

Cadets of Temperance.

Mr. T. CARPENTER has been elected W. P. of Ker-shaw Section No. 4, Cadets of Temperance, and Mas-ter W. L. DEPASS appointed a delegate to the meet-ing of the Grand Section, which assembles at Greenville to-day.—*Com.*

Parental Affection.

Coleridge, we believe, is the author of the following truthful and beautiful sentiment: "Call not that man wretched who, whatever else he suffers as to pain in-flicted or pleasure denied, has a child for whom he hopes, and on whom he dotes. Poverty may grind him to the dust, obscurity may cast its darkest mantle over him, the song of the gay may be far from his own dwelling, his face may be unknown to his neighbors, and his voice may be unheard among those with whom he dwells,—even pain may rack his joints, and sleep flee from his pillow; but he has a gem with which he would not part, wealth defying computation, for fame filling a world's ear, for the luxury of the highest wealth, or the sweetest sleep that ever sat upon a mortal's eye."

The Cotton Plant

Is the name of a new paper, lately started in Wash-ington city, which strenuously supports the interests of the south, and advocates the concentration of south-ern commerce at the port of Baltimore. We find in it the following notice of the Commercial Convention to be held in Baltimore:

"There is to be held, in December next, at Balti-more, one of the largest Conventions ever assembled in the South, for the promotion of southern commerce. The most extensive arrangements have been made.—It is contemplated then to adjourn the meeting to Memphis, then to New Orleans, then to Mobile or Montgomery, then to Macon or Savannah, then to Charleston, and then to Richmond, and so on."

Pardoned.

The notorious abolitionists, Drayton and Sayres who were convicted and sentenced in Washington City two years ago for the attempted abduction of 79 slaves, by the schooner Pearl, and whose term of imprisonment would have extended to fifty years, have been par-doned by President Fillmore.

Georgia Politics.

Two Conventions of the Whig party of Georgia— one Scott and the other anti-Scott—were held in Ma-con during the past week. The former ratified the nomination of General Scott by the Whig National Convention. The latter, after the adoption of the Whig platform, nominated the Hon. Daniel Webster for President, and the Hon. Charles J. Jenkins, of Gorgia, for Vice President. There are now three tickets in that State for President. The presumption is however, that the State will go for Pierce and King.

Indigo.

Indigo and silk, previous to the Revolution, were two of the principal productions of the South; these, together with skins, quercitron bark, and various roots, formed the chief articles of export.

The introduction of Cotton in a few years caused these articles to be laid aside. The only place that we know of where Indigo has continued to be cultivated up to the present time, is in the District of Orange-burgh, S. C. Several thousand pounds are annually made in this District, and carried to Augusta, Colum-bia and Charleston. There are two kinds of Indigo—the tana, and the wild. The former requires to be sown annually, the latter once in five or six years; the wild is the most valuable. The season for manufac-turing commences in June—the weed is cut several times in the course of the summer, but only in the early part of the day while the dew is on. The weed is put in a vat, and water poured on it; here it remains until the coloring matter is extracted; the fluid is then drawn off into another vat, and water strongly impregnated with lime, is mixed with it; the whole being well and frequently stirred, or beat up. When properly mixed, and an appearance of graining, it is left to settle. The water being run off, the sediment is taken out and put on a frame to drain, and before it becomes hard it is cut into small pieces, and placed on boards to dry; when perfectly dried, it is broken into small fragments and put into boxes or barrels, when it is ready for market.

The weed, after the coloring matter is taken from it, is a good manure, for which purpose it is used. **

Messrs. Walker & Wardlaw.

We copy the following notice of this new Charleston Firm from the Augusta Constitutionalist. Their Card will be found in our advertising columns to-day.

"The Card of WALKER & WALKER, will be found in our advertising columns, and we take pleasure in com-mending this new Charleston House to the confidence and patronage of our readers. We have long enjoyed a personal acquaintance and friendship with the junior partner, Mr. Goltshum Walker, who for many years was a leading Commission Merchant and Warehouseman in Hamburg, and of more recent years, in Augusta, and in both cities has, amidst every variation of circum-stances, enjoyed the respect and good opinion of both communities, and of his customers generally. He is a man of intelligence, of enterprise and industrious busi-ness habits, and has, through good report and evil re-port, in prosperity and in difficulty, sustained the character of an honest and honorable man. On his re-moval to Augusta, three years since, he brought with him a large amount of South Carolina business, which followed him from Hamburg, and won to himself many new patrons in Georgia. Our city patrons, we appre-hend, lose considerable trade by his removal from Au-gusta, but if it must be drawn from this point, there is consolation in believing that it could not go into the hands of a more clever man.

