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Gen. T. Tilghman


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## THE MUSE.

"The world is full of poetry—the air
Is breathing with its spirit, and the waves
Dance to the music of its melodies, and
In its brightness sparkle—earth is veiled
And mantled in its beauty."

### THE WINTER OF THE HEART.

BY ANSON C. CHESTER.

I loved thee in the spring time,
The fresh and bonny spring,
When birds were whistling in the wood
Or flitting on the wing.
My wild affections sprang to life,
Like fountains in those hours;
My heart expanded with the birds
And opened with the flowers.

The spring hath kindred feelings
With those just knowing love,
We see it in the tendrill's clasp,
And learn it from the dove—
And when all bright and beauteous things
Their precepts taught to me,
I gave away a woman's heart,
A woman's trust to thee.

The chilling winds are stealing
A melancholy march,
And snowy coronets bedeck
The linden and the larch,
With Spring's gay songsters and the flowers
I saw my hopes depart,
And the Winter time of Nature
As the Winter of my Heart.

## Select Miscellany.

THE BIBLE.—How comes it that this little volume, composed by humble men, in an age when art and science were but in their childhood, has exerted more influence on the human mind and on the social system than all the other books put together? Whence comes it that this book has achieved such marvellous changes in the opinion of mankind—has banished idol worship—has abolished infanticide—has put down polygamy and divorce—exalted the condition of woman—raised the standard of public morality—created for families that blessed thing, a Christian home—and caused its other triumphs by causing benevolent institutions, open and expansive, to spring up as with the wand of enchantment? What sort of a book is this, that even the winds and waves of human passions obey it? What other engine of social improvement has operated so long, and yet lost none of its virtue? Since it appeared, many boasted plans of amelioration have been tried and failed, many codes of jurisprudence have arisen and run their course, and expired. Empire after empire has been launched upon the tide of time and gone down, leaving no tract upon the waters. But this book is still going about doing good, leaving society with its holy principles—cheering the sorrowful with its consolation—strengthening the tempted—encouraging the penitent—calming the troubled spirit—and smoothing the pillow of death. Can such a book be the offspring of human genius? Does not the vastness of its effects demonstrate the excellency of the power to be of God?

### Crowning the Wisest.

Not many years ago, it happened that a young man from New York visited London. His father being connected with several of the magnates of the British aristocracy, the young American was introduced into the fashionable circle of the metropolis, where, in consequence of his very fine personal appearance, or that his farther was reported to be very rich, or that he was a new figure on the stage, he attracted much attention and became quite a favorite of the ladies. This was not at all relished by the British beaux, but as no very fair pretext offered for a rebuff they were compelled to treat him civilly. Thus matters stood when the honorable Mr. P. and lady made a party to accompany them to their country seat in Cambridgeshire, and the American was among the invited guests. Numerous were the devices to which these devotees of pleasure resorted in order to kill that old fellow who will measure his hours, when he ought to know they are not wanted, and the ingenuity of every one was taxed to remember or invent something novel.

The Yankees are proverbially ready of invention, and the American did honor to his character as a man accustomed to freedom of thought. He was frank and gay, and entered into the sports and amusements, with that unaffected enjoyment which communicated a part of his fresh feelings to the most worn out fashionists in the party. His good nature would have been sneered at by some of the proud cavaliers, had he not been such a capital shot, and he might have been quizzed had not the ladies, won by his respectful and pleasant civilities and his constant attention in the drawing room and saloon, always showed themselves his friends. But a combination was at last formed among a trio of dandies, stanch patrons of the Quarterly, to annihilate the American. They proposed to vary the eternal evening waltzing and piping, by the acting of charades and playing various games, and having interested one of these indefatigable ladies, who always carry their point in the scheme, it was voted to be the thing.

After some few charades had been disposed of, one of the gentlemen begged leave to propose the game called 'Crowning the Wisest.' It is played by selecting a judge of the game and three persons either ladies or gentlemen, who are to contest for the crown by answering, successively the various questions which the rest of the party are at liberty to ask.—The one who is declared to have been the readiest and happiest in his answers receives the crown.

Our American, much against his inclination, was chosen among three candidates. He was aware that his position, the society with which he was mingling, required of him the ability to sustain himself. He was to be sure treated with distinguished attention by his host and hostess, and generally by the party, but this is a favor to the individual, and not one of the company understood the character of republicans, or appreciated the republic. The three worthies had arranged that their turn for him should fall in succession and be the last. The first one, a perfect exquisite and with an air of most ineffable condescension put this question:

"If I understand rightly the government of your country, you acknowledge no distinctions of rank, consequently, you can have no court standard for the manners of a gentleman, will you favor me with the information where your best school of politeness is to be found?"

