

Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME XIV.

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BY
WM. F. DURISOE,
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NEW TERMS

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The American Flag.

FLING out the nation's stripes and stars
The glorious standard of the free
The banner borne through Freedom's wars,
The hallowed gem of Liberty;
On mountain top, in valley deep,
Wherever dwell the free and brave,
Where Freedom's martyr's sleep,
Columbia's flag must freely wave.

Raise high the bright, auspicious flag,
From every height and lonely glen;
In forest dell, on jutting crag,
Afar among the haunts of men.
That sparkling banner, wildly flung,
Shall freely wave o'er land and sea;
And Freedom's anthem, sweetly sung,
Shall swell our country's jubilee.

O! let the world that flag behold!
That emblem of the brave and free;
The brightest crown of streaming gold,
That decks the goddess Liberty.
Spread out its folds till heaven's dome
Reverberates the holy sound,
That all oppress'd have found a home
On Freedom's consecrated ground.

Unfurled that spangled flag of wars,
And let it float along the skies,
Until a freeman's bleeding scars
Shall bid an angry nation rise,
Then let its tints, its gorgeous folds,
Bedazzle hosts in battle driven,
Till victory's eagle proudly holds
The glittering ensign up to heaven.

Fling out our country's banner wide,
Our emblematic, starry gem;
Our Union never shall divide
While floats that silken diadem.
Year after year its brilliant stars
Shall indicate the strength of all;
Let all beware of civil wars,
That curse of monarchs—Freedom's fall.

To a Flower.

Child of the spring! fair opening flower!
I love thee early bloom;
To snatch thee from thy sheltering bower
Let no rude hand presume.

Yet, protected from the blast,
Thy leaves in beauty blow;
Ah! soon thy halcyon days are past,
Stern winter lays thee low.

But when revolves the varying year,
And sleeps the wasting storm,
Returning life again shall cheer
Thy renovated form.

When nature's rougher skies are fled,
Then clothed in loveliest hue,
Again thou'lt lift thy gentle head,
And drink the vernal dew.

ANTHOLOGY.

HOW TO DISARM AN ENEMY.—It is said that bees and wasps will not sting a person whose skin is imbued with honey. Hence those who are much exposed to the venom of these little creatures, when they have occasion to hive bees, or to take a nest of wasps, smear their faces and hands with honey, which is found to be the best preservative; when we are annoyed with insult and persecution, from perverse and malignant men, the best defence against their venom is to have the spirit bathed in honey. Let every part be saturated with meekness, gentleness, forbearance, and patience; and the most spiteful enemy will be disappointed in his endeavors to inflict a sting. We shall remain unharmed, while his venom returns to corrode his own malignant bosom; or what is far better, the honey with which he comes in contact will neutralize his gall; the coils of forgiving love will dissolve his hatred, and the good returned for evil, will overcome evil with good.

In one of the counties of Kentucky, some of the voters have addressed a series of questions to one of their candidates for the legislature, among which are the following:

Are you in favor of the next war?
Do you believe the Irish came over in the same boat with Noah?
Do you believe that Eva's eating the forbidden fruit caused the knot in a man's neck called 'Adam's apple'?

Are you a 'gradual imminutionist'?

Do you 'liquor'?

Men get wealth, and women keep it.

CUBA AND ITS RESOURCES.

