

Facts and Incidents.

A Plot.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier, says: "The Free Soilers propose to send agents to California to impress on the people the propriety of engraving upon their State Constitution an inhibition of slavery, in order to create a question in Congress, and keep up the agitation in regard to it. Dr. Palfrey and John Van Buren are spoken of as the commissioners of mischief."

An extensive Marble quarry has been discovered in Catawba county, North-Carolina. It is situated on the Catawba River, near Shuford's Ferry; and the Marble is said to be remarkably fine.

General Guyon, an Irish soldier, is the last leader of the Hungarian forces who holds out in the open field. His force is not large, but he is sworn not to surrender until free egress is granted to the foreign auxiliaries of Hungary.

A FLOWER FOR THE HEART.—A wife, full of truth, innocence, and love, is the prettiest flower a man can wear next to his heart.

THE GENDERS.—A precious youngster being asked how many genders there were replied, "Three, sir, the masculine, the feminine, and the neutral." "Well done, my son; now define them." "The masculine is men, the feminine is women, and the neutral is old bachelors."

LANGUAGES.—There are three thousand six hundred and sixty-four known languages now used in the world. Of these, nine hundred and thirty-seven are Asiatic; five hundred and eighty-seven European; two hundred and eighty-six African; and one thousand six hundred and twenty four American dialects.

An Irishman who lives with a Grahams, tells a friend that if he wants to know what "illigant living" is, he must come to his house, where the breakfast consists of nothing, and the supper of what was left at breakfast.

A stump orator who wished to gammon some Germans just previous to an election, in order to obtain their votes, observed, that though he was not a German himself, yet he had a brother who was remarkably fond of German sausages.

SACRIFICE OF HUMAN LIFE.—The Paris Press, estimates the number of conscripts for the French army from 1761 to 1813, at 4,500,000 men; of this number Napoleon levied 2,476,000. In twenty-two years, the Presse states the total number of persons slain in war, or in butcheries, at 10,000,000.

A NOBLE SENTIMENT.—"The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them; inasmuch that I can nowhere find so great satisfaction as in those innocent and useful pursuits. In indulging those feelings, I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an uneducated mind is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it by the most uninterrupted career of conquest."—Washington's letters to Arthur Young.

WHOLESALE DESERTION.—Upwards of fourteen thousand British seamen are said to have deserted the Merchant service of that country the last year, eight thousand of whom left their vessels on the American coast.

FOUR CHILDREN POISONED.—A bundle containing cakes and candies, with other things, was found by a poor woman some days ago near Port Richmond, Staten Island. Her four children ate of the cakes and candies, and were immediately seized with symptoms of cholera. Two died and two recovered. The contents of the stomachs were analyzed, in one of which was found a sufficient quantity of arsenic to have killed twelve men.

THE TALK WITH BILLY BOW LEGS.—We learn from Tallahassee, Florida, says the Savannah Georgian, under date of 27th September, that information had been received that the contemplated interview with Billy Bow-Legs could not be had by Gen. Twiggs, as appointed for the 18th. Billy has postponed the talk for the 18th of this month.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.—A great fire occurred in New York on the 23d ult. by which a number of stables and buildings were burned, and two hundred cows, fifteen horses, and two human beings perished in the flames.

MORE GOLD.—The Little Rock, Arkansas Democrat says, "that an experienced mineralogist states he has ascertained that in the mineral locality of Montgomery county, Ark. there is abundance of gold and silver. He found the surface of the earth at the 'Old Works' quite rich in gold, which is easily obtained by washing."

DEATH OF "YANKEE HILL".—A letter from Saratoga, received in New York, mentions the death, at that place, of Mr. G. H. Hill, the Comedian. Mr. Hill arrived at the Springs on the 20th of August, and gave an entertainment. He was at that time quite unwell. He died on Friday evening.

READING.—It will be found by observation that persons who are fond of reading, who have access to a small number of good books, are much more intelligent than those who read everything and digest nothing. The truth is, we all read too many books. We should know more, if we confined our reading to a smaller number.

