EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

A Democratic Journal, Devoted to the South and Southern Rights, Politics, Latest News, Literature, Morality, Temperance, Agriculture, &c

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

SIMKINS, DURISOE & CO., Proprietors. EDGEFIELD, S. C., JANUARY 6, 1858. VOL. XXII.---NO. 52.

SWAN & CO'S. LOTTERIES.

NEW & BRILLIANT SCHEME.

CAPITAL PRIZE
$60,000!!

TICKETS ONLY $10!

The following Scheme will be drawn by S. Swan & Co., Managers of the Fort Gaines Academy Lottery, in each of their Lotteries for Jan., 1858, at

Augusta, Georgia,

To which City they have removed their their principal office.

CLASS GG,
To be drawn in the city of Augusta, Ga., in public, on
Saturday, January 2d, 1858.

CLASS FF,
To be drawn in the city of Augusta, Ga., in public, on
Saturday, January 9th, 1858.

CLASS II,
To be drawn in the city of Augusta, Ga., in public, on
Saturday, January 16th, 1858.

CLASS HH,
To be drawn in the City of Augusta, Ga., in public, on
Saturday, January 23d, 1858.

CLASS GG,
To be drawn in the city of Augusta, Ga., in public, on
Saturday, January 30th, 1858.

On the plan of Single Numbers.

5,400 PRIZES!

Nearly one Prize to every Nine Tickets.

Magnificent Schome!

TO BE DRAWN

EACH SATURDAY IN JANUARY!

1 prize of	$60,000	is	$60,000
1 prize of	30,000	is	30,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
1 prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 prize of	2,000	is	2,000
1 prizes of	1,500	are	1,500
60 prizes of	1,000	are	60,000
100 prizes of	200	are	20,000
100 prizes of	125	are	12,000
100 prizes of	100	are	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 Prizes of $200	Approx'ting to	$60,000	Prize are	$1,200
4 Prizes of 250	"	"	20,000 Prize are	1,000
4 Prizes of 200	"	"	10,000 Prizes are	800
4 Prizes of 150	"	"	6,000 Prizes are	600
4 Prizes of 125	"	"	5000 Prizes are	500
4 Prizes of 100	"	"	3,000 Prizes are	400
4 Prizes of 75	"	"	2,000 Prizes are	300
4 Prizes of 50	"	"	1,500 Prizes are	200
5,000 Prizes of 20				100,000
5,400 Prizes amounting to				$320,000

Whole Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2,50.

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.

The Numbers from 1 to 50,000, corresponding with those Numbers on the Tickets printed on separate slips of paper, are encircled with small tin tubes, and placed in one wheel. The first 462 prizes, similarly printed and encircled, are placed in another wheel.

The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the wheel of numbers, and at the same time a prize is drawn from the other wheel. The number and prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioners; the prize being placed against the number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the prizes are drawn out.

Approximation Prizes.--The two preceding and the two succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first 7 Prizes will be entitled to the 28 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 11,250 draws the $60,000 Prize, those Tickets numbered 11248, 11249, 11251, 11252, will each be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 550 draws the $25,000 Prize, those Tickets numbered 548, 549, 551, 552, will each be entitled to $300, and so on according to the above scheme.

The 5,000 Prizes of $20 will be determined by the last figure of the No. which draws the $60,000. For example, if the No. drawing the 60,000 prize ends with No. 1, then all the Tickets where the number ends in 1 will be entitled to $20. If the Number ends with Number 2, then all the Tickets where the Number ends in 2 will be entitled to $20, and so on to 0.

CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of Package of ten Whole Tickets	$
Certificate of Package of ten Halt Tickets	10
Certificate of Package of ten Quarter Tickets	20
Certificate of Package of ten Eighth Tickets	10

In Ordering Tickets or Certificates,

Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have Tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

☞ The List of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

☞ Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

☞ Remember that every Prize is drawn and payable in full without deduction.