"We have in Augusta as capable, honorable and ac-commodating a set of Warehousemen and Commission Merchants as any city can boast of; yet it is with re-gret we see such men as Goltshum Walker leaving us.

"We have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with his partner, Mr. W. A. Wardlaw, but we learn that he is a gentleman of intelligence, and pure char-acter."

Arrest of Ferguson.

The Darlington Flag of Thursday says that Charles Ferguson, charged with committing two murders in Charleston, was arrested a few days since by Mr. Wm. E. Muse, of this District, at the residence of Mr. Leon-ard Bigham, in Marion District, and that he has been lodged in Marion Jail. He was passing under the name of Charles Henderson.

CONGRESS.—On Tuesday, the Chair laid be-fore the Senate the following message from the President:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received a resolution of your honorable body, of the 6th instant, appearing to have been adopted in open legislative session, requesting me to inform the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, whether any proposi-tions have been made by the King of the Sand-wich Islands to transfer the sovereignty of those islands to the United States, and to communi-cate to the Senate all official information on that subject in my possession. In reply, also, I have to state that on or about the 12th day of June last I received a similar resolution from the Senate, adopted in executive session, to which I re-turned an answer, stating that in my opinion a communication of the information requested at that juncture would not comport with the public interest. Nothing has since transpired to change my mind on this subject, and I therefore feel con-strained again to decline giving the information asked.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Washington, August 13, 1852.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolu-tion, which was laid over:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to send a Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, who shall be instructed to inquire into the expediency of instituting nego-tiations for the acquisition of those Islands to the United States.

The subject was laid over.—Mr. Weller de-siring to discuss it.

On Wednesday, Mr. Gwin introduced a bill granting land to California to aid in the con-struction of a canal across the Sierra Nevada Valley.

Mr. Hunter reported back the bill to extend the warehousing system, by establishing private bonded warehouses.

The Michigan ship canal bill was passed. The Senate then on motion of Mr. Davis, took up the river and harbor bill.

A bill regulating the payment of the expen-ses of the Cayuse war in Oregon was taken up and passed.

The river and harbor bill was then taken up, and debated until the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives the Wheel-ing bridge case was resumed, and debated until the expiration of the morning hour. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill making appropriations for the Navy.

An amendment, proposed by Mr. Stanton of Tenn., increasing the salary of the Navy Agent at Memphis was adopted.

Mr. Stanton then submitted the amendment, to which he spoke yesterday, relative to build-ing ships-of-war, to replace unserviceable vessels. After some debate the amendment was adopt-ed. The House at 4 o'clock adjourned without taking a vote on the bill.

Popular Elections.

The time has at length arrived when the peo-ple are beginning to disenfranchise themselves from the fetters by which they have been bound.—Their powers have been cramped—their opin-ions suppressed until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The scales are beginning to drop from their eyes, and they to see the rights and privileges enjoyed by the people of every other State, are denied to South Carolinians. A gen-eral murmur is rising from one end of the State to the other. The people from the mountains to the seaboard are expressing their dissatisfaction with our present system, and demanding, in pe-remptory tones, such a change as will invest them with all the rights peculiar to freemen.

An election for President and Vice President of the United States will be held in November next, in which, by the existing law of our State, the people will not be permitted to express any direct voice. If the Governor shall see proper to assemble the Legislature, the vote of the State will be cast, or thrown away at the discre-tion of the Legislature elect. "The sum of four or five thousand dollars, and perhaps much more—the trouble and annoyance of an extra session—is quite too extravagant a price to be paid by the country, in order that the privilege of elec-ting the high functionaries of President and Vice President, a privilege now possessed by the people of every other State in the confederacy, should be reserved to their legislators and withheld from themselves. But to say nothing of the expense to which the State is subjected by our present mode of voting, and to place it on higher ground—the exercise of the privilege of voting for President and Vice President of the United States, and Governor of the State—is the right of and ought to belong to the people. The people are immediately interested in the result of these elections, and we admit that they have the capacity to determine as to the fitness of the candidates for these high posts, can express their own opinions, and cast their own votes more satis-factorily to themselves than can be done by any man or set of men. Let the people rise up in their might and majesty and require of their legislators to remodel our system, so as to give them a voice, as to who shall be their rulers.