FREE SOIL INSTITUTIONS.—The Star (Lebanon Oh.) says we understand that the Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was stabbed a few days since at the Camp Ground, near Mason. He was attempting to keep the peace.

There was any amount of rioting, gambling, and horse racing in the vicinity of the Camp Meeting.

COSTLY HORSE.—We learn from the Albany Atlas that M. McArde, of that place, has sold his famous trotting horse Mac, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, for \$4,000.

A merchant in Boston has authorised an agent to offer \$100 a month each to twenty-five seamen, to go to San Francisco to bring home a ship which has been deserted by her crew.



The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1849.

Gen. Don Mariano Paredes, Ex-President of the Mexican Republic died in the city of Mexico on 8th Sept.

His excellency Gov. SEABROOK has taken up his residence for the present at Jones' Hotel on Sullivan's Island.

Mr. Clifford, late Minister to Mexico, has returned to this country.

Beat This.

G. M. BLOCKER, Esq., a highly respectable young planter in our District, informs us, that, during the present year, on one acre of land in a twenty-eight acre field, he gathered 80 bushels of corn, and that from the twenty-eight acres he measured 1000 bushels. Why should our citizens desire to emigrate, when, by proper culture, our lands can be made to yield so abundantly?

Affecting Incident.

On Friday last, a scene was witnessed in our Court room, of rare occurrence in the annals of our criminal judiciary. Two Fathers, with two Sons each, were arraigned at the Bar immediately after each other—all being charged with capital Felonies. They will be tried during the present week.

Other capital cases still remain upon the Sessions Docket.

Trial of Martin Posey.

Martin Posey was put upon his trial on Wednesday last for the murder of his wife MATILDA H. POSEY. The trial lasted two days, and continued till late in the night of the second day. The Jury during the recesses of the Court and at night were put in custody, and kept entirely separate from the community. The Court House was crowded, and the excitement high. The evidence on the part of the State was numerous—consisting of a great number of circumstances, and of the lengthy disclosures of an accomplice, who was admitted to testify as to his defence. After lengthened and able argument on the side of the prosecution and defence, and an admirable charge by his honor, Judge WITHERS, the Jury retired, and in a short time, returned a verdict of Guilty on the fifth and sixth counts of the indictment, which charged the Prisoner with being accessory to the murder—the slave App or Appling being the actual perpetrator of the deed.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Solicitor BOSMAN, and N. L. GRIFFIN, Esq., and the defence by Messrs. BAUSKETT, WARDLAW and CARROLL.

It is understood, that an appeal will be taken in behalf of the Prisoner on legal points raised during the progress of the trial.

Memphis Convention.

The Governor of this State has appointed a large delegation, the names of whom we published some months since, to attend this convention, which is to be held on the 23rd October. It is hoped that those appointed from this section of the State will find it convenient to attend. Important interests will be discussed in the Convention. The main object, as our readers are, perhaps, aware, is to consult upon the mode and means of opening communication with the far West. But it is probable, also, that some political questions, deeply interesting to the South, will be agitated. The Memphis Enquirer, in alluding to the Convention uses the following language:

"The Convention proposed to be held in this city on the 23d of October, it is believed will be very largely attended, and by men of the first order of talents from many of the States. The Committee of Arrangements should be on the alert, and busily engaged in the necessary preparations for the proper reception of the distinguished Delegates, and our fellow-citizens generally."

The Judiciary.