☞ All prizes of 1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of thirty days.

☞ All communications strictly confidential.

☞ Address orders for Tickets or Certificates to

S. SWAN & CO, Augusta, Ga.
or S. SWAN, Montgomery, Ala.

☞ A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prize that each one is entitled to, will be published after every drawing, in the following papers—New Orleans Delta, Mobile Register, Charleston Standard, Nashville Gazette, Atlanta Intelligencer, New York Weekly Day Book, and Savannah Morning News.

Dec 30 4t 50

More Prizes than Blanks!

EVERY OTHER TICKET A PRIZE!

Registered Money Letters at our Risk.

ANDERSON AND SON'S LOTTERY,
ON THE HAVANA PLAN OF
SINGLE NUMBERS!!

JASPER COUNTY ACADEMY LOTTERY...BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

CLASS FF,
DRAWS 1st JANUARY 1858!
CLASS GG,
DRAWS 15th JANUARY 1858!

In public, at Macon, Ga., under the sworn superintendence of E. C. Bulkley and Jos. Waterman, Esqs.

Capital Prize, $50,000!

PRIZES PAYABLE WITHOUT DEDUCTION

15,600 PRIZES! 30,000 NUMBERS!

SCHEME.

1 Prize of			$50,000
1 "			12,000
1 "			5,000
1 "			2,000
1 "			1,000
1 "			1,000
2 "		500	1,000
2 "		250	500
10 "		100	2,000
100 "		100	10,000
480 Approximations			7,850
15,000 Prizes of $8,50			127,500
15,600 Prizes amounting to			$219,880

WHOLE TICKETS, $10; HALVES $5; QUAR. $2,50

The 15,000 Prizes of $8,50 are determined by the last figure of the number that draws the Capital—if it is an odd number, then every odd number Ticket will be entitled to $8,50; if it is an even number, then every even number Ticket will be entitled to $8,50, in addition to any other Prize the Ticket may draw.

Bank Notes of sound Banks taken at par. Checks on New York remitted for Prizes.

Address Orders for Tickets or Certificates of Packages of Tickets to

ANDERSON & SON, MANAGERS,
Macon or Savannah, Ga.

Dec 20 tf 51

Choice Poetry.

NEW YEAR PAYMENTS.

"The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year,"
When notes are due, and lengthy bills
Come in from far and near;
When "here's a small account of yours,"
Is whispered in your ear,
And won't you please to settle now,
Is all the talk you hear.

You scarce can take a morning walk,
Without ere long you're met,
By Mr. Snooks, who wants to know
If you can't "settle yet;
And the hour of "dusky eve,"
When you do homeward hie
Upon the parlor table, lo!
A pile of bills do lie.

Ye chaps, whose salary amounts
To ten times ten a year,
Who sport your patent leather boots,
With such a "foreign air,"—
And wear your thirteen dollar "tights,"
And golden buttoned vest,
I wonder not when New Year comes,
You seek in vain for rest.

Ye girls with empty bonnets stuck,
Upon your empty heads,
With high-priced silk and satin things,
With hoops, and flowers, and beads—
I wonder what "papa" will say,
When Mr. Spriggings calls,
With just that little bill of his,
For bonnets, hoops and shawls.

And now my stylish little chaps,
And fashionable little mind,
I'll tell you what you better do,
When those long bills are paid,
Jost spend as many dollars now,
Upon your addled brain,
As you have spent for costly clothes,
And see how much you'll gain.

Humorous Reading.

THE CHRISTMAS ANGEL.

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will toward men."

"To-day for us our Lord was born, come let us adore him."

The morning was breaking on the anniversary of our Saviour's nativity, when an angel looked down from its home in the skies, upon the world at its feet. The sun was just rising and casting its beams abroad upon hills and valleys, town and country.

Everything looked so bright and beautiful, that the angle for a long time admiringly gazed and wondered that there should be so much sin and vice, where all was so fair to look upon.