This island, one of the earliest discoveries of the great admiral, has been known to Europe since 1492, and borne successively the names of Junna, Fernandina, Santiago, and Ave Maria, and has found refuge from this confusion of titles in the aboriginal appellation. The most westerly of the Antilles, it equals in area that of all the other West Indies together, and is one of the large islands which approaches nearest the North American continent, one hundred and thirty miles, from which, an eminent Cuban naturalist maintains, by some great convulsion of nature, at no very remote day, it has been separated. The length of the island, which extends east and west, from the 74 deg. to 85 deg. west of Greenwich, is about six hundred miles, and its average breadth is about one hundred—between the 20th and 25th parallels of north latitude. It is blessed with the prodigious fertility of tropical climates, while the elevation of its mountains permits the productions of colder climates to thrive. This lofty range of mountains, extending from Cape San Antonio to the Punta de Maysi, divides the island into two equal portions, and on its declivities and in its valleys are regions as fertile and as healthful as any in the world. Rising to the height of 8,500 feet, it contains the sources of various streams which abound with peculiar and delicious fish, and bring down no inconsiderable portion of gold dust, once esteemed of importance, but which now is neglected because the labor necessary to collect it, if expended in the cultivation of the soil, would yield threefold the return. The mountains also abound in other mineral wealth, among which are copper, iron and the magnetic stone. Silver is also found. The most valuable of these mines, however, are those of copper, which, since the completion of a portion of an elaborate system of railroads, one hundred and ninety-five miles of which are now in operation, have proved most profitable investments. Principally in the hands of foreign capitalists, they employ many thousand miners, the wants of whom provide, for the small planters, that greatest of all protections and encouragements, a home market.

Marble and coal are also known to exist in inexhaustible quantities, and the value of the latter is daily becoming more apparent, from the rapid consumption of wood by the immense sugar and sugar estates of the island. This coal, exceedingly bituminous, is evidently an outcrop of the great asphaltum beds which, in more than one of the Antilles, evince themselves in the lakes of mineral tar. It is now employed in the gas works of the city of Havana, and has been found of great purity and good quality.

The island abounds in magnificent harbors, one of which, that of Habana—named, tradition says, from an Indian goddess, a statue of whom is placed over more than one of the gates of the city, is probably the best in the world: With a narrow entrance, expanding into a magnificent bay, it is capable of enclosing the navy of the world, and from the earliest day has been so carefully fortified as to be considered impregnable. Neither history nor scrutiny sustain this idea, for, in the middle of the eighteenth century, an expedition, under the orders of the British Admiral Vernon, composed of a small force of royal marines and a few regiments of colonial troops, landed a few miles below the city, all the defenses of which, including the Moro, it carried without unusual difficulty. The new art of war, with its immense batteries, steam and rockets, would certainly reduce the place to necessity in a very short time. Matanzas, Trinidad, Santago, Cienfuegos, and Puerto Escondido, are also excellent harbors, with great natural facilities for improvements and fortifications.

The climate is, when we consider the latitude, salubrious, the year being divided into a dry and a wet season. The warmest portion of the year is July and August, when the mean temperature of each day is about 84° Fahrenheit. The coldest is in December, when the mercury ranges at about 50°, except when the wind, known as *el norte*, blows, during which the instrument shows a rapid declension.

So fertile a soil is not known to exist in any other portion of the globe. It has been known to produce three crops a year, and in ordinary seasons two may be relied on. The profusion of its flora, the variety of its forests, are unsurpassed; while the multitude of its climbing shrubs give a luxurious richness to its scenery, which contributes to make it one of the most fascinating countries in the world. Nowhere is life so easily supported, and man so delicately nurtured. In addition to the plantain, the yuca, of two varieties; the potato, Indian corn, rice, melons, chestnut, cocoonut, pineapple, amara or custard apple, medlar, banana, orange, lemon, shallot, and lime, abound. The growth of the forests comprise the mahogany tree, cedar, lignumvite, various kinds of ebony, the noble palm tree, and numerous woods for building.

On this island, capable of supporting in opulence a population equal to that of Spain, are strewn less than a million and a half of men, of which six or seven hundred thousand are white, two hundred thousand free negroes, mulattoes and zamboos, while the rest are slaves. It is supposed that but two-fifths of the island is cultivated, the rest being wilderness, uninhabited and despoiled, by ruthless Spanish avarice, of the glorious forest trees, which struck the early navigators with so much amazement.

The chief riches of the island result from

its exports, which consist of sugar, coffee, tobacco, wax, cocoa, molasses, honey, rum, maize, &c. The first of these is infinitely the most important, and is probably the only one which is regularly increasing, in spite of the changeable seasons, hurricanes, and the immense direct and indirect taxation to which the planters are subjected. The great increase may be estimated from the fact in 1842, 617,648 boxes were exported, and in 1847, 1,274,811. The exports for the last fiscal year, ending with November, were 1,210,917. Of other articles during the same time, were exported 708,911 arrobas (25 lbs.) of coffee, 205,559 hogsheads of molasses, 11,909 pipes of rum, 4,647,737 pounds of tobacco, 141,239 boxes (thousands) of segars, and 561,826 quintals of copper ore.