"For your benefit," replied the American, smiling calmly, "I would recommend the falls of Niagara, a contemplation of that stupendous wonder teaches humility to the proudest and human nothingness to the vainest. It rebukes the trifler, and arouses the most stupid; in short it turns men from their idols; and when we acknowledge that God only is Lord, we feel that men are our equals. A true christian is always polite."

There was a murmur among the audience, but whether of applause or censure the American could not determine, as he did not choose to betray any anxiety for the result by a scrutiny of the faces which he knew were bent on him.

The second now proposed his question. He affected to be a great politician, was mustachoed and whiskered like a diplomatist, which station he had been coveting. His voice was bland, but his emphasis was very significant.

"Should I visit the United States, what subject with which I am conversant would most interest your people and give me an opportunity of enjoying their conversation?

"You must maintain, as you do at present, that a monarchy is the wisest, the purest, the best government which the skill of man ever devised, and that democracy is utterly barbarous. My countrymen are proverbially fond of argument, and will meet you on both these questions, and if you choose, argue with you to the end of your life."

The murmur was renewed, but still without any decided expression of the feeling with which his answer had been received.

The third then rose from his seat, and with an assured voice, which seemed to announce a certain triumph, said—

"I require your decision on a delicate question, but the rules of the pastime warrant it, and also a candid answer. You have seen the American and the English ladies—which are the fairest?"

The young republican glanced around the circle. It was bright with flashing eyes, and the sweet smiles which wreathed many a lovely lip, might have won a less determined patriot from his allegiance. He did not hesitate, though he bowed low to the ladies as he answered—

"The standard of female beauty is, I believe, allowed to be the power of exciting admiration and love in our sex, and consequently those ladies who are mostly admired and beloved, and respected by the gentlemen, must be the fairest. Now I assert confidently that there is not a nation on earth where woman is so truly beloved, so tenderly cherished, so respectfully treated, as in the republic of the United States; therefore the American ladies are the fairest." But—and he again bowed low, "if the ladies before whom I have now the honor of expressing my opinions were in my country, we should think them Americans."

The applause was enthusiastic. After the mirth had subsided so as to allow the Judge to be heard, he directed the crown to the Yankee.

### The Runaway Match.

BY G. P. BURNHAM.

A great many years since, when bright-eyed and fair-haired lasses were not so plenty in New England as they are now, there dwelt in the town of P——, a pretty village, distant, then, some five and twenty miles from "Markettown," a peculiar comely and graceful damsel, who had a peculiar ugly and cross-grained, but wealthy old father.

Minnie was Danforth's only child; and report said truly that she would be his sole legatee. The old man was a steady farmer, and was estimated to be worth fully ten thousand dollars; at that period a very handsome fortune to be sure.

The sparkling eyes and winning manners of Minnie Danforth had stirred up the finer feelings of the whole male portion of the village, and her suitors were numerous; but her father was particular, and none succeeded in making headway with him or her. In the mean time Minnie had a true and loyal lover *in secret!* Who would have supposed for one moment that *such* a fellow would dare to look upon beauty and comparative refinement? His name was Walker; or, as he was generally called, 'Joe'—Joe Walker; and he was simply a farmer, employed by old Danforth, who had entrusted Joe with the management of his place for two or three years.

But a very excellent farmer, and a right good manager, was this plain, unassuming, but good-looking Joe Walker. He was young, too, only twenty-three; and he actually fell in love with the beautiful, pleasant, joyous, Minnie Danforth, his old employer's only daughter. But the strangest part of the occurrence was that Minnie returned his love earnestly, truly and frankly, and promised to wed him at a favorable moment.

Things went on merrily for a time; but old Danforth discovered certain glances and attentions between them, which excited his envy and suspicions. Very soon afterwards, Joe learned the old man's mind, indirectly, in regard to his future disposal of Minnie's hand, and he quickly saw that his case was a hopeless one, unless he resorted to stratagem; and so he set his wits to work at once.