The bells were soon heard ringing a merry peal, and the angel descended and walked invisible among the beings that now began to crowd the streets of a great city. Narrowly he scanned the faces of all, to see if any wore the appearance of perfect happiness. But all bore the impress of sin, and that "first disobedience," that "brought death into the world and all our woe." Many were exchanging jests and good wishes, while others looked wretched and miserable, as if even hope itself had forsaken them.

Pitying while he beheld, the angel thought that for this one day he would try to the utmost what power he possessed to avert evil from human beings, and influence them to do good.

Soon he espied a tiny boy clad in rags, and so prematurely wrinkled and careworn, that he now looked as if he never could have possessed the happy and innocent face of childhood. His clothes had evidently descended from at least one generation, and were "a world too large" for his poor little body. Tears stood in the eyes of the child, for he had been sent to purchase for a sick mother some small article for which the sum tightly grasped in his hand had been insufficient. A group of jocund, laughing children passing by, the ragged boy looked wistfully at their toys and bundles in their hands, and after they had passed set down upon a cellar door and fairly sobbed his little heart away. At that moment a gentleman came along and was about to pass without noticing the boy, when the angel whispered in his ear. Turning round, he for the first time saw the child, and after putting some money in his hand and saying a few kind words, he left him. The faces of both were more calm and happy, and as the angel looked he could not but feel how much "more blessed it is to give than to receive."

A party of joyous boys were seen carrying their skates and hastening towards the river. Fearful of danger, the angel followed and watched their gambols on the sparkling ice. It was not given him to see into the future; and as everything seemed going on safely, he was about to leave, when a cry of agony rose from the startled and awe-struck boys. One had broken in, and the rest stood by, anxious but totally unable to save their comrade. The hands of the youth were placed upon a piece of fine ice, while he felt himself gently drawn up and placed upon the shore in safety. His friends wondered how he had strength left to do so; and that evening, while sitting at his father's fire-side, he told them how he had broken through the ice, and drawn himself out when he had thought he was about to die. With tearful eyes his mother said "Some good angel must have helped you, my son."

The sound of revelry and mirth was heard within the walls of a noble and stately mansion. The feet of the guests pressed the softest carpets, and their eyes rested on the noblest works of art, as they pressed their way through crowded rooms, to offer their congratulations to their host, who had been exalted to a place of high honor. Wealth was his, and all the luxuries that it could purchase; but he possessed what he valued far more, a fair, unsullied name, and great earthly glory. He had reached the pinnacle of fame, but his heart was sad and heavy within him. His only child—he who was once the light of his eyes—over whose infancy and boy-hood he had so anxiously watched—who was to inherit his name and wealth—had forgotten his early lessons, and had not only wandered into paths of vice, but had acted so dishonorably, that had strict justice been delt him, he would now be occupying a felon's cell.

Unobserved, the father left the thoughtless multitude and entered an inner chamber. Here the strong man bowed his head and wept. Suddenly he was aroused by the door opening, and some one softly entered. Looking up, he beheld the object of his thoughts, but haggard and way-worn. Involuntarily he rose, and the two confronted each other, and thought of the past. A tide of memory rushed across the mind of the father, and told him what his son was now, and what he might have been.

With a look almost of loathing he turned away; when the young man cast himself at his feet, and, with tears of contrition, made many promises and vows of amendment. But the stern man spurned him, and was about to cast him off forever, when the spirit of his separated wife, "she who unto his youth was given, more than all things else to love him," now stood beside him, and placing "her gentle hand" in his, plead for their erring son. The arms, which a little while before had been so resolutely folded, now opened, and the prodigal was wrapped in a long, loving embrace, while the father whispered, "boy, 'tis the spirit of thy angel mother has done this."

