confessedly the parent of vulgarity and coarseness, and presents the strongest obstacle to the moral elevation of the people which society has to encounter. Refinement proceeds upon a principle which drunkenness entirely contradicts, and, as it is the end of civilization to develope and carry out this principle, the drunk ard stands in the way, a monument of degra dation and of barbarism.

In another aspect, it is a crime whose name is legion. It is a sin, as an ancient Bishop has beautifully observed, against the whole man and the whole law, against both tables of the one and both parts of the other. It prostrates energies. It invades the soul, and undertakes to suppress those very principles of reason and conscience on which the dignity and excellence of man depend. It is an effort to extirpate our moral and rational nature, to root out the very elements of responsibility, and to make man worse than the tiger or the bear. They were made to obey their impulses; we to follow reason and law; and when we have expunged reason and law, we have reversed our natures, and left it a prey to impulses wilder and fiercer than any which rule the beasts that perish. -When I look at the subject in this light; when I see that what drunkenness does is really to extinguish for the moment those very properties of our being which link us with the angels and with God, I am utterly astonished at that obtuseness of moral sentiment which hesitates to brand it as a crime of the deepest dye .--The drunkard is not the object of peculiar sympathy or compassion. He is as truly criminal, though it may be not in the same degree, as the robber or the assassin. And this sin never will be put down until it is placed on the footing of other crimes, and visited accord ing to the demands of justice. These truths may seem harsh, but they challenge scrutiny, and on a day like this, we should forego all prejudices and customary modes of thought, and endeavor to look upon this crying evil in the light in which God regards it. Let us not extenuate or excuse. Let us confess our own sins and the sins of our people, and humbly implore that this prolific fountain of disease suffering, and death may be closed. Be not deceived; neither fornicators, nor idolaters, nor adulterers, nor effeminate, nor abusers of themselves with mankind, nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God. The man who loves an appetite more than the improve-ment of his spiritual nature, who, for the sake of what is not so excellent as a mess of pottage, will sell the birthright of his moral digniat such a spirit should be found among the children of light? I speak as unto wise men: judge ye what I say.

THE FIRST MEETING BETWEEN SCOTT AND THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD .-- One day, while Scott was still in Edinburgh, there came into the city a brawny rough fellow, driving a flock of sheep. It was James Hogg, who finding himself in the capital was seized with a violent desire to see himself in print, and accordingly got somebody to strike off some copies of a few of his verses which, however, made no sensation. "The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border" set him to work at imitating the old Scottish ballads; and as his efforts were warmly praised by Scott, he came down again from the forest to pay his friend a visit. He, with William Laidlaw and others, was invited to dinner. The worthy shepherd appeared in his ordinary herdsman's dress, with his hands well tarred with a recent shearing. Not being accustomed to the society of grand folk, he had communed with himself as to how he should act, and had come to the conclusion that he ought to copy the lady of the house in all things. Mrs. Scott, being unwell, received her guest reclining on a sofa, and Jamie accordingly true to his principle, had no sooner made his best bow than he crossed the room, and stretched himself out upon another. At dinner he ate drank, laughed, and chatted, amusing the guests by his strange, uncouth jokes and remarks, and even songs. As the good wine began to operate, Jamie grew familiar, after tickling everybody by his rapid advance from "Mr. Scott" to "Shirra," "Scott," Walter," and "Wattie," he at last threw the company into convulsions of laughter by addressing Mrs. Scott as "Charlotte."-Low's Life of Sir Walter Scott."

THE VALUE OF POLITENESS .- Mr. Butler, of Providence. Rhode Island, a millionaire who died some six years ago, was so obliging that he re opened his store one night solely to supply a little girl with a spool of thread which she wanted. The incident became known, (Mr. Butler was a young man at the time,) and the trading public wisely thought that this accommodating spirit, as shown in this trifling affair, and in the general conduct of his business, deserved a good run of custom, which they gave, and placed him on the track of high prosperity. He sub-scribed the sum of \$40,000 towards founding a hospital for the insane in Rhode Island, .through the benevolent persuasion of Miss Dix.

