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H. S. VAN EATON, Editor.

"THE UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION"

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WOODVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1853.

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An Ordinance.

TO PREVENT VIOLATIONS OF THE SABBATH DAY.
SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Corporate Authorities of the Town of Woodville in general meeting convened, That from and after the passage and promulgation of this ordinance, it shall not be lawful for the owner, clerk, agent, or keeper of any coffee house, drinking-house, shop, billiard table, or any, of any kind, to keep, or permit to be kept open the doors of the same for business purposes, or to sell any commodity or article, whatever, or to suffer any game to be played in, on, or about the premises, thereof, on the Sabbath day. And if any such person shall so offend, it shall be the duty of the mayor to issue a warrant for him or them, and if, on trial, he or they be proved guilty, the mayor shall impose a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, and commit such offender to custody until the fine and cost of prosecution be paid.

Sec. 2. Persons to be committed.—That if any persons shall become intoxicated, and in any manner disturb the public peace of said town, on the Sabbath, it shall be the duty of the constable to arrest such offender, with or without warrant, and commit him or them to jail until Monday morning, when said constable shall bring such offender before the mayor, and if, on trial, he or they be proved guilty, said mayor shall impose a fine not exceeding ten dollars, and commit such offender to custody, until the fine and cost of prosecution shall be paid.

Sec. 3. Penalty for disturbing congregations.—That if any person shall disturb any congregation, while at church, or at service in any private residence, in said town on the Sabbath, or any other day, such person so offending, shall be forthwith arrested by the constable of said town, or by the sheriff of Wilkinson county, or any of his deputies, hearing or seeing the same, and be committed to custody, until such time as the mayor may appoint for the trial of such offender. And if such person shall be proved guilty, on trial, the mayor shall impose upon him, or them, a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, and remain such offender to custody, until payment of the fine and cost of prosecution.

Sec. 4. Public Disturbance.—That if any person shall give, or permit to be given, in, on, or about his, her or their premises, on the Sabbath, any ball, dance, or convivial meeting, of any kind, whatsoever, whereby any noise or disturbance shall be made, in said town, such person shall be arrested by the town constable, and proceeded with as directed in section second, of this ordinance.

Sec. 5. That the provision of the first section of this ordinance, so far as it relates to the sale of articles on the Sabbath, be not so construed as to prevent the sale of medicine or ice, in cases of sickness.

APPROVED February 7th, 1853.
J. H. LEATHERMAN, Mayor.

H. J. BUTTERWORTH, Clerk.

An Ordinance,*

TO SUPPRESS GAMING, IN THE TOWN OF WOODVILLE.

SECTION 1. Be it Ordained by the Corporate Authorities of the Town of Woodville, in general meeting convened, That from and after the passage and promulgation of this ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person to have, or permit, any game at cards to be played for money, or its equivalent, in, on, or about his, her, or their premises, within the corporate limits of Woodville.

Sec. 2. Duty of Mayor to summon Sheriff and Constable to seize effects and burn tables.—That if any person, or persons, shall keep, exhibit, or in any manner use, any table, or tables, for the purpose of gaming for money, or its equivalent, in said town, it shall be the duty of the mayor, on receiving information, thereof, verbally, or otherwise, forthwith to summon the town constable and the sheriff of Wilkinson county, or any of his deputies, and proceed with them, or any of them, without delay, to such place, or places, where such gaming table, or tables, may be, and seize the same, together with their implements, cards, money, or other things thereto belonging, and to expose the same to be publicly burnt, on the public square, in said town, (except the money, which shall be forfeited, and enure to the benefit of the corporation.) And the mayor, in his capacity of justice of the peace of Wilkinson county, may proceed against all such persons, who may thus be found exhibiting or using such gaming table, or who may be in any way engaged or interested therein, as justices of the peace are required by the laws of this state to proceed in similar cases.

APPROVED February 7th, 1853.
J. H. LEATHERMAN, Mayor.

H. J. BUTTERWORTH, Clerk.

* See Article 5, page 5, of the Charter.

An Ordinance,

IN RELATION TO SIDE WALKS AND PAVEMENTS.