Southern Rights Advocate.

PHILOSOPHY OF MONEY.—An eastern paper observes that the moment money becomes cheap it goes the price of beef and potatoes, so it makes but very little difference to anybody save gold diggers and borrowers, whether the yield of gold mines be one ton a year or one thousand tons. Since the discovery of the gold in Califor-nia, interest has fallen some 40 per cent., while rents have gone up seventy-five. The idea that the quantity of comfort in the world depends on the quantity of money in it, is therefore, all moonshine. Double the present supply of gold and we would double the price of every article for which gold is given in exchange—so that it makes "no difference to nobody" whether half the mountains in California are composed of pre-cious metals or not. Things will find their level, and if an hour's labor in California will pro-duce an ounce of gold the time will soon come when an ounce of gold will be given for an hour's cobbling. The quantity of labor necessary to produce an article determines its value. Make gold dust as common gravel, and it would bring the same price per peck.

The English papers generally blame the Der-by administration for the fishery difficulties.

mounted and drank. He had not gone far be-fore he commenced feeling a tickling sensation in his stomach, and on his arrival at home was quite unwell. Getting worse, a physician was called in, to whom he stated that he was confi-dent he had swallowed something while drink-ing from the branch which produced his sick-ness. After trying several remedies, a powerful emetic was administered, when a live leech was thrown up, which the unfortunate man had evi-dently swallowed at the branch above mention-ed, it having remained alive in his stomach for several days. Although relieved from the leech, he died in a day or two afterwards from the in-juries which it had inflicted.—*Charlottesville Jef-fersonian.*

INSUBORDINATION RIFE.—It is useless to dis-guise the fact, its truth is undeniable, that a greater degree of insubordination has been mani-fested by the negro population within the last three months than in any previous period in our history as a State. Our exchanges from all quarters of Virginia come to us freighted with ac-counts of attacks of negroes on their masters and overseers, and a general laxity of punishment seems to pervade the length of the Old Domini-on. And not only abroad is it that the spirit of mischief seems brewing, but even here we might cite several notable instances that have been named to us.

We have heard of negroes who refused to be chastised by overseers, and who have gone so far as to resist. Kitchen servants who teach their children that no such relative position as master and slave ought of right to exist, and that henceforth the term is to be repudiated, and instead of *master*, it is to be *Mr.* And instead of their offspring applying the terms heretofore known as father and mother, among the blacks, it is to be *pa and ma!* This might be ludicrous enough to comment upon, but it shows the pro-gressiveness of the times, and develops a feeling among the colored population which has never before been known to exist.

We conceive it to be time that all parties un-derstood each other upon this subject, and while we should object to any thing which might smack of heartless severity, yet personal safety may demand some abridgement of the extended privileges which are now allowed to the colored population.

It is now a debatable point as to which color shall use the sidewalk and which give way—a point which we think had better be settled at once.

Let the public see to these matters in time, while a little wholesome restriction just now will obviate its necessity and application to them.

Frederick (Va.) Herald.

THE POTATO ROT IN IRELAND.—A letter to a London paper from Dundalk, Ireland, says that the potato rot had made its appearance there in its worst form. The crop, so far as the writer could judge, was gone. He adds:

I would be very far from being an alarmist, or indeed putting much faith in hearsay state-ments; but I have seen evidence of what I state that unfortunately proves it to be too true. A farmer from the townland of Ballybarrack brought in a large portion of his crop, which he found all tainted, and could not find sale for the whole in the market here on Saturday at 2d. per stone.—So rapid has been the progress of the disease, that out of a lot purchased on Friday last, and which had but the merest indications of it, and fit for table, not a single potato of those boiled to-day was fit to taste. They were rotten.