If any one wishes to judge properly of the importance of an independent Judiciary, let him read an account of the trial of the Astor House place rioters in New York. The Judges were insulted, and brow-beaten—and were completely at the mercy of counsel and the excited multitude. This is the result, doubtless, of the late Judicial reform in New York, by which the Judges are made to hold their office during the pleasure of the people, and are elected at stated periods. The worthlessness and impolicy of this change are fully exemplified in these recent proceedings. A Baltimore paper makes on the subject the following just remarks:

"In the trial of the Astor Place Rioters in New York, the presiding judge was occasionally treated with such indignity by counsel for the prisoners, as to cause him to threaten them with the exercise of his power. But his threats had little or no effect; and the abuse continued.—Query? May not the conduct of counsel and the forbearance of the judge, be attributed to the fact, that the latter, being elected by the popular vote, is measurably indebted to members of the bar for the station he holds? If the election of Judges will subject them to the control of lawyers, or prevent them from acting with proper independence, would it not be safer to have them chosen in a different mode than by popular vote? The people of Maryland have some interest in this subject, as the effort will no doubt be made to initiate the New York system, and to convert judges into political brawlers and pot-house orators."

We sincerely trust that the last political change that may ever be made in our own little State will be this. Once destroy the independence of our judiciary, and one of the greatest bulwarks of our civil and political liberties will be forever gone. When law is administered according to the whims and wild excitement of party or misled multitudes, liberty will be but an empty name. Justice will take its flight from our Courts, and both person and property will be insecure.

From the Hamburg Republican OUR TOWN—ITS PROSPECTS.

MR. EDITOR.—It must be obvious to the most superficial observer, that circumstances are insupportably calculated to divert a very large portion of the trade of Hamburg to other points. This is caused by the citizens of other market towns and cities improving the old and opening new avenues with those sections of the country that have been accustomed to trade in this market, making their markets more accessible and less difficult to reach than ours.

In proof of this the Augusta Canal, by avoiding difficult shoals and rapids in the river, has already diverted some ten thousand bales of cotton from Hamburg, which formerly was brought down the river by boats. The city of Augusta has, or is about to free Furey's Ferry to divert trade from our town to her market. The rail-roads that are now being built in our State will, if completed divert a large amount of produce to other markets. The plank road from Edgefield to Graniteville which will be built, will divert a portion of the trade of Edgefield district to that place, leaving Hamburg but a small section of country that she can expect, or hope, to trade with. Under these circumstances, it behoves the citizens, property holders, and all others interested in our town, to arouse themselves from their lethargy, and by united, persevering and judicious efforts, avert and counteract the efforts making by other cities and towns to deprive us of our trade, depreciating the value of our real estate, and causing our town to again relapse into a swamp.

To counteract these efforts, I would recommend in the first place, the opening of a new and direct Road from Hamburg to the Forks of the Charleston and Cassawatchie roads near Downer's Red House. This will make our town accessible to a large portion of the lower part of Edgefield, and nearly all of Barnwell district, as Augusta now is. In addition to this the road will not be liable to be overflowed, in any portion, by high rivers, and will, at all times, offer a direct, safe, easy and certain, road to Hamburg for our friends in Barnwell, who are now compelled, by the great distance they have to travel to reach Hamburg, to trade in Augusta.

Another matter of great importance to Hamburg is to improve the Roads leading to the Up Country. For twelve miles on the Edgefield, and five or six on the Martin Town Road, the roads pass through not only deep sand, and every year they become worse. As an evidence of the injury resulting to the town from the bad roads leading to it, one day last week thirteen wagons loaded at the South Carolina Rail Road Depot in Hamburg for the up country, to avoid the deep sand, they crossed the Bridge into Augusta, and would recross the river at Furey's Ferry, thus crossing the Savannah River twice, and paying two Ferriages, because the roads leading from our town are so much inferior to those leading from Augusta; the same cause induces some Carolina Planters to send their cotton by boats down the river, and others to wagon it across the Savannah at Furey's Ferry, in either case it goes to Augusta as a matter of course.

To remedy this I would recommend that a Plank Road be made from Hamburg to Edgefield, with a Branch, diverging from some convenient point near Hamburg, to, or near, the residence of Charles Hammond Esq., on the Martin Town road; this would obviate the deep sand, and vastly improve the condition of the Martin Town Road. By making these improvements, I believe the advantages resulting from it would be so clearly established, that the citizens would not cease their efforts until they had built a plank road over the Martin Town road.