A FREAK OF GENEROSITY. - One of the most penurious of bachelors, this afternoon, after from their wheat field. They sheltered themattending the opera, was guilty of making a gift under circumstances somewhat original .-He entered a millinery store, and accosting a very pretty attendant, inquired the price of a out, and in order to show its beauties, placed it on her own head, with just pitch enough to earth. core of all evil—the quintessence of ungodliness.

In its influence upon society, hardly less disconserved and pulling ten dollars from his pocket book concluded to buy it. The attendant took the astrous are the ravages of intemperance; and pulling ten dollars from his pocket book concluded to buy it. The attendant took the astrous are the ravages of intemperance; and with pencil in hand inquired where

Georgia and her Platform.

The late proceedings of the Democratic party in Georgia are full of hope for the South .-Convention of 1950 fell short in its measures, ed in Mr. St. John's "Village Lile in Egypt:"interests of the South. She had always been and when she adopted the Virginia resolutions, jugglery of the admission of California, with proviso was practically enforced in California, took place, we looked for a redemption of her and redress. She, however, with the rest of the South, submitted to the insult and the ag-gression; but in submitting, her people laid down before her sister States, and the world, in their high sovereign capacity, clearly and forcibly, the limit of her future endurance.— That limit is about to be transcended. The quieted by submission to any of its aggressions. is now becoming as apparent in practice as it was flagrant from past experience. The peohowever righteous and holy, ever united all of its people against a government in which they

participated. There are various sorts of submissionistsinbmissionists by nature-submissionists by prejudice-and submission sts from interest; but a union among the trave and free portion of her population, will hardly fail to bring the State to a practical vindication of her rights, under the long continued galling and endless encroachments of the North. By position, population and extent, she ought to be the eader of the South in vindicating the rights of the South. Let her lead, and others will follow. This is the natural course of things the Constitutional course—the true method of obtaining Southern co-operation. Let her not be guilty of the folly of looking out, of herself, to obtain a previous support from other States, which, whilst it will rob her of the honor of a self dependent vindication of her right, can add nothing to her strength in a conflict with the General Government, There never was the least ground for fearing any intervention of the General Government, in any conflict, under the control of the North, it has provoked with the Southern States. A State, acting for the protection of sectional interests, must have the support of the section she represents. If she stands fast in her resolution, she must conquer. All that a previous understanding with other States can obtain is a greater facility in facult political organizations, which may be necessary consequences to her action. If Georgia thinks this expedient, let her first, fulfill her own determinations with respect to her own rights, and then call on the other Southern States to meet her in council, to provide for the future. South Carolina will promptly respond to such a call; and, although she may be incapable of leading, will rejoice to follow, and, with no reluctant hand, will place the crown of victory on the brow of her greater and more worthy sister State. - Charleston Mercury.

REMARKABLE BALLOON ASCENSION .- Wm. D. Banmistle, of Adrian city, Michigan, ascended recently in a balloon, from that place, at 10 1-2 in the morning, and descended in Clarion county, Pennsylvaina, at 2 1-2 in the afternoon, making the computed distance of three hundred and fifty miles in the extraordinary short time of four hours. This is the second trip and an experimental one with a bailoon of unusually large size. It is 30 feet in diameter, contains over six hundred yards of silk, and is capable of holding nineteen thousand cubic feet of gas.

After his ascent to the distance of three miles and a half, the geronant struck the eastern current of air, which he says is continually blowing in one direction. It carried him south of the lakes, through Central Ohio. His intention was not to descend till dark, as he was above the rain clouds in a clear upper sky, but the excessive cold to which he was exposed brought on the accustomed drowsy sensation, which prevented him from properly managing his balloon. He was in that sleepy state when his craft anchored in a tree in Red Hook, having descended in consequence of the evaporation of gas. The cold was so severe that his feet were com

IMPORTANT RUMOR--The correspondent of the Journal of commerce, writing from Havana, under date of June 4, says: In relation to the rumor that propositions had been authorized to be made, on the part of the Creoles of Cuba, for the manumission of their slaves to the Abolitionists of England, and asking the protection of Great Britian in certain relations of a political character, which may be combined therewith I have reasons to believe, from investigations of serious considertion of your statesmen-of the truth of which they will soon have evidence, beyond the premonitory shadowings of "irresponsible" news writers.