Our good angel next stood among the friends collected around the bed of one who had been so intensely happy here with her husband and children, that if she had thought of change at all, it would have seemed to her that no trouble could come where happiness sprung from such a pure and innocent source. But the waters of life were troubled; and where all had been light and love, came darkness and desolation. The close was near by, and while children and friends prayed for the life of her they loved, she alone was calm and happy. Earth weary, she closed her eyes and felt a soft hand placed beneath her head, and herself borne far away. Whither, she knew not, but opening her eyes, she found herself in the arms of him she had loved on earth. Supported by the guardian angel, they joined the throng of the blessed around the throne of Him who had saved them and brought them with his blood.

And the angel's work for that day was done, and his rest was where there was no more death or sorrow, for the "former things had passed away."

ONE SECRET TO A HAPPY LIFE.

We were in company the other day, says the *Youth's Penny Gazette*, with a gentleman apparently fifty or sixty years of age, who used in substance the following language:

Were I to live my life again, I should make it a point to do kindness to a fellow being whenever I had the opportunity. I regret very much that my habit has been so different, that I induced feelings so unlike those which lead to such a course of life.

It has been too much my way to let others take care of themselves, while I took care of myself. If some little trespass was committed on my rights, or if I suffered some slight inconvenience from the thoughtlessness or sellishness of others, I was greatly annoyed, and sometimes used harsh and reproachful language towards the offender.

I am now satisfied that my own happiness was greatly impaired by this course, and my conduct [illegible] to the irritation and

THE BANK ACT.

An Act for the Suspension of Certain Sections of Certain Acts, and for other purposes.

1. *Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives now met and sitting in General Assembly*, That the operation of the second section of an Act, entitled "An Act to provide against the suspension of specie payments by the banks of this State," ratified on the 18th day of December, 1840, be and the same is hereby suspended until the 1st day of January, 1859, on the express condition that no execution issued upon judgments already obtained or hereafter to be obtained by any of the non-specie-paying banks, shall be enforced until such bank shall resume specie payments: *Provided nevertheless*, That each debtor against whom the banks may have obtained judgment and issued execution thereon shall pay to the banks to whom they may be so indebted interest upon the whole amount of the judgment, recovered at the expiration of every sixty days, from the passage of this Act, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; and any debtor neglecting or refusing so to do shall be deprived of the benefits of this Act: *Provided*, That if the property of the debtor be sold under an execution or executions of other creditors, the execution of the bank shall be entitled to the same lien and payment as now provides by law.

2. That the operation of the 5th section of an Act, entitled "An Act to regulate the Planters and Mechanics' Bank of South Carolina, the Union Bank of South Carolina, the Commercial Bank of Columbia, South Carolina, and to incorporate the Exchange Bank of Columbia, the Farmers' and Exchange Bank, and the People's Bank of Charleston, the Bank of Newberry, the Bank of Chester, the Bank of Sumterville, the Planters' Bank of Fairfield, and the Western Bank of South Carolina, at Anderson," ratified on the 16th day of December, 1852; and all clauses and sections of Acts re-enacting the provisions of the said section, and applying the provisions thereof to all or any of the banks of this State, incorporated since the aforesaid Act, be and the same hereby suspended until the 1st day of January, 1859.

3. That from and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1860, if no bank notes issued by any bank, and in circulation or out of possession of the bank, shall at any time exceed, for more than thirty successive days, three times the amount of the gold and silver coin and bullion in possession of the bank as its own property, and at its banking house, such bank shall forfeit five hundred dollars for each and every successive day, during which such excess shall continue, to be recovered by action of debt at the suit of the State; and in order that such excess, when it exists, may be apparent, it shall be the duty of the President and Cashier of every bank of issue, on Monday of every week, to transmit to the [illegible] Magistrate duly authorized to [illegible] and any person swearing falsely to any such account shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be subject to the pains and penalties thereof; and the Comptroller General shall, at least once in every month, collect the accounts of the daily state of their circulation and specie rendered by the several banks of issue, in conformity herewith, and publish the same, so collected, in some newspaper, in the following form:

Daily state of circulation and specie of Banks of issue in South Carolina, from the day of , to the day of , eighteen hundred and

Name of Bank.	Name Bank.	Name of Bank.
Date Cir'n.	Spe. C'n.	Specie. C'n. Spe.