Whatever is done should be done quickly, a delay of twelve months will be too late. It is in the power of those interested in Hamburg, not only to retain her present trade, but to increase it, to enhance the value of her real estate, to induce merchants to embark in business here, to offer inducements families to locate among us; or by supineness and sloth, permit our trade to be diverted to other markets, the real estate to become of little value, and the town to dwindle down to comparative nothing.

PLANK ROADS.—We copy from the Hamburg Republican, the following communication respecting the cost and dividends of Plank Roads:

MR. EDITOR.—As various opinions exist in the community respecting the cost and dividends of Plank Roads, and in order to express the opinion of at least one person I propose to build a Plank Road from Hamburg to Edgefield Village over the most level route for two thousand dollars per mile and take half the stock of the Company, that is to say, build the road for that sum, half in script of the Company, and half in cash payable as the road is completed.

You are authorized to give my real name to any one desirous of knowing it.

BALANCE WHEEL. Hamburg, Oct. 2, 1846.

THE FRENCH MINISTER.—The Philadelphia Sun says:

We yesterday afternoon saw Mons. Pousin (late Minister of France to the Government of the United States) on his way down Chesnut street to the New York boat, with his cloak thrown over his arm, his carpet bag held by one hand, and his sword in a green baize bag by the other. We never saw such a change in a gentleman in so short a time; he looked mournfully dejected, the very reverse of what he was when we last saw him. The smile of fortune strangely metamorphosed.

Count Montholon, the person who is expected to succeed Mons. Pousin as French Minister, is the gentleman who is so well known in Richmond and Washington, as the late consular agent for many years of the French Government. He is a gentleman of talents and great respectability, and is married to a fair daughter of the United States, whose family now reside in Washington.

EXTENSIVE BURNING.—The Winchester Virginia says, that "some twenty barns must have been burnt in this and the adjoining counties since harvest; and in almost every case, arson is charged." This is a serious business.

From the Columbia Telegraph 5th inst. SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA.

The following Telegraphic Despatch announcing the arrival of the Steamship Canada at Halifax with one week later European news, was received at this office at a late hour last evening, bearing date.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4th, 1849, The Steamship Canada has just arrived at Halifax with news one week later.

The Canada brings out seventy-four passengers.

The Grape harvest in France will be small having suffered severely.

Since the commencement of Cholera in London there had been thirteen thousand deaths. The Epidemic has permanently diminished in Paris.

The Potato disease is prevailing seriously in Ireland.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.

The Cotton market has not been so active during the past week, and though there was some little interest manifested in the early part of the week, towards the close it subsided, and the Committee of Brokers gave the closing quotations the same as at the close of the previous week.

The following are the quotations brought by the last steamer:— Upland 4 1/2 a 5 7/8d. Mobile 5 a 5 3/4d. Orleans 5 3/4d. Sales of the week amount to 28,000 bales of which 800 were taken by Speculators, about 3000 by Exporters, and 18,000 by the trade.

With the exception of the siege of Comoro, military operations have ceased entirely throughout all Europe.

The Turks have refused to surrender the Hungarian Chiefs who have taken refuge in Turkey.

The Pope's reception at Naples was magnificent—He evinced no disposition to return to Rome at present.

There has been no progress made towards the settlement of the Italian question.

Some trouble in Spain, the Moors being expected to make an attack on Marilla having already cut off the supplies.

The Spanish Ministry were assembling at Madrid, but no notice taken of events relative to Cuba.

Roman Desurates succeeds Le Preux in command of the French naval forces in La Plaine.—The 10th Oct. fixed for opening the trial of the insurgents of June.

The Sultan of Turkey refused to deliver up the Hungarian refugees, and the Russian Minister attempted to bully the Sultan into a compliance with the demand of the Austrians. A Council was held, and the Turkish Government positively refused to surrender the refugees either to the Russians or Austrians.