By agreement, an apparently settled coldness and distance was observed by the lovers toward each other for five or six months, and the father saw (as he had believed,) with satisfaction, that his previous suspicions and fears had been all premature. Then, by agreement, also between them, Joe, absented himself from the house at evening; and, night after night, for full three months longer, did Joe disappear as soon as his work was finished, to return only at late bed time. This was unusual, and old Danforth was determined to know the cause of it.

Joe frankly confessed that he was in love with a man's daughter, who resided less than three miles distant; but, after a faithful attachment between them for several months, the old man had utterly refused to entertain his application for the young girl's hand.

This was capital. Just what old Danforth most desired. This satisfied him that he had made a mistake in regard to his own child; and he would help Joe to get married and thus stop all further suspicions or trouble at home. So he said—

'Well, Joe; is the girl a buxom lass?'

'Yes—yes,' said Joe. 'That is others say so. I'm not much of a judge, myself.'

'And you like her?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Then marry her?'

'But I cant—the father objects—'

'Pooh,' said Danforth, 'let him do so—what need you care? Run away with her.'

'Elope?'

'Yes! Off with her at once! If the gal will join, all right. Marry her, bring her here; you shall have the cottage at the foot of the lane; your wages shall be raised; and the old man may like it or not, as he will.'

'But—'

'But me no buts, Joe. Do as I bid you, go about it at once; and—'

'You will stand by me?'

'Yes, to the last. I know you, Joe.—You're a good fellow, a good workman, and will make anybody a good son or husband.'

'The old fellow will be so mad, though.'

'Who cares? Go on quickly, but quietly.'

'To-morrow night then,' said Joe.

'Yes,' said Danforth.

'I'll hire Clover's horse—'

'No you shan't.'

'No?'

'No. Take my horse—the best one, young Morgan; he'll take you off in fine style, in the new phæton.'

'Exactly.'

'As soon as you are spliced, come right back here, and a jolly time we'll have of it in the old house.'

'Her father will kill me.'

'Bah! He's an old fool, whoever he is; he don't know your good qualities as well as I do. Don't be afraid; faint heart never won fair lady.'

'The old man will be astounded.'

'Never mind, go on. We'll turn the laugh on him. I'll take care of you and your wife, at any rate.'

'I'll do it,' said Joe.

'You shall,' said Danforth, and they parted in the best of spirits.

An hour after dark, on the following evening, Joe made his appearance, decked in a nice new black suit, and really looking very comely. The old man bustled out to the barn with him, helping to harness young 'Morgan' to his new phæton; and, leading the spunky animal himself into the yard, away went the happy Joe Walker in search of his bride.

A few rods distant from the house, he found her as per previous arrangement, and, repairing to the next village, the parson very quickly made them one in holy wedlock. Joe took his bride, and soon dashed to the town of P——, and halted at old Danforth's house, who was already looking for him, and he received him with open arms.

'Is it done?' cried the old man.

'Yes—yes!' answered Joe.

'Bring her in, bring her in;' continued the old fellow, in high glee; 'never mind compliments; no matter about the dark entry; here, here, Joe, to the right, in the best parlor; we'll have a time now, sure!' and the anxious father rushed away for lights, returning almost immediately.

'Here is the certificate, sir,' said Joe.

'Yes—yes—'

'And this is my wife,' he added, as he passed up his beautiful bride—the bewitching and lovely *Minnie Danforth!*

'*What!*' roared the old file; 'what did you say, Joe—you villian, you scamp, you owdacious cheat, you—'

'It is truth, sir; we are lawfully married. You advised me to this course, you assisted me, you planned the whole affair; you lent me your horse; you thought me, last evening, worthy of any man's child, you encouraged me, you promised to stand by me, you offered me the cottage at the foot of the lane, you—'

'I didn't, I deny it. You cant prove it, you are a—a—'

'Calmly now, sir,' continued Joe. And the entreaties of the happy couple were at once united to quell the old man's ire, and to persuade him to acknowledge the union.

The father relented at last. It was a job of his own manufacture, and he saw how useless it would be, finally, to attempt to destroy it.

He gave in reluctantly, and the fair Minnie Danforth was overjoyed to be acknowledged as Mrs. Walker.

The marriage proved a joyful one; and the original assertion of old Danforth proved truthful in every respect. The cunning lover was a good son and faithful husband, and lived many years to enjoy the happiness which followed upon his runaway match; while the old man never cared to hear much about the details of the elopement, for he saw how completely he had overshot the mark!

### DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

Two or three girls, and two or three boys,
Dirty and ragged and making a noise;
Some calling for this, and others for that,
One pinching the dog—another the cat;
And Bill, the sly rogue, with a sorrowful phiz,
Bawling out that "Sam's bread has more butter than his!"
And then the sly urchins, all covered with grease,
Sitting down on the hearth to examine each piece!
And if one is the widest, or thickest, or longest,
Let him that's the weakest, beware of the strongest,
A battle ensues, and a terrible clatter—
The mother cries out what the deuce is the matter;
Each tells his own story, and tries to defend it—
"It won't do, you young rogues, a boxed ear must end it!"

[COMMUNICATED.]

*Messrs. Editors*:—Many persons who wish our taxes reduced, fear to sign a petition to that effect, because they do not wish the Stamp Tax taken off. They like this tax simply because they think it affects particularly the city of Baltimore. A few words to those who hold this dogma.

If it were true that this tax bears harder on Baltimore than on the counties, would it not for that very reason be unequal and contrary to the spirit of our constitution? But I opine that it is not strictly true that Baltimore pays so very large a portion of this tax, as is generally supposed. If the actual amount of business done in Baltimore, and the counties could be properly compared—after making a due allowance for one fact that is often, if not always overlooked, that many of the stamps used by citizens of the counties, are purchased direct from the office in Baltimore by them, or sent them by their agents or friends in Baltimore in the same way that post office stamps are oftentimes purchased, it would be found that the counties pay their proportion. If your readers and yourselves will bear with me I will repeat some of the almost stereotyped objections to this most objectionable of all taxes, in the hopes it may have good effect at this particular time.

In the first place it is based on the absence of property and not on property. Because a man needs money he must pay this tax, not because he has it. The borrower almost always pays for the stamp. If all persons did not belong to one or the other of these classes, and now from experience, I would refer them to all large money loaners and Banks, for the proof of what I say.—Thus are the few very vitals of business sapped. The burden which should have been borne by capital, clogs the wheels of enterprise. In the next place it is the most inconvenient and annoying tax. A person wishes to get a note discounted; it is only on a certain piece of paper he can write the note, this has to be carried in his hat or in some other way to each of his friends for their signatures. Any mistake or blotting ruins the whole, and the party is subjected to a new expense, and what is more, the trouble of getting new signatures. Two friends at a distance from town, cannot settle a long running and complicated account because they have not a piece of privileged paper with them to draw a note on. Or, if they have it, do not know what amount may be drawn on (I was going to say on a giving piece of paper,) well, on a purchased piece of paper. This last difficulty might have been avoided if the limits of the sum which might be drawn on a certain stamp, had to be stamped on the paper as well as the price. Who has not been annoyed by this difficulty, for who at all times keeps a seal about him or bears it in his memory.

In the next place, it bears too strong a family resemblance to a certain stamped paper of the British crown about 1770, to which our beloved ancestors of blessed memory took so great umbrage that they would fight and not drink any tea. But some of our farmers think the city merchants pay this tax. Deceive not yourselves with this vain thought. Do not all merchants buy and sell at a certain rate per cent. Of what moment is it to them what the costs of stamps are—it only enters into the bill of goods sold, and in some instances actually benefitted, for they get their per cent in the additional cost of stamps. But some say this would clog sales—not so; if our retail merchant buys from any wholesale merchant in the State, he has the same thing to contend with, and he in turn puts it on us, the poor consumer. We must bear it, for where can we turn to purchase within the whole State, that we do not meet with the same additional price, seen or unseen.

I leave it to any sensible, practicable man to say, if when a merchant commences business, if he does not estimate all of his probable expenses, such as house rent, clerk hire, license, stamps, etc., and then place such a per cent as will give him reasonable profits. There are extraordinary expenses he cannot include, for if he did, others would under sell him, but the stamp tax is an expense common to all, therefore included in the ordinary expenses, and if the burden is not shouldered by the wholesale merchant, it is by the retail, in either case the goods when brought to us are saddled with the stamp tax, and in some instances it is put on several times. When I buy a horse saddled and bridled, it matters not which one of the former owners puts the saddle on, I must not only pay for the horse, but pay for the saddle and a handsome profit to him who advances his money to buy the saddle. I am certain to pay enough to cover everything. So all the stamps and ten or fifteen per cent on them, are paid by the consumer. And yet we would continue on ourselves this unseen burden, thinking we are revenged on Baltimore. Short sighted policy, a reflecting mind should learn a lesson from the fable of the belly and the limbs. But there are many objections to this stamp tax, that time or ability will not allow me to discuss. I will only touch on one more.