And any bank, the officers whereof shall neglect to transmit to the Comptroller General any such account as aforesaid, shall forfeit one hundred dollars for each and every day during which the same shall be neglected, to be recovered by action of debt at the suit of the State.

4. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller General, whenever it appears that any bank or any officer of a bank has incurred any forfeiture imposed and declared by this Act, for any violation thereof, to cause suit to be brought against such bank, or officer, by the Attorney General, or the Solicitor of the Circuit in which such bank is situated, for the recovery of the same. And in case he shall at any time have cause to suspect that a false or incorrect account has been rendered to him by any bank, he shall have authority, and it shall be his duty, to make a personal examination of the books of such bank, in order to ascertain the truth; and any officer of a bank who shall refuse to submit the books of said bank to the Comptroller General for such examination, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court.

5. That from and after the said 1st day of January, 1860, no bank shall issue or put into circulation any note of a less denomination than ten dollars; and any bank issuing or putting in circulation any note of a less denomination than ten dollars, shall forfeit one hundred dollars for every note so issued, to be recovered by action of debt, at the suit of the State; which the Comptroller General shall cause to be brought by the proper officer of the State.

6. For the purposes of this Act, the words "bank note" shall be understood to include all bills, notes, checks, or other obligations of any bank, made payable to bearer on demand or, in any form of words whatsoever written, printed or engraved, so as to be circulated and used as paper money or currency; and the words "bank of issue" shall be understood to include every bank having lawful authority to issue its own bank notes.

HOW TO TREAT YOUR HUSBAND.—Study your husband's temper and character; but be it your price and pleasure to conform to his wishes. Check at once the first advance to contradiction, even of the most trivial nature. Beware of the first dispute. Let your husband be dearand of more consequence to you than any other human being; and have no hesitation in confessing those feelings to him. Endeavor to make your husband's habitation alluring and delightful to him. Let it be a sanctuary to which his heart may always turn from the ills and anxieties of life. I know not two female attractins so captivating to men as delicacy and modesty. If possible, let your husband suppos you think him a good husband, and it willbe a strong stimulant to his being so. No attraction renders a woman at all times so agreeable to her husband a cheerfulness and good humor. In the article of dress study your husband's taste, and endeavor to wear what he think becomes you the best. Make yourself as useful to him as you can, and let him see you employed as much as possible in economical pusuits. Endeavor to feel pleased with your husband's friends. Encourage in your husband a desire of reading aloud at his leisure hours. Iow indecorous and offensive is it to see a woman exercising authority over a husband, and saying, "I will have it so," "it shall be done as I like," &c.

"YOU MAY DO SO AGIN."—The following embraces a very exquisite lesson on gentility:

A gentleman from Boston chanced to find himself amoug a little party of ladies, away down east last summer, and while in the enjoyment of some innocent and scial play he carelessly placed his arm about te slender waist of as pretty a damsel as Maine can boast of, when she started and exclaimed "Be done, sir! don't insult me!" The gentleman instantly apologized for the seeming rudeness, and assured the half offended fair one that he did not intend to insult her.

"No," she replied rehly. "Well if you didn't, you may do so again"

AN EXECUTION IN INDIA—HORRIBLE SCENES. An India correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following graphic and horrible account of a public execution of eighteen insurgents at Ahmedabad, October 26:

Ten of them mounted to their places on the drop; a firing party of twelve moved up to within twenty yards of the place where I stood, facing outwards, as the guns did, but behind them, further back into the square. The men who were to be shot were placed in front, not more than twelve paces from the muzzle of the muskets. They knelt down, their eyes bandaged and their hands tied. Meanwhile five had been marched to the five fatal guns. They were bound by their arms to the wheels, but their legs were free, and the end man, the only one whom I could entirely see from my place on the flank, leaned his back against the muzzle. I fixed my eyes intently on that man, not fifty yards away, and in a moment the signal was given. There was a roar, a bank of white smoke, and a jet and shower of black fragments, sharp and clear, which leaped and bounded in the air; this, and a tearful sound from the spectators, as if the reality so far exceeded all previous fancy that it was intolerable; then a dead stillness.