The Lexington Telegraph learns from a private the afternon of the 30th ult., while on their way selves under a tree in their orchard, where it is supposed, they were killed by lighting, as immediately after the rain their little son went in search of them and found their bodies lying on the ground, considerably bruised, and some-what fractured, and their faces buried in the

CONTEMPLATED VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO VIRGINIA .- WASHINGTON, June 18.-It is said that the President intended leaving the capital vented by the illness of his wife.

Taming of an Egyptian Shrew.

They perform this feat in Egypt in a far more We were amongst those who thought that her dreamed of. The modus operandi is thus describof the just expectations of other States, or the The fellah, named Haroun, said that when he came of age to marry-which was when the barvery true in carrying out her determinations, ber's wife began to throw date stones at him from behind a wall, and then betray lierself by civilization. This feature of it Aristotle long declaring that she would "resist the Wilmot an affected giggle—not finding a suitable match ago pointed out, and in this aspect, it is conhazard, and to the last extremity," and the neighbouring districts, until he met with a very poor couple who had an only daughter. He a sham Constitution, by which the Wilmot made his propositions, was accepted, and after provise was practically enforced in California, the necessary delays, found himself possessed of a wife. A detail of all his comic tribulations need threats in some practical mode of resistance not be given. Suffice it to say that the bride too young to have a witness within her of the propriety of her being handed over to the rough tenderness of a stranger-was as restive as a colt ignorant of the halter. During the first halfof the honeymoon, Haroun's face became so ornamented with scratches that no friend could recognise him. He gravely applied for and the whole law, against both tables of the one and both parts of the other. It prostrates the body, palsies its muscles, and exhausts its energies. It invades the soul, and undertakes of the other. It prostrates weakness and folly of supposing that the Analysis its muscles, and exhausts its energies. It invades the soul, and undertakes of the other. It prostrates weakness and folly of supposing that the Analysis its muscles, and exhausts its energies. It invades the soul, and undertakes of the other. It prostrates weakness and folly of supposing that the Analysis its muscles, and exhausts its energies. It invades the soul, and undertakes of the other. It prostrates weakness and folly of supposing that the Analysis its muscles, and exhausts its energies. It invades the soul, and undertakes of the other. It prostrates weakness and folly of supposing that the Analysis its muscles, and exhausts its energies. It invades the soul, and undertakes of the other. It is about to be transcended. The country is about to be transcended. The village with a new father and mother, and a wife whom it was as dangerous to approach as cians in the vain hope of patching the slavery ple of Georgia, we rejoice to see, appear to be a hedgehog tied in a bag. Ifad he been alone fully alive to their solemn responsibilities and with her, matters might have been smothered grave determinations. That there will be a at the expense of a few tears; but in the midst of submission party in Georgia, to all aggressions his remonstrances the old people would invariably the North, is a matter of course. No cause, bly rush to the rescue, and accuse the poor bewildered man of assassinating their daughter. Under these circumstances, he consulted the Kadee of the village, who was esteemed of good counsel. The matter is easy, O Haroun,' said the Kadee, having heard an unvarnished statement of the case. 'Pretend thou to give up the matter as a bad job, and go out as if to work The old people will soon grow weary of staying at home, having all their new relations to visit. Watch the opportunity, and slip back armed with a good stick as soon as they are out. Let the stick be at least two fingers in thickness and when thou hast locked thyself in, fall to, in the name of the Prophet, and beat thy wife well beat her till she shrieks for mercy, beat her till thou drawest blood -zing zong, Wallah! Billah and by my beard, she will become as amiable asa young buffalo that feedeth out of its master's hand.' The bridegroom did as he was advised, and, having nearly committed murder, was ackowledged as lord paramount; so that when the parents came back they found their daughter humble as a dove just fluttering after capture with one eye beaming love and the other bound

> THE LATE AMOS LAWRENCE, OF BOSTON .-- The Boston Transcript gives a brief sketch of the Diary and Correspondence, of the late Amos Lawrence, which has been printed for private distribution among the friends of the deceased.