KOSTRIN and his companions were furnished with passports by the British Minister.

Peterwarden surrendered to the Imperials on the 20th ult.—Part of the Mayor's decided still to hold out, but the majority overruled them.

Preparations are making to besiege Comoro. The officers are said to have held a meeting, and agreed to surrender on the terms offered the Mayor. The whole garrison are desirous of leaving the country. The bombardment is said to have already commenced.

It is rumored that Bem was captured by the Russians at Wallachia, and many Hungarian officers put to death by hanging.

Insurrection still progressing at Copenhagen, and martial law in full force. A number of the insurgents sentenced to death.

Correspondent of the Telegraph.

We received the following letter by the way mail last evening:

SPARTANBURG, 2d Oct. 1849. The Fall Term of the Court of Sessions and Common Pleas for this District commenced its session on yesterday, his Honor Judge O'Neal presiding.

The case of J. M. Barrett (as your readers are aware) is expected to be tried at this term. The bill however has not as yet been laid before the Grand Jury, and consequently it is impossible to determine now the day when the case will be taken up. There is by no means the degree of excitement that I expected to find existing in the public mind here. The people seem disposed to leave the matter to the laws of the land, and these laws are certainly sufficient.

I have been informed by several (who have had some opportunities of forming a probable conjecture at least) that the bill may be ignored (thrown out) by the Grand Jury; but my own impression is that they will find a bill, and his trial take place on Thursday.

The array of lawyers here is alarming—there are twenty at least assembled here. I have just reached here, jaded, tired and hungry, and find all the population in attendance on a temperance lecture which Judge O'Neal is now delivering. This, together with my recent arrival prevents my giving you more definite information at present.

If the trial of Barrett does take place Thursday and I can send you the details by express, it shall be done.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—It will be gratifying to notice, by the Report of the Board of Health, that there has been a considerable decrease in the mortality of the City during the past as compared with the previous week. The whole number of deaths is but 21, against 28 for the week ending on the 23d ult., and the deaths by Strangers' Fever are but 10, against 14 during the preceding week. Of these 4 were natives of Germany, 4 of Ireland, 1 from another State, and 1 colored man, a native of Charleston. We are also gratified to learn that the cases that do occur yield much more readily to medical treatment, which is an indication as decisive as the diminished number of deaths, that the disease is passing away.—Char. Mercury, Oct. 3.

From the Charleston Mercury. ORANGEBURG COURT HOUSE.

THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1849.

In compliance with orders from Headquarters, 2d Division South Carolina Militia, a Board of officers of 3d Brigade convened at this place at 10 o'clock, this day, for the purpose of considering the following questions propounded by his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief:

1st. What are the defects of the militia system of this State? What their remedies?

2d. Is it expedient to re-establish Brigade Encampments? If so, what remedies are the best adapted to prevent the supposed immoral effects of such assemblies?

3d. Why are Sheriffs generally unsuccessful in the collection of militia fines? Do the laws on that subject require amendment? If so, state them.

4th. To meet promptly any emergency that may arise, what steps ought to be taken by the State? Would it not be advisable to erect, in each military division, a suitable building for the keeping of arms and fixed ammunition?

The Board consisted of the following officers:

Brig. Gen. Paul Quattlebaum, President. Members.—Colonels O. R. Faust, Ott, M. E. Carr, John Webb; Lieut. Colonels W. J. Whaley, L. Wilson, James L. Davis; Majors David L. Smith, L. J. Witsell, James D. Schider, D. F. Strender; Captains Hay, Baxley, Nix, Easterton, Breland, Darby, Macleahany; T. B. Whaley, Secretary.

The President having organized and submitted to the Board the questions proposed by His Excellency, the following resolutions were presented and adopted, the two last, unanimously:

1. Resolved, That the chief defect in our militia system consists in the want of some School for the drill and education of officers; that Brigade Encampments answered that purpose whilst in existence, and, in the opinion of this Board, ought to be re-established.

2. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, the law should be so amended as to make it the duty of each Brigade and Regimental Judge Advocate, under a fixed penalty to be provided by law, to move at each Court of Common Pleas for rules against the Sheriff on all executions not returned by him as the law directs, and to move for process by attachment if the rules are made absolute.

3. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, the people have in their own hands ample means to meet any emergency that may arise; and that the establishment of Military Depots for arms and ammunition would be attended with a heavy expense to the State, and is not called for by anything now apparent in the condition of the State.

SHOCKING EVENT.—It has become our painful duty to record one of the most tragic events which the annals of our State presents, the death of John A. Colclough, Junr. On Saturday evening last he was called on by Mrs. Marshall, the wife of one of our most distinguished citizens, who had been afflicted on her by her husband. Prompted by the generosity of his nature he immediately went, accompanied by his brother and brother-in-law, to the house occupied by Marshall, at a distance of some three or four hundred yards from his residence. Marshall being called after some time came out to meet them in the yard—learning who they were and what had brought them to his house, he became furiously enraged, which was increased by the remonstrance and reproach which they addressed to him. Being held by one of the gentlemen by the collar, he desired him to let him get his coat—was permitted to enter his house for the purpose—and as soon as he entered he seized his gun and fired at Mr. John A. Colclough.—The load entered his head and he fell without a word. The gun, we understand, was loaded with duck-shot and a slug of lead. This occurred after night, but the moon was shining brightly. Marshall was immediately arrested and committed to Jail, where he will remain for his trial.

Of the criminal, stern justice, requires us to be silent; his case must be judged of by his country and his Creator. Of Mr. Colclough, it is no lying epithet to say, that he was the favorite of all who knew him.—Sumter Banner, Oct. 3.

The Hamburg Republican, says:—We have been gratified to witness the zeal manifested by our friends of Edgefield village in the Plank Road cause. But we have been still more gratified to know that our own citizens have not been wanting in zeal on this important subject. Several of our enterprising fellow citizens who have travelled on Plank Roads in other States, being highly impressed with their utility, and peculiar adaptation to our section of country, have raised funds, and actually laid a plank structure on the Edgefield road of about one hundred yards in length, so as to exemplify, practically, for the information of the people, how the thing works. They intend also to place a section of Plank works on the Martintown road within a few days, so as to give persons coming in on either of our main roads an opportunity of witnessing the inestimable benefits that will result to them from the general adoption of the system. We have, for some time past, been devoting attention to this description of public improvement. All our information goes to convince our minds that it is the cheapest and best system of Roads that has yet been, or that probably can be introduced into our country for the general welfare. We trust the people of the country will reflect and investigate so as to satisfy themselves, and when by undoubted information they are convinced of the good they must derive from Plank Roads, step forward and aid the cause both by word and deed.

MARYLAND.—The election in Maryland results in the gain of a Member of Congress, and will thus, in all probability, give the Democrats the choice of Speaker. We scarcely rejoice more in this than in the glorious majority which Baltimore has honored her McLane. He counts more than one; a man of high ability, and one of the most effective debaters in the Democratic ranks.

By Last Night's Mail.

From the South Carolinian.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 8. The demand for Cotton was good to-day, sales footing 860 bales. Prices full, at 9-16 a 10 7-8.

GEORGIA ELECTIONS. AUGUSTA, Oct. 8.

All the counties are in but three. The Senate will stand twenty-five Democrats to twenty-two Whigs; the House, sixty-seven Democrats to sixty-three Whigs.

Town's majority over Hill for Governor, will be about three thousand three hundred.

THE CASE OF J. M. BARRETT.—We learn from the Telegraph that this case has been continued until the Spring Term of the Court, and that Barrett is admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000.

The case came up on Thursday last, and was postponed at the instance of the Solicitor, who desired to procure important testimony, which could not be obtained before next term. Barrett may choose to forfeit his bail, rather than risk a trial.