The cultivation of coffee has nearly been destroyed. Nothing shows the great decline of the trade more than the fact that, in 1837, 2,133,567 arrobas were exported, while in 1848 there were only 708,491. The consequence is, that a great portion of the *cafetal* are now abandoned, and the land appropriated to grazing, sugar estates, or rice plantations. The tobacco crop rapidly increases, and will as long as the passion for Havana and Principe segars shall last. The plant is peculiarly different from our own, and the soil is able always to bring two crops per annum. In 1842 the crop was 5,942,839 lbs.; in 1847 it rose to more than 9,000,000. That of 1848 was somewhat diminished by a season unusually unpropitious, and by hurricanes.

The number of arrivals during 1847, at its ports, was 3740, and the number of clearances 3346. The amount of American tonnage employed in trade with it is 476,773 tons.

Such are the resources of Cuba, and from them it is customary to conclude that the island has enjoyed a paternal government, and enlightened care from the crown of Spain. Such is not, however, the case; for, of all countries in the world, it is probably the most and worst governed. All power in the hands of two officers, the Captain General, civil and military governor, and the Intendente, responsible directly to the Spanish crown, who has charge of the fiscal affairs and of commerce

—crowds of greedy Spaniards in every employment; an army of 20,000 men quartered on a population of 1,500,000; vexatious taxes, infringements on natural rights, monopolies of everything, unblushing bribery, flagrant corruption, constant espionage, and a ecclesiastical system behind that of England in the times of the Tudors, are its principal features. Rigid censorship of the press, a want of all provision for education, and a degraded and worthless nobility, arrest the attention of every stranger, and make him wonder how any race, intelligent as the Cuban Creoles, can remain quiet and see their beautiful island doing nothing for itself, and wasting its treasures upon a people which prize it only as a means of supporting sloth and want of energy. This wretched state of affairs points to a reaction, but when it comes, Cuba, with her population of 1,500,000, and her immense resources, must either own freedom, or, if she do not, will deserve to be enslaved.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.

COTTON-STALK CUTTER.
From the *Eutaw* (Ala.) *Whig*, we take the following notice of a new and valuable invention, to which we would call the attention of our planters: If the merits of the machine be not exaggerated, it will undoubtedly entitle the inventor to the gratitude of the Agricultural community. The *Eutaw* paper says:
The Rev. Fields Bradshaw, of Clinton, Alabama, has invented a machine for cutting cotton stalks. We have been shown the model, and do not doubt of the practical success. It has or will soon be forwarded to Washington for the purpose of obtaining a patent.

It cannot fail, (if it answers the design of the inventor, and of that we have no doubt,) to be of incalculable advantage to the Southern planter, in preparing his lands, not only for the cultivation of that staple, but for small grain. This machine will be found by the planter, when tried, to be a great labor-saver. May our reverend friend reap a rich harvest from this production of his inventive genius. And may his success stimulate Southern men to new inventions, that will be applicable to the pursuits of their particular section of our vast and advancing nation.

This machine will do the work of twelve hands or more, and the work will be twice as well done; one machine therefore with one hand to manage it, and one or two mules or horses to draw it, will be worth more than twenty-four hands. Also this machine will cut down the cotton stalks whilst green, and as it cuts them off at the ground or near to it the cotton fields may be prepared for sowing small grain in the fall or winter months, and the stalk will be out of the way, in reaping the same. One of the greatest advantages of this machine, consists in its cutting the stalks and limbs into small pieces, preparing them to be ploughed in, and thus not only be out of the way, but also enrich the land. This machine has been so far tried as to place its success beyond doubt. Its construction is simple, and the cost very little compared to its value.

"Free Masons," said an inquisitive genius, "are always good natured, and I should really like to know the reason."
"Why," replied the "Royal Arch," "recollect when we are initiated, they heat the gridiron so hot that it takes all the temper out of us."