Sec. 1. Be it Ordained by the Corporate Authorities of the Town of Woodville, in general meeting convened, That from and after the passage and promulgation of this ordinance, it shall be unlawful for the owner, agent, or tenant of real estate, within the corporate limits of Woodville, to suffer the side walks or pavements fronting their property, to remain unpaved, or unrepaired, for a longer space of time than twenty days after notice shall have been served upon him, her, or them, that such side walks or pavements are in an unsound and dangerous condition.

Sec. 2. Notice to be given.—That it shall be the duty of the mayor to cause notice of such disordered pavement or side walk to be served upon the owner, agent, or tenant thereof, requiring him, or them to have the same duly graded, paved, or repaired, as may be directed by the street committee.

Sec. 3. Penalty for failure to comply.—That when such notice shall have been given to the owner, agent, or tenant of such real estate, and he, she, or they, shall fail to comply therewith, within twenty days from the date of such notice, it shall be the duty of the constable to cause such work to be done, and if such owner, agent, or tenant, shall refuse to defray the expenses of the same, the mayor may issue execution, against such owner, agent, or tenant, and cause the town constable to advertise such real estate for sale, (by posting notices of such sale in at least three public places, in said town,) at least thirty days. And said constable shall proceed to sell such real estate, and shall execute a fee simple deed thereof, to the purchaser: Provided, nevertheless, that such owner, agent, or tenant, may redeem such estate by paying fifty per cent. on the amount expended for such repairs, and costs, if redeemed within twelve months, or one hundred per cent. if redeemed within two years. And said constable shall file such deed with the clerk of said corporation, to be cancelled, or delivered, at the expiration of two years, to the purchaser of such real estate.

Sec. 4. Proceedings when owner absent.—That when the owner, or owners, of such real estate shall reside out of said corporation, it shall be the duty of the mayor to address such notice to him or them through the post office; and should he, she, or they, fail to comply therewith, the proceeding shall be the same as provided for in the preceding section.

Sec. 5. Penalty for riding on pavement.—That if any person shall ride or drive any animal upon the pavements or side-walks of said town, he, or they, shall forfeit and pay, on conviction, not exceeding ten dollars, besides cost of prosecution, and be committed until payment thereof.

Sec. 6. Mutilating fences.—That if any person shall cut, split, or mutilate with knife, axe, or other instrument, any fence, balustrade, shade

tree, awning, or public property of any kind, he, or they, shall forfeit and pay, on conviction, not exceeding ten dollars, and be committed until such fine and cost be paid.

APPROVED February 7th, 1853.
J. H. LEATHERMAN, Mayor.

H. J. BUTTERWORTH, Clerk.

An Ordinance,

IN RELATION TO SUSPICIOUS PERSONS.

Sec. 1. Be it Ordained by the Corporate Authorities of the Town of Woodville, in general meeting convened, That from and after the passage and promulgation of this ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any strange, suspicious white person, to hold any private, suspicious conference, or secret conversations, with any slave, or slaves, within the corporate limits of Woodville.

Sec. 2. Such person to be arrested and fined.—That when any person, or persons, shall be found acting in violation of this ordinance, he or they shall be arrested and carried before the mayor, and if, on trial, he or they shall be proved guilty, the mayor shall impose upon such offender a fine not exceeding twenty dollars; and said mayor may, at his discretion, recognize such offender to appear at the term of the circuit court next ensuing; and should such offender fail to pay such fine and cost, or to furnish such bond, the mayor may commit him or them to custody.

APPROVED February 7th, 1853.
J. H. LEATHERMAN, Mayor.

H. J. BUTTERWORTH, Clerk.

An Ordinance,

TO PREVENT DOGS FROM RUNNING AT LARGE.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Corporate Authorities of the Town of Woodville, in general meeting convened, That from and after the passage and promulgation of this ordinance, it shall be unlawful for the owner or owners of any dog, or dogs, to permit the same to run at large within the corporate limits of the town of Woodville, without first obtaining a license from the mayor so to do, for which, every applicant shall pay the sum of seventy-five cents, for each and every dog—whose license shall run one year.

Sec. 2. Collar with owners' initials.—That all dogs so licensed shall have collars put upon their necks, upon which shall be marked, in legible characters, the owners' names or initials, and the word "LICENSED." And any person who shall thus mark any dog, without having obtained license, shall forfeit and pay, on conviction, a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, and cost of prosecution, and be committed, until the payment thereof.