I walked to the scattered and smoking floor before the guns. I came first to an arm, torn off above the elbow, the fist clenched, the bones protruding several inches, bare. Then the ground sown with red, grisly fragments, then a black-haired head and the other arm still held together. This was the man I had watched. Close by lay the lower half of the body of the next, torn quite in two, and long coils of entrails twined on the ground. Then a long cloth in which one had been dressed rolled open like a floor cloth, and on fire. One man lay in a complete and shattered heap, all but the arms; the legs were straddled wide apart, and the smashed body on the middle of them; the spine exposed; the heart lay close by, too. The last body was that of a native officer, who was the arch-fiend of the mutiny. He was a short man, with a cruel face. His head had been cut clean off; his face was half upturned, and calm; the eyes shut. I saw no expression of pain on any of them. What had been his body lay on its face, the legs, as usual, not shattered at all, the flesh torn like cloth from a sharp angle in the hollow of the back, off and off, till it merged in one mangled heap.

I turned to the three who had been shot. One had been struck in the heart, and only bowed slowly over on his face. The others had been pistoled afterwards through the head. All, I think, however, had been badly hit, as all were prostrate when I ran forward to the guns. And only now—there was so much more terrible—did I look up to the ten white figures slowly swinging and revolving over this scene of blood. I hope they died quickly, but the ropes were very short.

"A young gutter-snipe, borne and bred in the Five Points region, and who had never known that he had any other name than plain Jack, was hauled one day by brother Brace into the commission school, and with him slid two comrades whom he had only known in like manner as 'Eel' and 'Fin.'

The latter was first asked:

"What is your name?"

"Fin," was the reply.

"Oh, my—no. Phineas must be your name. Remember it now."

Then the other friend was put through.

"What's your name, sunny?'

"Eel."

Mercy! what a name! That will never do. I suppose it must be Elias?"

"Yes sir."

All this while gutter-snipe had been staring at the odd manner in which his friends' names had been lengthened out. At length, however, a friend of intelligence shot over his dirty face—he took the joke—and when asked what his name was, sarcastically answered with a 'you don't sell me' look—

"JACKASS."

TELLING THE TRUTH.—We endorse the following remarks of the New York *Home Journal*. An editor's couch is certainly no bed of roses:

"Of all employment, there is none that so taxes the mind, temper and flesh, as that of editing a paper; none that requires a nicer tact, a sounder judgment, a more constant application, a quicker wit, or a kinder heart. A churlish temper could never succeed as an editor, nor a hasty one, nor an unforgiving one. An editor must turn himself inside out to the public. He cannot be a hypocrite any more than a husband could be a hypocrite to the wife. He must expose himself in all that he does, as much in selecting the thoughts of others as in publishing his own; and the better way for him in the outset is to begin frankly. Whoever succeeded tolerably well as an editor is something more than an ordinary man, let his cotemporaries think of him as they may."

DEATH BED FOLLIES.—The Baltimore *Sun* says that the will of the late George W. P. Custis directs that all his slaves, some two or three hundred, shall be set free within the next five years, leaving it to his executors to provide the necessary funds from his estate to remove them from the Commonwealth. It is high time Virginia had some law on her statute book against this destruction of property. There are no more slaves in that State now than she has use for, and to say nothing of rendering so many negroes worthless and miserable for the remainder of their lives, the power should be taken away from men, in their second childhood, of removing so much labor from the industry of the State.—*Charleston Courier.*

We remember once seeing a specimen of a sailor's letter, which run as follows:

DEAR JACK—I want you to send me some pigtail tobacco, a taupaulin hat, and a pair of duck trowsers. You must be sure to send the pigtail. If you forget every thing else, don't forget the pigtail. Send me lots of pigtail. Be sure and send slashings of pigtail.