> "I have never in my life smoked a cigar; never hewed but one quid, and that before I was fifteen and never took an ounce of snuff." In 1807 he come to Boston with \$20 in his pocket, feeling as he says richer than I had ever felt before or the first seven years of his mercantile life he never allowed a bill to stand unsettled over the Sabbath. He kept an accurate account of the merchandize bought and sold each day, avoiding excessive credits, and practiced the most rigid he had acquired it." During the first year he made \$808, his whole profits were \$165 but at successive intervals of six years from that time he became worth (1814) \$60,050, (1820) \$112,-000, (1826) \$280,000, and (1832) \$427,00. In 1826, Mr Lawrence commenced a memorandum book (continued to his death, December 30, 1852,) containing a statement of all his donations, in money, or other articles charged at the cost. They, within this period, amounted to \$639,000; and added to his prior unrecorded charities probably make a total of seven hundred thousand dollars.

OPENING LETTERS.—Postmaster General Camp. bell was applied to recently by the Postmaster at York, Pennsylvania, to know whether a letter containing, as was supposed, counterfeit money, could be opened at the request of the police authorities, in order that the money contained therein might be identified as the same as that passed by the prisoner, and that thus further evidence might be furnished to aid in his conviction and punishment. The Postmaster General replied, emphatically, that it could not, that he had no right, nor any officer under him, to open any letter until it reached the Dead-Letter Office and that this principle must be always acted upon by those in the employment of the Depart-

AN EFFECTUAL DAMPER.-Three ladies in company with a gentleman, at a concert in Boston, were much annoyed by the rude staring of a vulgar fellow on the seat in front of them. Their companion, unwilling to make any disturbance, coolly opened an umbrella the past few days, that it has good foundation and held it in front of the ladies, shielding This will involve new matters for the sober and them from the ill-bred feilow's gaze, and the fumes of bad rum, with which he seemed saturated. A few minutes sufficed to compel the puppy to find another seat, when the umbrella was closed.

THE COMING HARVEST .-- A gentleman who letter, received from Attala co., Miss., that Mr. has recently travelled over 3860 miles, through and Mrs Andrew Berry, formerly residents of portions of the States of Ohio, Kentucky, that District, were caught in a thunder storm on Indiana, Illinois, Missouri Iows, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Virginia, performed during the past weeks, and mostly by daylight, says my heart has been constantly gladdened by the prospect of the growing crops." He is decidedly of opinion that if no accident happens there must be a very abundant harvest in all these

> To PREVENT BOTS IN HORSES -- A person of much experience in vetirinary science is never troubled with this disease in horses. His simple practice during the fall months is to keep a greasy cloth in the stable, and rub with it such parts

The Southern mind has had so often pictured simple and expeditious way than Shakspeare to it maelstroms, chasms, abysses and crises, growing out of the vexed question at issue between the two sections of this confederacy, and the occasions which have drawn the pictures have so often passed off in smoke or peace, that of late years it has become, as it were, callous to the subject, and seems to have been singularly indifferent or inattentive to some of the events which have marked the past few months.

That there are in front of us fearful trials, towards which a rapid and alarming combination of transactions are stendily drifting us, no sane man who has carefully watched the turn which Northern politics have taken in the last few months will deny. The great fact stands outthat we are on eve of another menacing convul-

The scenes in the Philadelphia convention comprise a most important chapter in this role of events. There we have the spectacle of a party claiming to be national, assuming to numtal, meaningless resolution, cooked up by politipatients as a necessary step in the great race after the sweepstakes of 1856. We repeat, we find the Northern delegation, or the representatives from twelve Northern States, unwilling to make even this concession-disdaining to even ignoring the subject, as was patriotically proposed by the ambitious Rayner, and with scornful atitude telling their Southern a-sociates to their teeth, that nothing will content them but an ab-

solute surrender on their part. Following on the heels of this movement we have the Know Something Convention at Cleve-land, an account of which we publish below. This, of course, as its platform proves, is nothing more or less than Northern Know Nothingism, rid of its allies at the South, out of whose association the recent election in Virginia sufficiently evinces it can make nothing and may lose a great deal. Planting itself on the one degree platform of war to the knife on slavery, popery and foreigners, it is plain to see that the Kuow Somethings are simply the Yankee Know Nothings re-organized under a new name, and that they have determined to look no where for aid and comfort but the North. They have entered for the race of '56, and that Jonathan will distance Sam in every State at the North in which they have a trial of speed, nobody who knows anything of the relative character and complexion of the two contestants will deny. The attempt to carry water on both shoulders has been made at Philadelphia. It as failed and both pails have fallen and been dashed to pieces. The attempt has killed Sam and made Jonathan at the North, while it has put out very eft at the South.