ANOTHER INDIAN TREATY.—Col. D. D. Mitch-ell, superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis has received instructions to hold a treaty with the Camanches, Kiowas, and other Indian tribes of the Plains. The treaty will be held this Fall at Fort Atkinson, or in that vicinity, near the point where the Santa Fe road crosses the Ar-kansas. The tribes who will be invited to it in-clude all those bordering on the Arkansas, and including those of New Mexico. No definite time has been fixed for the holding of it, but al-ready, it is understood, a large portion of the Camanches have assembled on the Arkansas.—These Indians would not attend the treaty at Fort Laramie last Fall, because of their hostilities with and fears of the other tribes.

We understand that the annuities promised the Indians in the Fort Laramie treaty have, since the ratification of the treaty, been forward-ed to the plains, under charge of Major Fitzpat-rick. This has been an act of prudence, as well as humanity, on the part of the Government.—If these tribes had failed to receive the annuities expected by them under the treaty, it is quite probable they would have become troublesome to the emigrants; but, in expectation of them, and knowing they would be withheld if they committed any outrage, they have been more than usually quiet. As an act of humanity, it was due to them. The immense emigration through their country has driven away the game and de-stroyed their scanty timber. It is with the great-est difficulty that they can find game enough to subsist upon, and but few obtain skins or furs for trade, whereby to obtain clothing and other ne-cessaries. To those who know their real condi-tion—their desolate situation, which is daily becoming worse—it must be a source of deep re-gret. Unfortunately for the Indians, they are too far removed from the eyes of the humane and considerate portion of our people—too little known of their real condition, and the common prejudices against them are so strong that they do not receive the consideration which their des-titute state demands.—[*St. Louis Republican.*]

HOMICIDE.—A man by the name of McGilvray Goings was shot yesterday by William Ra-bun. He died shortly after receiving the wound. Rabun at once delivered himself up to the prop-er authorities.—*Carolinian.*

REMEDY FOR RUST IN COTTON.—A friend of ours—a practical planter of large experience,—stated in our hearing, on Monday last, that salt sown at the rate of half a bushel per acre, amongst cotton, is a certain remedy against rust. It will not only prevent the rust, but will stay its rav-ages and restore the diseased plant to its wonted vigor. It is a simple remedy and worth a trial. This is the season for rust, and we give this infor-mation that our farmers may try the remedy.—If it prove effectual, of which we have not the least doubt, it will be of immense benefit to the planting interests. We would like to receive the result of further trials.—*Newberry Sentinel.*

THE COTTON CATERPILLAR.—Further accounts received from the South, in relation to the pro-gress of these destructive animals, confine their ranges as yet to Beaufort, St. Helena and the forks of the Congaree. Nothing in relation to them has been heard of further South, though we might rationally anticipate, according to the natural history of the animal established by modern writers, that their ravages in that quar-ter, from whence they are said to originate, had been by this time pretty serious. A letter from Wilmington Island mentions their presence at that place, but says nothing of the injury as yet done. According to Since, it is a native of the West Indies, waifed here by Southern winds—the larva of the *Phalana Noctua Gossypii*, rendered in more common acceptance, the Cot-ton Caterpillar. It is supposed, in the winged state, to deposit its eggs upon the plant, to which its peculiar instincts direct it in preference. Here they multiply most numerous, quickly running through several successive broods, strip-ping entirely at such periods of their prolific de-velopment, all vestige of foliage from the plant which it attacks. We have thus seen whole acres of cotton standing, with scarce one feature beside the bare stalk left to denote the character of the plant thus rife. But this depends, in a great measure, upon the period of their arrival. As early as July, they have, on some such occa-sions, made their visitations, when there is but little prospect of securing aught like one-fourth of an ordinary crop. The present appearance of these animals is considered as sufficiently early, should the season favor their development, to ex-cite lively fears for the coming harvest. Another theory attributes the origin of the caterpillar to the everglades of Florida—but this we deem less plausible than the other, and has only origi-nated, perhaps, upon their more frequent ravages in that section: which, of course, by its vicinity to the West Indies, comes first in the order of visitation, and supplies the plant to which they seem so peculiarly attached.

Southern Standard.