Sec. 3. Penalty for killing licensed dog.—That if any person shall kill any dog licensed as above provided for, unless such person have good cause to apprehend danger from such dog, he or they shall forfeit and pay a fine of twenty dollars, besides costs, and be committed until payment thereof—one half of which said fine the mayor shall pay over to the owner of such dog.

Sec. 4. Penalty for removing collar.—That if any person shall remove the collar from the neck of any dog so licensed, such person shall forfeit and pay, on conviction, the sum of five dollars, with cost of prosecution, and be committed until payment thereof.

Sec. 5. When slave violates this ordinance.—That when any slave violates the provisions of this ordinance, he or she may be punished with thirty nine stripes, and the owner or agent thereof shall pay cost of prosecution.

APPROVED February 7th, 1853.
J. H. LEATHERMAN, Mayor.

H. J. BUTTERWORTH, Clerk.

An Ordinance,

REGULATING THE MAYOR'S FEES.

SECTION 1. Be it Ordained by the Corporate Authorities of the Town of Woodville in general meeting convened, That from and after the passage and promulgation of this ordinance, the mayor of the town of Woodville, shall be entitled to the following fees:

Docketing each case, : : : : :	\$ 25
Issuing warrant, : : : : :	50
Each affidavit, : : : : :	25
Each subpoena, : : : : :	37½
Proceedings, : : : : :	25
Trial of each case, : : : : :	1 00
Judgment in each case, : : : : :	50
Granting license, : : : : :	50
Approving bond, : : : : :	50
Issuing execution, : : : : :	50
Each mitimus, : : : : :	1 00

Sec. 2. That when any person shall confess to a violation of any ordinance of the corporation, he shall pay to the mayor a fine of seven dollars and fifty cents, and the mayor shall be entitled to receive two dollars and fifty cents, thereof, as his fee: Provided, that in the opinion of said mayor such offense may not merit a higher penalty, in which case, the offender shall be punished according to the provisions of the ordinance he may have violated.

APPROVED, February 7th, 1853.
J. H. LEATHERMAN, Mayor.

H. J. BUTTERWORTH, Clerk.

An Act,

AMENDATORY OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SECURE THE COLLECTION OF TAXES ON DELINQUENT LANDS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES," APPROVED MARCH 9TH, 1850, SO FAR AS RELATES TO THE TOWN OF WOODVILLE.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That when any lot or lots within the corporate limits of the town of Woodville have been heretofore, or may hereafter, become forfeited to the state for non-payment of taxes, by virtue of the provisions of the above named act, on which said lot or lots, at the time of said forfeiture there may be due and unpaid, any corporation tax, the mayor and aldermen of said town, at any time within twelve months after the title in such lot or lots, may become absolute in the hands of the state, on payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts, of all the taxes due to the state and county, may receive a certificate to the same, as provided by said act, and thereupon, the said mayor and aldermen, and their successors, shall become seized and possessed of all the right and title of the state in and to said lot or lots, and shall have full power to dispose of the same in any manner they think proper.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

APPROVED, February 25, 1852.

An Act,

TO PROVIDE FOR THE COMMON SCHOOL WITHIN THE CORPORATION OF WOODVILLE.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That all monies hereafter, arising from licenses granted to the retailers of vinous and spirituous liquors, or to keepers of billiard tables, within the corporate limits of the town of Woodville, be, and the same are hereby appropriated exclusively, for common school purposes, within said corporation of Woodville.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

APPROVED February 18, 1850.

A Steamboat Serenade.

BY FRANK FLORENCE.

Your story of the serenade to the Quaker, says a friend, reminds me of a slight mistake of my own. Jack B. and myself were coming from New Orleans after attending the course of medical lectures, and found on the boat a beautiful, dark-eyed belle from your county, with whom he was slightly acquainted. I was introduced of course, and violently smitten the evening together on the guards, half crazed with her beauty—the moonlight and the joy of returning home, nothing would satisfy me but that Jack should tune his guitar and assist me at a serenade. This was done successfully enough and without any other annoyance than a loud and coarse laugh from the steward when he found where we were serenading. I could have choked him but for fear of disturbing Miss ——. Well, the next morning, we were again on the guards, and she looked more lovely than ever. The conversation fell upon music of course, but all our, or rather my hinting could not bring out a compliment. Jack seemed finally to suspect something, and abruptly asked:

"Miss —— where is your stateroom?"