[BY REQUEST.] From the South Carolinian. THE BANK—ANOTHER FALLACY

But another fallacy which led to the establishment of this institution was, that as times were hard and money scarce, a Bank must be created to furnish a circulating medium.

The creation of the Bank may have afforded some relief to many persons directly, and indirectly to many more. But the notion of a necessity for increasing the circulating medium is entirely erroneous. Under a condition of things, the circulation in every community will bear a certain natural relation to the business to be transacted; and it passes legislative sagacity to determine that relation; and it has invariably been found that, when governments have undertaken to prescribe that relation, mischief has ensued. Inflation in all branches of business is the uniform result. High nominal prices for every thing, that for a time delude all parties with the semblance of prosperity only to make them feel with greater poignancy the bitterness of disappointment—a condition of things very advantageous to those who have time and opportunity and sagacity enough to profit by the blunders of others, but disastrous to the community at large. The fact is that the amount of circulating medium required by each community will be regulated by the laws of trade; laws more potent than any legislative enactments. Legislative enactments can only affect the nominal amount; they cannot determine the real value of the currency. And it would be quite as sensible to try to regulate the aggregate value of the corn, wine, and oil to be used, as to fix that of the circulating medium. The whole notion belongs to the economy of the sixteenth century, and is quite unworthy the consideration of grown men of the nineteenth. It is no part of the duty of government to furnish a circulating medium; it does all that it can legitimately do when it coins money and regulates the value thereof, just as it determines upon the weights and measures by which articles may be sold. It fixes thus the standard for exchanges, and thus promotes convenience and equity in commercial transactions.

It may seem puerile at this time of day to be making these statements which belong to the barn book of economical science; but as their truth is practically denied by the friends of the recharter, at the present day, as it was by the advocates of the currency seven years ago, we must be indulged in a repetition of the A. B. C. of this idea of its being a part of the duty of the State Government to furnish a currency is of a piece with the notion so much insisted on eight or ten years ago, that it was indispensable to the commerce of the States that the Government of the States should furnish a means of effecting exchanges; and the friends of the United States Bank range the changes upon it with such perseverance, that even the most sceptical on the other side were almost inclined to believe that there must be something in it. Thanks to the triumph of the Democratic principles, even the Whigs (the decided, if not the ultra) must begin to see that there is nothing in it.

In the United States Bank controversy the true position was taken by the people of this State. It was in substance that the United States Government was the agent of the States for certain purposes only. That as it could not of right be a ship owner, (excepting ships for defence,) or merchant, or agriculturist, or manufacturer, or engage in any of the industrial pursuits of the people, so it could not of right bank or engage in the business of exchanges; that when it had "coined money and regulated the value thereof and of foreign coin," it had performed all the functions required of it by the Constitution in this relation; that doing more than this was acting without lawful warrant, and necessarily tended to swerve from their path of duty the servants of the people; that it inevitably led to a violation of that cardinal rule of the Constitution which denounces commercial preferences to one section (port) over another. For manifestly, according to all just rules of interpretation, the Government cannot constitutionally do that indirectly which it is forbidden to do directly.

This same position we take against the Bank of the State. If it was a strong position against the Bank of the U. States, it is stronger against the Bank of the State.

A GENTLEMAN.—Show me the man who can quit the brilliant society of the young to listen to the kindly voice of age; who can hold cheerful converse with one whom years have deprived of charms—show me the man who is willing to help the deformed who stand in need of help, as if the blush of Helen mantled on her cheek—show me the man who would no more look rudely at the poor girl in the village than at the elegant and well dressed lady in the saloon—show me the man who treats unprotected maidenhood as he would the heifer, surrounded by the powerful protection of rank, riches, and family—show me the man who abhors the libertine's gibe, who shuns as a blasphemer the traducer of his mother's sex—who scorns as he would a coward the ridiculer of woman's foibles, or the exposé of womanly reputation—show me that man who never forgets for an instant the delicacy, the respect that is due to woman as woman in any condition or class—and you show me a gentleman—nay, you show me better, you show me a true Christian.

Simple diet makes healthy children.