SICKNESS IN THE INTERIOR AND CHOPS.—We have accounts of serious illness from various parts of the interior of the State. The seaboard is, we believe, comparatively exempt, as it usually is. In the up-country, there is much fever of a typhoid type, which, we think, hardly ever appears in the low country. Generally, it may be said that there is an unusual degree of sickness from the Blue Ridge to the Florida line. For instance accounts have come to us from the Cherokee—from Wilkes, from near Athens, and from sev-eral parts of Middle and Southern Georgia. In one of the Northern counties, (Lincoln,) we have an account of ten deaths in one household consisting of eighteen persons, of typhoid fever. The reflecting reader will not fail to remark that with abundant crops in the South, there is sure to be a proportionate amount of sickness. The meteorological conditions which produce the most abundant harvests are precisely those which are accompanied with extraordinary exhibi-tion of disease.—*Savannah Republican.*

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.—By a statement of Captain Lunt, of the lightship stationed off Sandy Hook, it appears probable that the reve-nue cutter *Taney*, which was recently capsized and sunk in New York harbor, was struck by a tornado. He says:

"On the noon of that day, between one and two o'clock, we experienced a very heavy squall from the N. W., attended with thunder, light-ning and hail—the smallest of the stones as large as pigeon's eggs; but previous to the squall's striking the ship, he observed a singular appear-ance of something rising suddenly on the shore like a heavy explosion of gunpowder, it immedi-ately took a rapid course towards the SSE, and continued to travel with great velocity for about one mile, when it reached the water and disap-peared from view.

"My first impression was, that the lightning had struck and set fire to the bushes; but when I saw it travel with such velocity, carrying (as it must have done) the sand with it, having the appearance of a train of cars with the smoke of an engine under full speed, or a heavy cloud of dust driven before a fierce wind, there no longer remained on my mind any doubt of its being a tornado. The squall soon after struck the ship with great fury, and continued to blow for the space of twenty-five minutes, attended with in-cessant thunder and lightning and hail. After the squall had passed over, the water around us was literally strewn with newly broken off branches and bushes that must have been brought in the air a distance of more than six miles, that being the nearest that we are to any part of the shore."

FATAL CASUALTY.—Mr. John F. Carlisle, of the firm of Skiddy and Carlisle, merchandise brok-ers, in Wall-st., lost his life yesterday afternoon, at Long Branch, under the following circumstan-ces: while on the piazza of the hotel, by the sea shore, information reached him that a child was in imminent danger of drowning, close by. In a heated state, he plunged into the water, swam to and rescued the child, and bore it into the shore. It was almost immediately observed that Mr. C.'s face was greatly discolored, and that he was apparently in a dying state. He expired in about five minutes—at 11-2 o'clock p. m.

It is supposed the cause of his death was a rush of blood to the head, resulting from his im-mersion in the water in a heated state. Mr. C. was about 28 years of age, and universally re-spected. His body was brought to the city this morning.—*Journal of Commerce.*

SEMINOLE INDIANS ARRIVED.—The schooner *Rolph* arrived at this port last evening from Tampa Bay, having on board twenty-five Semi-nole Indians in charge of Capt. S. R. Bridges, on their way to Fort Gibson, West Arkansas.—We learn from Capt. B., that Billy Bowlegs has had several talks with Gen. Blake, and it is con-fidently expected that a large number of the In-dians remaining in Florida will come in for re-moval the coming fall and winter. Sam Jones, however, still persists in remaining in his old home. *N. O. Picayune.*

KILLED BY A LEECH.—We understand that a man by the name of Garnett, residing in Greene county, having attended a special election re-cently held in that county, started for home, which was some distance off, about dark. On coming to a branch, being very thirsty, he dis-

THE "BLACK LAWS" REPEALED.—The Black laws of Indiana were repealed at the late session of the Le-gislature of that State. It was done unintentionally, by the passage of a general law, repealing all laws of the State enacted at the same session, with certain ex-ceptions. The blacks are now on the same footing with the whites, as to giving testimony, and in some other respects. Some of the Indiana papers think the old laws will be re-enacted at the next session.

RICE.—We learn that the prospect for the forth coming crop is very good. The Rice plan-ers are highly favored—their crops are almost sure—and prices almost always good. The great consumption of Rice lately in this country, goes, to prove, we suppose, the palmy state of pros-perity existing at the North—for there it is used not as a necessary article of food, but as a lux-ury. Our readers noticed in the Republican the other day the curious fact that Rice had been shipped from Hamburg back to New York. In connection with this fact we republish the fol- extract from the letter of our New York corre-spondent, which appeared yesterday morning.—He says:

"Rice is very scarce, and prices have advanced to \$5, with very little to be had at that price.—I understand one lot of strictly prime has been sold at \$5, 12-12—the highest price attained since 1847, when the market was, as now nearly bare."