We know there are men at the South averse to a separation under any circumstances. We are aware that there are men in this city-and we blush to own it—prepared for any sacrifice of right, honor or interest, sooner than give up the then empty name of Union. But for such have felt since," and he give the neighbor who have felt since," and he give the neighbor who as these we have but one remark, and it is that they had their types in other days. There were men in the Revolution who were for Union with Great Britain after the rights of the Colonies were trampled upon, and after the war had begun It was the fashion of the patriots of those days economy, never, as he says, "allowing himself to teach these men a lesson or two, which many to spend a fourpence for unnecessary objects till he had acquired it." During the first year he moral for themselves. We are free to say that when the day of resistance to Northern aggression shall come as events seem to indicate that one day it must, a thousand ropes will dangle from as many trees, for the necks of those traitors who desert the South in the hour of her trial. Petersburg Democrat.

> THE DEATH OF THE IMPENITENT. - The rich cardinal Beaufor said-And must I die? Will not all my riches save me? I could purchase the kingdom if that would prolong my life. Alas there is no bribing death.

An English nobleman said-I have a splendid passage to the grave, die in state, and languish under a gilded canopy; I am expiring on soft and downy pillow's and am respectably attended by my servants and physicians; my dependants sigh; my sisters weep; my father bends beneath a load of grief and years; my lovely wife, pale and silent, conceals her inmost anguish; my friend, who was as my own soul, suppresses his sighs, and leaves me, to hide his secret gricf. But oh! which of them will bail me from the arrest of death? Who can descend into the dark prison of the grave with me? Here they all leave me, after having paid a few idle cere-monies to the breathless clay while my soul, my only conscious part, may stand trembling before

my Judge. The celebrated Talleyrand on his death-bed was visited by Louis Phillippe, king of the to have his toy changed. The toy seller French. How do you feel! said the king; the doubted whether it was bought at his shop, and answer was, Sire I am suffering the pangs of said, "Who served thee?" The lad replied, It he damned.'

Sir Thomas Scott said-Until this moment, believed there was neither a God nor a Hell. Now I know and feel that there are both, and am doomed to perdition by the just judgement

of the Almighty.

A rich man when dying, was informed by his physician that he should prepare for the worst. Cannot I live for a week! No, said the doctor, you will continue but a little while. Say not so, said the dying man. I will give you a hundred thousand dollars if you will prolong my life three days, but in less than an hour he was dead .- Lutheran Obs.

STATISTICS OF PRESBYTERIANISM,-Baltimore has one Presbyterian communicant to 118 of the population; Philadelphia one to 78; Pittsburg one to 47; Riehmond one to to 35; Mobile one to 44; New Orleans one to 128; Cincinnati one to 153.

WEEVIM-These troublesome peats may be kept out of grain by using salt. Sprinkle a little fine salt on the bottom and around the this morning, on a visit of several days to a of the animal as may have been attacked by the personal friend in Virginia, but he has been prenitfly. Grease destroys and prevents the eggs when full. Wheat kept in old salt barrels will never be destroyed by the weevil.

THREE PHASES OF BUSINESS IN NEW YORK IN THE SUMMER-TIME.

Scene--- Wholesale Dry Goods Store

DIALOGUE FIRST Between Customer and one of the Firm, in the Counting Room.

Customer.—How's business? MERCHANT.-Throwing down the paper, Hilli ning his fingers through his hair, in a very petil-lant tone, "Miserable! MISERABLE!" SIL.— Couldn't be worse!"

DIALOGUE SECOND. Between Customer and one of the Clerks, in the CUSTOMER. - "How's busines!"

CLERK.—Tipping back in a chair, his feet off the counter and a tumbler-full of something under it, and a cigar in his mouth, in a complacent tone, "Oh! easy, sir prety casy...

DIALOGUE THIRD. Between Customer and an Errand-boy, on the Sidewalk.