When a retail merchant buys on time, he pays the stamp, or the wholesale merchant does. If the latter, *ceteris paribus*—he sells in competition with the Philadelphia merchant, to say nothing of the burden of direct taxes on him, at least with a balance against him, to the amount of the stamps. But admit the retail merchant pays for the stamps. A western merchant comes to Baltimore to purchase on time $10,000 worth of goods, to give small notes. The odious stamp tax raises its horrible aspect before him, and demands $10. The merchant says: for less money I can go to Philadelphia or N. York—when there, even if he does not find a cheaper market, which in all probability he does, he finds one equally as cheap, his time is out, and he thinks, I might as well buy here, as to return to Baltimore. Thereby Baltimore looses the sale of $10,000, the wholesale merchant his 20 per cent profits, $2,000, and all this that $10 may go into a treasury already too full. And who can tell how often this occurs? A pebble from a dam may cause an opening for the rushing waters to break down every thing before them; and so the slightest adverse breeze may drive the ship of trade to other harbors. Who shall estimate the good the $2,000 of profits might cause to the citizens of Maryland. A little profit thrown into our midst, is like a stone thrown into a calm lake;—it swells a wave, which widens and spreads, until it has passed over the whole surface and reached the utmost shores.

Every demand from the Treasury sapa the vitals of trade—it becomes a secret worm gnawing at the core. An individual may be in debt, and by self denial compete with others; but who shall teach a whole community to practice self denial. Every cent of tax we have on us is a burden on the shoulders of our business men, when they enter the race of competition with other States. Let us therefore lighten every burden, and not levy one cent, which can by any possibility be wasted. Tax payers of Maryland it is your right to demand this:—Legislators, it is your duty to grant it.

Yours, S.

### Primary School Dist. Meeting.

EASTON, Feb. 24th, 1852.

In pursuance of public notice, an adjourned meeting of the inhabitants of Primary School District No. 2. Election District No. 1. convened at Washington Hall. The committee appointed at the previous meeting submitted the following

REPORT.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of School dist. No 2. in Election No. 1. on Thursday 17th ult., assembled by notice published in the newspapers in the town of Easton, for the purpose of taking measures to erect a school house or houses for the use of the primary schools, the undersigned were appointed a committee to report to an adjourned meeting the proper course to be adopted in levying a tax upon the inhabitants of the district to construct said house or houses; also whether it be expedient to build one house or two, and the probable cost of building and furnishing the same. In compliance therewith the undersigned beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

By the Act of Assembly 1825, chapter 162, sec. 10, it is made the duty of the clerk of the school district to give ten days notice of every district meeting of the inhabitants of said school district by advertisements put up at the most public places in said district—and

By sec 15 of same act it is provided that whenever a school district meeting shall have voted a district tax it shall be the duty of the trustees of that district as soon as may be to make a rate bill or tax list which shall raise the sum voted for in due proportion on all the taxable property in such district agreeably to the assessment of the county tax, and cause the same to be collected. By sec. 13, it is made the further duty of the trustees, whenever a tax has been voted by a district meeting sufficient for that purpose to purchase a suitable site for their school house, and to build, repair and furnish such school house.

From this act of Assembly it appears therefore that the course to be pursued is to cause the clerk of the school district to give ten days notice of a meeting to take the subject into consideration and vote the sum for which the district must be taxed; after which it becomes the duty of the trustees of the district to apportion and collect the tax, to purchase the site and erect the building.

Again sec. 2. of the act of 1833. chapter 251, which is a supplement of the general act of 1825, and refers especially and entirely to Talbot county, provides that in case the taxable inhabitants of any school district shall neglect or refuse to assemble together when notified to do so, as previously recited, the commissioners for the county are empowered and required to levy the tax, and by the act of 1835, chap. 278, sec. 1. the money thus levied and collected is to be paid over by the commissioners to the trustees or their order for the purposes before specified.

The undersigned therefore recommend that the clerk of this school district be requested to give immediate notice to the inhabitants of this district to assemble in district meeting for the purpose of voting a tax sufficient for the proposed building.