THE PRAYING SAILOR BOY.

The *Cornelia* was a good ship, (said one of the West India chaplains of the American Seaman's Friend Society) but at one time we feared that she was on her last voyage. We were but a few days out from New-York, when a severe storm of five days' continuance overtook us.

I must tell you of a feat of a Connecticut sailor boy at the height of the storm. He was literally a boy, and far better fitted for thumbing Webster's Spelling Book than for furling a sail in a storm. But his mother was a widow, and where could the boy earn a living for himself and mother better than at sea? The ship was rolling fearfully. Some of the rigging got foul at the main-mast head, and it was necessary that some one should go up and rectify it. It was a perilous job. I was standing near the mate and heard him order that boy to do it! He lifted his cap and glanced at the swinging mast, the boiling, wrathful seas, and at the steady determined countenance of the mate. He hesitated in silence a moment, then rushing across the deck, he pitched down into the fore-castle. Perhaps he was gone two minutes, when he returned, laid his hands on the ratlines, and went up with a will. My eyes followed him till my head was dizzy, when I turned and remonstrated with the mate for sending the boy aloft. He could not come down alive! "Why did you send?" "I did it," replied the mate, "to save life. We've sometimes lost men over-board, but never a boy. See how he holds like a squirrel. I'll be more careful; he'll come down safe if he o-p-e."

Again I looked till a tear dimmed my eye, and I was compelled to turn away, expecting every moment to catch a glimpse of his last fall.

In about fifteen or twenty minutes he came down and straightened himself up with the conscious pride of having performed a manly act, he walked aft with a smile on his countenance.

In the course of the day, I took occasion to speak to him, and asked him why he hesitated when ordered aloft? "I went sir," said the boy, to pray. "Do you pray?" "Yes sir; I thought that I may not come down alive and I went to commit my soul to God." "Where did you learn to pray?" "At home; my mother wanted me to go to the Sabbath School, and my teacher urged me to pray to God to keep me; and I do." "What was that you had in your jacket pocket?" "My testament, which my teacher gave me. I thought if I did perish, I would have the word of God close to my heart."

REASONS FOR LEARNING TO SING.—The celebrated Wm. Byrd, author of "Non nobis Domine," gave the following very forcible reasons for learning to sing, in a scarce work, published in 1698, entitled, "Psalms, Sonnets, and Songs of Sadness and Piousness."

First, It is a knowledge easily taught and quickly learned where there is a good master and apt scholar.

Secondly, The exercise of singing is delightful to nature, and good to preserve the health of man.

Thirdly, It doth strengthen all parts of the heart, and doth open the pipes.

Fourthly, It is a singular good remedie for a stuttering and stammering in the speech.

Fifthly, It is the best means to preserve a perfect pronunciation, and to make a good orator.

Sixthly, It is the only way to know when nature hath bestowed a good voice, which gift is so rare that there is not one amongst a thousand that hath it; and in many that excellent gift is lost because they want an art to express nature.

Seventhly, There is not any music of instruments whatsoever, comparable to that which is made of men's voices, when that voices are good, and that same well sorted, and ordered.

Eighthly, The better the voice, is, the meeter it is to honor and serve God therewith; and the voice of man is chiefly to be employed to that end."

THE PATENT DECEPTIVE HEN'S NEST.—This is one of the most ingenious contrivances of the age, and is the invention of a regular down east Yankee. The design is to deceive poultry into the speedy and liberal laying of eggs, and which is accomplished by a peculiar construction of the machine. At the bottom of the nest there is a kind of trap-door, which works on a hinge, being supported by a spring. The moment an egg is placed on this, the trap opens, and lets it fall through into a cushioned apartment prepared for its reception. The consequence is that the bird just as she is preparing to cackle, glances at the nest and seeing nothing in it, actually reasons herself into the belief, that she has not laid at all, resumes her position on the nest in hopes of making a more successful effort.