A VERY DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—The Philadelphia Bulletin, of Thursday says:

"We were shown this morning a counterfeit half eagle, so skillfully made as to render it necessary for all to be on their guard. It was taken at one of our banks, where it escaped detection, and was paid out. Subsequently it was received at the Custom House, and was only detected by its trial upon the delicate scales in use there. The coin is on the surface of pure gold, and the impressions are in every respect perfect imitations of the genuine.—Upon breaking it open, however, it was ascertained, that the gold was only about the thickness of ordinary writing paper, the inner part being of zinc, lead, or some other base metal.—The difference in the weight of this and the genuine half eagle is scarcely appreciable upon ordinary scales, and the external appearance is so exactly like those issued from the Mint as to prevent the detection of the counterfeit by an ordinary examination. Let all be on their guard against it."

DEATH OF P. C. GUIEU.—It is our melancholy duty, this morning, to announce the death of P. C. GUIEU, the former editor of the Constitutionalist. He died Friday evening, at the residence of his brother, in this city.

Mr. GUIEU, was one of our oldest and most respectable citizens, and was well and favorably known to the people of Georgia, having been connected with the Press of this State for the last thirty or forty years. He was a native of St. Domingo, and came to this country when a young man. We have not time this morning to do justice to his memory, and will leave that duty to more able hands. Suffice it to say, he died as he lived, without an enemy—an honest upright man.—the noblest work of God.—Constitutionalist, Oct. 3.

CURIOSITIES OF POLITICS.—At the late special election for Congress in Massachusetts, in which the noted free soiler Palfrey was a candidate, it was very generally contended that he was not so good an anti-slavery man as his competitor, the whig candidate, and had actually given some pro-slavery votes in Congress!

ALABAMA.—The people at the late election decided, by a very large majority, to alter the Constitution so as to give the election of Circuit and County Judges to the people. Heretofore they were elected by the Legislature.

Fortune is like the market: if you can wait a little, the price will fall.

OBITUARY.

DIED on the 4th inst. after a short illness, MARTHA ANNA, infant daughter of Col. John and Elizabeth Hill, aged eight months and sixteen days.

Only a few days had elapsed since we were called on to record the death of its exemplary mother, whose whole course of life had been a shining light of virtue. The child from whom she has been rudely torn by the hand of death, has been restored to her bosom, and we trust, both mother and babe have been kindly received under the protection of the great parent of us all.

This affliction of an affectionate father, following as it does a sterner dispensation of providence, is tempered by a consciousness, that his innocent harmless offspring has been surely translated into the paradise of God. One of the sublimest, most beautiful, and most touching sentiments in the whole scriptures is that which was uttered by the Saviour, when he said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." From such an assurance then, whilst a parent is exhorted to become as his little child, he may rest in the firm belief that the dear and sinless innocent, has been taken from his arms only to enjoy a larger and surer portion of Heaven in the arms of its Maker.

Happy infant early blest! Rest in peaceful slumber, rest; No delights are worthy thy stay; Smiling as they seem, and gay: Lasting only, and divine, Is an innocence like thine."

DIED on Sunday the 20th September. WILLIAM JEFFERSON HARDY, oldest son of Richard and Julia Ann Hardy, aged eight years eight months and six days.

O, the hope, the glorious hope, The hope through Jesus given; The hope when days and years have past, We shall meet in heaven.

MAILED.

On Thursday evening the 27th ult., by W. H. Atkinson, Esq., Mr. JOEL D. HILL, to Mrs. MARGARET P. POW, all of this District.

Butler Lodge No. 17.

K. O. F. Regular meeting of this Lodge will be held on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock. F. H. WARDLAW, Sec. October 10 11 38

Masonic Notice.

A Regular meeting of Concordia Lodge No. 50, will be held at their Hall on Saturday the 29th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M. A punctual attendance of all the members is requested. By order of the W. M. W. H. ATKINSON, Sec'y. Oct. 10, 11 38