"On the other side of the boat," was her reply.

In consternation I could not help asking—pointing to the door we had endeavored to charm—

"Who in the world occupies that one?"

"I do sir," said the chambermaid, giggling as she just then came bustling past.

Jack B. and Miss —— were convulsed, and just then I happened to remember that I hadn't smoked!

TALKING OF HORSES.—We had a little neighborhood excitement yesterday on that very subject. Tom Perry had lost a grey mare, and had of course woke up the whole country about the matter. Nothing was heard of her or her "infant at the breast," however, until Tuesday night, when two of our most intelligent citizens were delighted to think that they had found her.

It seems that a grey animal, answering the description advertised, was driven out of the Oakwood plantation just as they were passing, and most ignominiously encumbered too with a sort of drag, which was to keep her from jumping fences. The negro at Oakwood complained of the animal as an intruder of a month's standing. So, merely inquiring as to what had become of the colt, they took possession of her formally in the name of Perry. Next morning a general review and inspection was held over the aforesaid animal greedily to the satisfaction of all parties and particularly in view of the expected reward. As Tom Perry himself unfortunately was absent, his overseer was sent for who unhesitatingly claimed her as the mare he had lost. The animal was given up to him, but just as he was about to lead her home, a shrewd neighbor rode up, who, learning how affairs stood, brought every thing to a stand-still by his suggesting—

"See here, boys, ain't your mare a horse?"

The overseer left incontinently, and the last I heard from the others was that they had taken up the study of Natural History with considerable enthusiasm.

THIS IS A BOY I CAN TRUST.—I once visited a large public school. At recess, a little fellow came up and spoke to the teacher; as he turned to go down the platform, the master said, "That is a boy I can trust. He never failed me." I followed him with my eye, and looked at him when he took his seat after recess. He had a fine open, manly face. I thought a good deal about the master's remark. What a character had that little boy earned! He had already got what would be worth more to him than a fortune. It would be a passport into the best store in the city, and what is better the confidence and respect of the whole community.

I wonder if the boys know how soon they are rated by other people. Every boy in the neighborhood is known, and opinions are formed of him: he has a character, either favorable or unfavorable. A boy of whom the master can say, "I can trust him; he never failed me," will never want employment.—The fidelity, promptness and industry which he shows at school are in demand everywhere, and prized every-where. He who is faithful in little will be faithful also in much. Be sure boys, that you earn a good reputation at school. Remember you are just where God has placed you, and your duties are not so much given you by your teacher or your parents, as by God himself. You must render an account to them, and you also will be called to render an account to him.

Be trusty—be true.

The London Sun, of the 4th instant, contains the following:

"Sir JOHN FRANKLIN.—A correspondent of The Cork Constitution states that during the gale of Monday last, a bottle was washed on shore here, containing a letter purporting to be written by Sir John Franklin. It is dated Cape Bathurst, 12th of January, 1850, and represents Sir John and his companions to be in considerable want of provisions, having nearly consumed a seal that they had caught. It also states that ten of the seamen had died during the previous year, and that a bottle containing a letter was sent adrift in 1850. The letter is written on a sheet of foolscap, writing rather indifferently, and signed J. Franklin."

An English contemporary pronounces the forty thousand office holders of this country "a standing army," and a Western editor replies that every administration is expected to give them all "marching orders."

Bishop Ives a Pervert to Rome.

To the Editors of the Mississippiian:

Dear Sirs—The following extract from a letter received two days since from a pious and intelligent Layman of the Diocese of North Carolina fully confirms the fears for some time entertained with regard to the late Bishop of that Diocese:

"To-day's mail (Jan. 28th) brings us intelligence from Italy that Bishop Ives has formerly abjured Protestantism. This has been expected for some time; and the result proves that the Bishop has either been playing the Jesuit and the —, or that he is a deranged man. I have charity enough to believe that his mind has been affected for some years. If it were not so, he would not, within the last ninety days, have drawn from his Diocese six months' salary in advance, to defray the expense of his trip to Europe."