On the first trial of this curious contrivance before the Commissioner of Patents, to test its virtues, a singular result was effected. A large imported Russian hen was located on the nest and left to her meditations. On account of pressing business, the hen was forgotten until the next day, when to the utter astonishment of the commissioner, and even the inventor himself, on examining the nest they found nothing in it but a pair of claws, bill, and a bunch of feathers; the mystery was explained, however, upon examining the chamber beneath in which they found a half a bushel of beautiful eggs.—Aurora Borealis.

CURIOSITIES.

Babies to sit on the laps of the year.
The woman who kneaded the dough for the crust of the earth!
A box of salve to cure the felon on the finger of a cradle.
A pair of spectacles for the eye of a limekiln.
One of the pups of a saw-mill dog.
Garments for the naked truth.
A cure for the heaves in a shaving horse.
Leather tanned with the bark of a dog: A half a gallon of the spirit of '78.
The nose of the face of nature.
Drops to cure the toothache in a rake.
A fox caught by the hounds of a wagon.
The skin of the legislature body.
A finger nail from the hand of a clock.

STARTING IN THE WORLD.—Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life, for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives, is like tying bladders under the arm of one who cannot swim, ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim and he will never need the bladder. Give your child a sound education, and you have done enough for him. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind are cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to laws which govern man, and you have given what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon the resources, the better.

A story is told of a substantial country gentleman with money, who, for a second wife, took a young boarding school Miss. Her mother wished to get her an establishment that was "some pumpkins," and urged the match. Being asked what kind of a girl his new wife was, he declared her learning was tremendous. "She has," says he, "learned chemistry and meteorology. I used to think every time I drew a breath, I expired nothing but air; but she tells me, I take down at every gulph, two kinds of tin, ox gin and high gin, and I am a reticulator, too!"

AN INTELLIGENT JURY.—A late English paper says, a coroner's inquest was lately held at Aberystwith, in Wales, on the body of a man found on the sea shore. The verdict returned was "felo de se." Although there was not the slightest evidence that the deceased had committed suicide. It was subsequently ascertained that the jury meant by their verdict, "fell in the sea."

AN IRISHMAN'S ADVERTISEMENT.—Bartholomew O'Flaherty, Wm. Maket, Music Master, and dealer in dried apples, from Dublin gives the public information that he has opened a shop in Pig Alley, No. 12, where he carries on the business of making ladies' caps, repacking pork, and setting hens' eggs under ducks, except what falls down and breaks. Horse jockies and farmers may be supplied with gauze aprons, and saddles, smelling bottles, and all other vegetables on the shortest notice.

Short prayers, short prayers, said a Lieutenant to a sailor who was on his knees on board a man of war, then preparing for immediate action. Mind is very short, said the sailor, only this, that the enemy's shot may be distributed like the prize money—the greatest share to the officers.

The Post Master General has established a Post Office at Green Pond, Union District, S. C., and appointed Jehu Gregory, Post Master; has discontinued that at Cataura, Greenville District; has changed the site of that of Providence, Sumter District, and appointed L. J. Dinkins, Post Master; also changed the name and site of that at Gully, Darlington District, to Swift Creek, and appointed C. J. Flinn Post Master.—Evening News.

An Irishman claimed relief from an Odd Fellow's Lodge, on the score of being an Odd Fellow. He gave one of the members a grip of the fist, that made him roar again and again, but still Pat did not give the right sign.

"Where were you admitted?"
"Admitted, is it you say? sure, and haven't I carried the hod twenty years, in this country and the old? I'm a hod fellow, and a masoner to boot."
Pat's logic wouldn't go down.

A dandy black entered a book store, and with a very consequential air, inquired, Had you a few quires of a letter paper of the very best rate for a gentleman to write lub letters on? Yes, was the reply, how many will you have? I s'pose, said he, my stay at de Glenn Spring may be about two or three weeks. Giv' t'ough quires to write four letters.

A son of the Emerald Isle, meeting a countryman whose faces was not perfectly remembered, after saluting him most cordially, inquired his name. Walsh, said the gentleman. Walsh—Walsh, responded Pat, are ye from Dublin? I knew two old maids of that name, are either of 'em yer mother?

APPETITE.—A relish bestowed upon the poor classes, that they may like what they eat, while it is as seldom enjoyed by the rich, because they may eat what they like.