A yet further advance is inevitable, we sup-pose as the article is held here at \$5.25.

The harvesting of the new crop will commence generally in ten days, and in a few instances, perhaps, before.—*Savannah Republican.*

CHERAW AND DARLINGTON RAIL ROAD.—It is our pleasure, this week, to make the gratifying announcement, that the requisite amount of stock necessary to secure the charter of the above road, and for the organization of the Company, has been subscribed. We look upon this as the most important event to the people of this section of country, which has occurred within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant." The upper Pee Dee country abounds in available resources which the completion of this and the Wilming-ton and Manchester Rail Road must develop and make valuable. The securing of the charter, and the organization of the Company, with the spirit manifested, we feel an ample guarantee for the completion of the Road, at the earliest possible moment. Indeed, it only remains for the stockholders, who are to meet in this place, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement of the Commissioners, on the 31st inst., to elect a Board of Directors imbued with their own spirit, to re-move all doubt. That they will do this, we feel confidently assured.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

WEBSTER MEETING AT BOSTON.—The meeting of the friends of Mr. Webster, held in Boston, on Monday evening, resolved to support Webster and Graham, and not Scott and Graham, as was inadvertently stated. Mathew Hale Smith, president, and a committee was appointed to call a general meeting at Faneuil Hall, to nominate an electoral ticket. The committee consists of the Hon. George T. Curtis, S. Kettell, H. Wins-low, M. H. Nelson, C. A. White, M. H. Smith, and F. Willey. The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the friends of Daniel Webster, in convention assembled, in the home of our great statesman, send greeting to the national Whigs of North Carolina, and purpose to accept their distinguished son, and offer our own to them, as a fit associate in the coming Presidential cam-paign; and to all the South we say, that as com-promises are the order of the day, we offer to accept the ticket furnished by the Baltimore Con-vention, with this compromise, that the name of Webster be substituted for Scott, they taking what is due to the South, and we taking what is due to the North, and with Webster and Gra-ham we will sweep the land.

THE SOURCE OF DISEASE.—Dr. Harris states that the moderate use of spirituous liquors has destroyed many who were never drunk; and Dr. Kirk gives it as his opinion that men who were never considered intemperate, by daily drinking have often shortened life more than twenty years; and the respectable use of this poison kills more men than even drunkenness. Dr. Wilson gives it as his opinion, that the use of spirits in large cities causes more diseases than confined air, un-wholesome exhalations, and the combined influ-ence of all other evils.

Dr. Cheyne, of Dublin, Ireland, after thirty years practice and observation, gives it as his opinion, that should ten young men begin at twenty-one years of age to use but one glass or two ounces a day and never increase the quantity nine out of ten would shorten life only five years, and should there be but four moderate drinkers to one drunkard, it would in thirty years cut off in the United States 32,400,000 years of human life. An aged physician in Maryland states, that when the fever breaks out there, the men who do not use ardent spirits are not half as likely as other men to have it; and if they do have it they are more than ten times as likely to recover. In the island of Key West, on the coast of Florida, after a great mortality, it was found that every person who died was in the habit of using ardent spirits. The quantity used was afterwards diminished more than nine-tenths, and the inhabitants became remarkably healthy.—*Temperance Advocate.*

A controversy is now going in on the Catho-lic journals, as to whether tallow candles may be allowed instead of wax in the church ritual. One of the disputants in the last *Freeman's Journals* holds that the poverty of a Church may justify it in using tallow candles, provided a few wax ones be used with them; though, this sagacious writer doubts whether the tallow ones receive any part of the blessing bestowed on them all together. We wonder how many souls will be saved or lost, on the settlement of this greasy question, one way or the other! *Carolina Spartan.*

A WRONG GUESS.—A physician going down Regent street, with a friend of his, said to him, "Let us avoid that pretty little woman you see there on the left. She knows me, and casts on me looks of indignation. I attended her hus-band." "Ah! I understand; you had the misfor-tune to dispatch him." "On the contrary," replied the doctor, "I saved him."