When an individual sees fit, from any cause, to withdraw from one portion of the Church of Christ, and unite himself to another, it is too often the case that his late friends and associates turn upon him and rend him with-out mercy. With so unkind and unreasonable a practice I will have nothing to do. If my brother or neighbor prefer the extreme of Romanism on the one hand, or Ultra-Protestantism on the other, to the safe middle-ground of primitive Gospel Truth, instead of backbiting or maligning him, I will only pray that the erroneous creed which he has chosen may not prevent him from making his "calling and election sure" against the last day. After thus disclaiming all unkind feelings towards my late brother in the Episcopate, and praying that in the midst of the spiritual dangers which now surround him his soul may be in the keeping of the good Shepherd, I must respectfully beg a little further space at your hand, while I briefly allude to the cause of Bishop Ives' defection, and its probable effect upon his Diocese. And that your readers may know how far I am qualified to speak on this subject, I will simply mention that twenty-nine years of my ministry were spent in North Carolina, my native State; and that for the far greater part of that time I was frequently and intimately associated with him who forms the subject of this painful communication.

When, therefore, in accounting for the apostasy of Bishop Ives, I say that I have not, for the last five or six years, regarded him as a responsible man, I speak from personal observation and I use language, however serious, that will be well understood, and will create no surprise in the Diocese of North Carolina, nor in any other place where the Bishop has been familiarly known for some time past.—Nay, in saying this I but repeat the admission virtually made by himself, by his confidential physician, and by one of his most intimate friends, to the Convention of his Diocese in 1851. Before a Committee of twelve appointed by that Convention to investigate the alleged offences of the Diocesan, their Bishop appeared, and said that "However humiliating it might be considered in him to offer to the committee the statement he was about to make, yet a sense of duty to himself and the Church compelled him to do so." After mentioning a favorite idea which he had once entertained of uniting the Roman, the Greek, the Anglican and American Churches, he said that: "This tendency of his mind toward a union the Church has been greatly increased by a high state of nervous excitement, arising either from bodily disease or a constitutional infirmity; and that the change in his views (which had just then taken place) had been brought about in part by a return to a more healthy condition of mind and body, but mainly by his having perceived the tendency of these doctrines to the Church of Rome."

The Committee, in their report to the Convention, state that in addition to a letter from a scientific physician an intimate friend of the Bishop, they had before them "statements tending to show that the Bishop has, for several years past, been in a state of mental excitement which has impaired his memory, and rendered quite uncertain the determinations of his judgment." An oral statement was likewise made to the Committee by a distinguished layman of the Diocese whose house had been a second home to Bishop Ives, "Showing that the Bishop's mind had been for several years past, from an attack of fever, singularly affected, so as to impair his judgment and enfeeble his memory, while other powers of his mind had been rather exalted; a state of mind well calculated to mislead its subject, and at the same time to expose him to gross misconception on the part of others."

These quotations are from the printed Journal of the Convention of North Carolina for 1851, and may suffice to show, in the opinion of that body, the "irresponsible" condition of their Bishop. And to this conclusion my own mind is driven by that Charity that "hopeth all things." For could I be induced to look upon my erring Brother in any other light, I would be forced, upon many grounds of personal knowledge to think of him as I wish not to think of any one who names the name of Christ. It would be truly painful to me to be compelled to enter into particulars on this subject. I will only add that the unsettled condition of Bishop Ives' intellect, or rather of his moral judgment, has been a growing source of pain to his Diocese for several years, so much so as to incline many both of his Clergy and Laity to set him aside, or at least to appoint an "Assistant" to him in the Episcopate. And nothing but his earnest entreaties and repeated exhortations, joined to their own too-kind regard for his feelings, prevented them from doing so on more than one occasion.

As to the probable effect of the apostasy of Bishop Ives upon the Diocese which he has insulted and deserted, the following extracts

from letters received within a few days may suffice.