CUSTOMER."How's business?" ERRAND Boy.—Sitting on an empty box, on the shady side of the street, whistling "Hazel," Dell," and druming a bass with his heels; looking up with a merry eye-with emphasis, "Fuet

THE WAR ON THE CRIMEA.—THE TOWNS OF PAGANROG AND SIMPHEROPOL.—The most important town on the Sea of Azoff is that of l'aganrog, with 25,000 inhabitants. It forms the depot for the produce of the southeast of Russia. The town was founded by Peter the Great. Amongst its public buildings are remarkable the Admiralty, the Marine Hospital, the Quarantine Building, the Bank, and the College. It has an Exchange, and about 170 warehouses. The fort or citadel which protects the town is said to be in a state of decay- Ta. ganrog has 36 vessels of a larger description, nd 684 for the coast navigation. The harbor is only accessible for vessels of inconsiderable draft. It was here that the Emperor Alex inder

died, on the 1st of December, 1825. Simpheropol, against which General Pelissier's movements appear to be directed, is the capital of the Crimes. It counts 14,000 inhabitants, of which from 5,000 to 6000 are Tartars. The town is situated on the base of the Taurian mountain chain. It is described as well built, and presenting, with the villas surrounding it, a beautiful aspect- It contrins ax churches, amongst which the Cathedral is remarkable for being built in good architectural taste- The town has also a Russian College, four other schools and several factories. It is central and cousequently a most important point in regard to the trade for the productions of the Crimea. Its acquisition by the allies would would prove, therefore, a great advantage, as it would make it possible to thus draw supplies from the resources of the country, which they have hitherto been until to effect. General Pelissier has told his to effect that they would receive for this march upon Simpheropol only four days' provisions, as on the fifth they must be in the town. But as yet, he has not been able to cross the Tchernnya .- Philadelphia

Won't SERVE HER .- The Montgomery Mail

publishes the following:
MONTGOMERY' (Ala.,) June 12, 1855.—Sir: I ad the hohor to receive the apppointment of Commissioner of Deeds, &c. for the State of Massachusetts from your predecessor .--Since my appointment, certain legislative en-actments have passed the Legislature of Massachusetts which I deem contrary to the constitution and laws of our country. I therefore return to you my commission, not wishing to hold an appointment from a State that does not recogvery respectfully, THOS HARRISON.

To his Excellency the Governor of Mass.

AN ABOLITIONIST CHASED AND DROWNED .-A man named Pullam, in Garrard county, Ky.;) who was suspected of being concerned in running offslaves, was arrested a few days ago by several citizens, but broke loose, and while running was fired on which caused him to fall; before his pursuers came up, however, he sprang to his feet, made for the Kentucky river, and precipitated himself from a cliff forty-seven feet in height. As nothing was seen of him afterwards, it is supposed he was drowned.

A FOND HOUSEREPER :- A toy seller who had recently taken to himself a wife, was exceedingly tender to her in epithet; his frequent address was, "My lamb." One day a little dirty.faced boy asked for a tor, and the busy toy seller said 'My lamb, serve that boy, please." The boy was served, and went away, but soon returned wor t'lamb, str, " The toy seller blushed, exchanged the toy, and for the future, addressed his wife as if she were a rational creature.

CABBAGES FOR Cows .- The editor of the Agricultural Gazette (Eng.) estimates one acre of cabbage to be worth three acres of turnips for cows. He recommends sowing seed in beds, either in autumn or spring, and transplanting toward the end of May at the rate of 8,000 plants to the acre. One pound of seed will produce about 2,400 plants.

Country Gentleman,

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. - Alfred Noblet was tried in the Supperior Court of Buck county North Carolina, lately for the murder of John Davis- The ovidence was altogether circun . 59: Louisville one to 47; Nashville one to stantial, but, after twelve hours' deliberation, 22; Charleston one to 56; Columbia, S. C., one the jury found the prisoner guilty. He thereupon confessed his guilt and implicated the principal witness, who was forthwith arrested.

> TROOPS FOR THE CRIMEA. - NEW YORK. June 17.-The Revenue Cutter Washington intercepted a vessel leaving this port on Friday, with nearly 60 persons on board, all ged to have been enlisted for the Crimen.