The undersigned would report as to the second object of their appointment whether there should be two houses built or one—they are of the opinion that there should be two, and for the following reasons:—The primary schools in this are two, separate and distinct from each other; the one for boys, the other girls, and to unite the two schools in one building, however separated into compartments or stories would expose the tender female to a variety of dangers and insults and afford temptation to boys to acts of vulgarity and immorality that would otherwise be prevented in both cases—besides two schools in one building would be likely to disturb each other, unless under the management of a principal and assistant, where there could be unity in their action. Moreover there is an almost universal objection on the part of parents to send their daughters to a school where both sexes are thrown so much together whilst so young; and so far as the undersigned have been able to obtain the views of the inhabitants of the district, there seems to be great unanimity in the wish that there should be two houses at some considerable distance from each other.

In obeying the the third requirement the undersigned would report that they have consulted several carpenters as to the probable cost of building two houses, and the estimates reach some seven or eight hundred dollars for each house independent of the site and furniture. We are however of the opinion that those estimates are extravagant and that two good neat and substantial houses, say twenty-five by thirty-five, could be built after the following estimate.

| | |
|---|---|
| Land for sites or locations | $200 00 |
| Building houses—each $500 | 1000.00 |
| Furnishing with desks, benches and privies, &c. | 300.00 |
| Amounting to the sum of | $1500.00 |

By an examination of the assessment rolls of this district the undersigned discover that the assessable property amounts to $600.000 and a tax of one fourth of one per cent on this sum would be sufficient to raise the $1500, the estimate of your committee.

They would further report that there are several vacant lots in the town which can be obtained on reasonable terms, and are suited for the purposes of the schools—and we respectfully recommend that a committee be appointed to obtain information of all that are most desirable and at what prices they could be obtained—as well as to consider whether it be not advisable to purchase old buildings and refit as a matter of economy, and obtain written estimates of carpenters for the building or refitting and report all their information on the subject to the meeting to be called as we have before recommended by the clerk of the district.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. K. ROBSON,
WM. H. SHEPARD,
I. C. W. POWELL, } Committee.

On motion the report was received and considered, and thereupon the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved by the inhabitants of school District No. 2. E. District No. 1. in public meeting assembled, that the Trustees of said school district be requested to order the District clerk to give notice of a meeting of the taxable inhabitants of said district to consider the expendiency of taking measures to carry into effect in this district the provisions of the Act of Assembly relating to Primary schools.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Thos. K. Robson, Walter H. Thompson and Wm. H. Shepard was appointed to collect information and report to the meeting to be called by the District clerk, respecting the suggestion contained in the last paragraph of the above report.

On motion the meeting adjourned,

THOS. C. NICOLS, President.
THOS. K. ROBSON, Sec'y.

*Consumption of Spirits in England.*—The following statement is published in English papers on the authority of Parliamentary documents, showing an increase of consumption of spirituous liquors within the last ten years:

In 1841 the total population of Great Britain and Ireland—to wit, 26,852,578 persons—consumed 24,172,697 gallons of spirits, or 90 100 of a gallon each; in 1850, the 28,654,107 gallons of spirits, 104 gallons each, being 14-100, or rather less than the seventh part of a gallon of spirituous liquors more consumed on the average by every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom in 1850 than in 1841.

*Capital Crime in Michigan.*—The law passed several years ago, in Michigan, abolishing the penalty, and substituting imprisonment for life, seems to have been attended with the happiest effect. The population of Michigan is about 500,000. In 1851, there were two convictions for murder in the first degree, one in the second and three for manslaughter; in 1852, there were two convictions for murder and six for manslaughter. We doubt if any State, with its hanging laws can show a cleaner bill.

*An Important Discovery.*—A Cuba correspondent of the Raleigh Standard, says, that Dr. Finley, an English practitioner of long experience in Cuba, and a graduate of Paris, has discovered in the course of his practice in cases of small pox that vaccine virus, after having once passed through a negro's system becomes useless as a prophylactic to the white race.

A hoosier, having taken a looking-glass home in his trunk one of his hopeful offsprings was curious to see the contents of the mysterious box. The mirror was on top, when the youngster opened it, and gave one brief look, dropped the lid, and with terror depicted on every feature, cried out, "Oh mother, mother! father has brought home a cub! I seed him—a young bear!"

*How to Cure Fainting.*—There are various remedies. A glass of cold water is effective. Burnt feathers have their charms. Pinching is not without its effect. Cutting the stays has been known to succeed especially when the stays have been a new pair—but there is nothing like a glass of vinegar; in every case of a velvet or a silk dress the effect is instantaneous.