Your friend, TOM.

N. B. Be sure to remember the pigtail.

P. S. Don't forget the pigtail.

A Western correspondent quite recently said:

"I attended a wedding a few days since. Wishing to say something becoming the occasion, I approached the fair young bride in the course of the evening, and after congratulating on her departure from the state of single blessedness, I wished her a pleasant voyage down the river of life. She said she hoped so, but she heard there was a great deal of fever on the river now—she hoped they wouldn't catch it on the way down?"

The following correspondence recently took place between a tailor and a debtor:—

SIR—Your bill has been a long time standing. I beg it may be settled forthwith. Yours, S.

To which the tailor received the following polite reply:—

SIR—I am very sorry my bill should have been kept standing so very long. Pray request it to sit down.

"Mother, where's Bill?" "My son, do not let me hear you say Bill again. You should say William?" "Well, mother, where's William?" "In the yard, feeding the ducks." "Oh, yes, I see him now. But, mother, what makes the ducks have such broad williams?" "Get out with your brother, directly, you little scamp, or I'll cuff your ears."

Professional pomposity is well taken off in the following anecdote, which we found in a late English paper: Shield, doctor, looking learned, and speaking slow: "Well, mariner, what tooth do you want extracted? Is it a molar or an incisor?" Jack, short and sharp: "It is in the upper tier, on the larboard side. Bear a hand, you swab, for it is nipping my jaw like a lobster."

That woman deserves not a husband's generous love, who will not greet him with smiles as he returns from the labors of the day—who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful heart. There is not one in a thousand that is so unfeeling as to withstand such an influence and break away from such a home.

A talking match came off at New Orleans for five dollars a side. It continued, according to the [illegible] rivals be-

DEATH FROM SNAKEPHOBIA.—The Tampa Peninsular, Fla. of 19th, says that Mrs. Sealy, of that vicinity, died under the following extraordinary circumstances: About two weeks previous to her death, a small Garter Snake made its way through the floor of the residence, and, wrapped itself around the ankle of the unfortunate woman, who was frightened into spasms. For two weeks she was confined to her bed, in a state of insensibility, and her actions partook of the snake nature—twisting her body into all kinds of shapes, sticking her head up in a snake-like manner, &c., &c. At the expiration of this period, death intervened and relieved the sufferer from earthly troubles.

GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.—At the recent term of the Circuit Court of Tazewell, Tenn., a fellow was arraigned for stealing a raw hide. He alleged that he had purchased it from a negro. The Attorney for the Commonwealth admitted his statement, and he was acquitted. He was immediately indicted for trading with a negro. Thereupon the accused introduced two witnesses to prove that he had stolen the hide, when he was, of course, discharged, and having already been tried for stealing, he could not be tried a second time for the same offience, was thus turned loose unpunished.—Abingdon Virginian.

LATEST FROM THE SEMINOLE WAR.—The Tampa *Sentinel* of the 19th contains particulars of another engagement between the Indians and a detachment of Volunteers under Capt. Stephens, in which five warriors were killed with a loss of but one man of Capt. S.'s command. The fight occurred at an Indian town about thirty miles from Camp Rogers, on the 3d inst. Notwithstanding the reports of the extremely reduced numbers of the Seminoles, Captain Stephens is of the opinion that there are still five hundred warriors left, and that they can collect a force of two hundred in twelve hours' notice.

PROTECTION AGAINST PAUL PRY'S.—A writer in the *National Intelligencer* suggests, as a protection against the Paul Pry curiosity which prompts some people to open the self sealing envelops now in use, and read what is intended for other eyes than their own, that letter writers use the *stamps* as a seal. This would be effectual, if the postmasters would stamp their mail mark over it, which doubtless they would do; and, besides this security, the delicacy of the postage stamp itself would prevent any attempt to remove it, without the certainty of defacement and detection.