1. From a Presbyter of high standing in the Eastern part of the Diocese: (Dated Jan. 23d) "No body seems to be alarmed (at the rumored defection of Bishop Ives) or to think of wavering for a single moment. Nor do I believe, should the rumor prove true, that the Diocese or Convention will have the least trouble whatever. There is not, so far as I can learn, the first symptom of any such apprehensions of trouble as existed two or three years ago."

2. From a Clergyman in another part of the Diocese: (Jan. 18th) "A letter has been received from Bishop Ives. He still suffers from Neuralgia in the head and eyes. To my mind there is no doubt but that the hand of hereditary insanity is resting upon him. This one thing you may rely upon, that the apostasy of Bishop Ives, should he fall away, will not affect the religious sentiments of a single individual in the Diocese."

3. From an influential Layman in the largest parish in the Diocese: (Jan. 28th) "Some of the Parish papers are flattering themselves that Bishop Ives' apostasy will carry some of his clergy with him; but in this they are much mistaken. It will have no more effect in North Carolina than the intelligence that the Pope's ——. Already are our friends here and elsewhere looking around to see who may best fill the Bishopric from which he has fallen."

4. From a Clergyman residing in the same city with Bishop Ives, but not addressed to me: "I have good reasons to know the opinions and impressions of the Clergy of the Diocese. I speak with entire confidence, as far as one can be confident in such a case, that a true body of men to a true faith exist no where; that there is not the shadow of probability that a single one can be found who is likely to apostatize. Nay, I go further—I say, whatever the Bishop's influence may once have been, it is so entirely gone, at least for such a purpose that I do not know a single man, woman or child now living in the Diocese that is at all likely to follow his example."

To these extracts I will only add, on my own part, that in passing through North Carolina in November last, I was grieved at heart to see the general disaffection of the Diocese toward their Bishop, on account of his many inconsistencies of conduct. All confidence was gone, and on every side the wish was openly expressed that he would resign; and thus open the way for a return of that soundness in the faith and that mutual love and trust which had been bequeathed them by the honest and noble-hearted Ravenscroft.

In making this communication, Messrs. Editors, I trust that I do no violence to the law of charity either in the intention which prompts it, or in the language in which I express myself. I make no attack on Bishop Ives' character; nor do I ascribe to him any impure or unworthy motive. In thus renouncing his high and holy commission in the Church of Christ, I am not for me to sit in judgment on his motives, however much I may and do condemn many things in his conduct connected with his abandonment of the true Catholic Faith.

Thanking you sincerely, Messrs. Editors, for the space which you have allowed me, and praying for the spread of Divine truth and love everywhere, I subscribe myself, very truly and respectfully, yours,

W. M. GREEN,
Bishop of the Diocese of Mississippi.

An Unfortunate Case.—We received a letter yesterday from an old man whose case is deserving of sympathy. It is dated at Alton, and is written by Henry Scarie. He is the father of Arthur Ready Scarie, known in this section of the country as the "English Dwarf." He represents that, after his exhibition here in the early part of 1851, he went Chicago. While there he says he made a contract with one L. D. Jerome, to exhibit him in the different States of the Union, and since that time, April, 1851, nothing has been heard of him. The old man, now nearly blind, seeks from the philanthropic information of his son. This is one of the cases which appeal to the assistance of the press, and we hope it will be given.—St. Louis Dep.

Who is responsible for the following we cannot say. We take it from the Natchez Free Trader:

"The best conundrum of the age. Why was Samson the greatest actor that ever appeared on any stage? Because he brought down the house, when the audience was composed entirely of his enemies."

Miss Melissa Haynes, of Cincinnati, was sent to the lunatic department of the Commercial Hospital, a few days ago. The Times says the true cause of insanity is "spiritual rappings."

A Philadelphia judge and punster observed to another judge on the bench, "that one of the witnesses had a vegetable head."

"How so?" was the inquiry.

"He has curly hair, reddish cheeks, a turn up nose, and a sage look."

"Nobody likes to be called nobody, but everybody is pleased to think himself somebody. And everybody is somebody, but when anybody thinks himself to be somebody, he generally thinks everybody else to be nobody."

"Digby, will you have some of this butter?"

"Thank you ma'am, I can't take anything strong, I belong to the Temperance society."

The weather still continues.—Curset Bag.