"Madam," said a polite traveler to a testy old landlady, "if I see proper to help myself to this milk, is there any impropriety in it?"

"I don't know what you mean; but if you mean to insinuate that there is anything nasty in that milk, I'll give you to understand that you've struck the wrong house. There aint a first hair in the milk, for as soon as Dorothy Ann told me the cat was drowned in it, I went and strained it over."

The horrified young man declined partaking of the cat-flavored milk.

WE DON'T BELIEVE IT.—Paris correspondents state that fashionable dress women have now, in that city, a diameter of precisely twelve feet. Geometricians can calculate the circumference. They hold on the arms of their cavalier by means of handkerchiefs slipped through the same, and are helped to bouquets and refreshments by waiters attached to the end of long sticks.

An urchin being sent for a cent's worth of Maccaboy snuff, forgot the name of the article, and asked the man for a cent's worth of "make-a-boy-sneeze."

It in Sparta a young man p[illegible] state upon advantageous terms, or made what is termed a "good bargain," he was rendered accountable to the State, and fined for being unjust, and buying a thing under its value. Our practice is the reverse—the young man who can make the best bargain is the smartest.

ADVANTAGES OF CRINOLINE.—A young Miss in Manchester, New Hampshire, while skating the other day, broke through the ice into twelve feet water. Her hooped skirt made a wide ring on the ice, and buoyed her up until she was rescued.

At Dover, Me., last week, some persons charged with placing obstructions on the track of the Boston and Maine railroad, were convicted and sentenced to State prison for life. Served them right, though they ought to have been hung.

Creditors never annoy a man as long as he is getting up in the world. A man of wealth only pays his butcher once a year. Let bad luck overtake him, and his meat bill will come in every morning as regular as breakfast and hungry children.

The skin of a boiled egg is the most efficacious remedy that can be applied to a boil. Peel it carefully, wet and apply it. It will draw off the matter, and relieve the soreness, in a few hours.

A witness in a Boosier court being asked, how he knew that two certain parties were man and wife, replied: "Why dog on it, I've heard 'em scolding each other mor'n fifty-times." The evidence was held as conclusive.

A MAN of virtue is an honor to his country, a glory to humanity, a satisfaction to himself, and a benefactor to the whole world. He is rich without ostentation, courteous without deceit, and brave without vice.

A little girl brought up to believe that Heaven was, "an eternal Sabbath" in the Puritanical sense, being promised by her mother the joys of that starched and rigid Paradise, asked if she might go to hell on Sunday afternoons to play.

A charity sermon was once commenced by the Dean of St. Paul's as follows:

"Benevolence is a sentiment common to human natures: A never sees B in distress without wishing C to relieve him."

☞ Private advices by the "Arago" to the 21st Dec., state that Cotton declined in the Liverpool market 1-8d. to 1-4; and that Fair and Middling qualities declined the most. The sales on Saturday, amounted to 2000 bales.

Charles Mackay writes to his paper the *London News*, that the crinoline of the fashionable ladies of Boston and New York, is twice the circumference of the mode worn in Paris.

"Gaze not upon a maiden, lest her beauty be a stumbling-block to thee," is a text worthy of consideration now-a-days, when hoops so obstruct our side-walks.

At night, we cannot tell whether the river is shallow or deep; so neither can we judge of a silent or secret man. To know him we must have light, or else be able to sound him.

Friendship is a silent gentleman that makes no parade; the true heart dances no hornpipe on the tongue.

Why was Pharoah's daughter like a broker? Because she got a little *prophet* from the *rushes* on the bank.

☞ The Helena (Ark.) Shield states that Mr. F. M. Bledsoe, living in Walnut Bend, raised this season, 900 bushels of Irish potatoes on two acres of land.