

Communications.

Correspondence of the Ledger.

PLEASANT HILL, July, 1852.

Mr. Editor: Having been a regular reader of the Ledger ever since its commencement, I take this as a suitable occasion to express my approbation in reference to its columns. And perhaps I cannot do that in a more satisfactory manner than to give its readers a topic upon which to dwell.

TEMPERANCE is a theme that has long employed the pen of the moralist, philanthropist, and the eloquence of the orator in eulogising and recommending to the world, in the most inviting paths of language, that most estimable virtue. But the subject is inexhaustible in its comprehensions, and time and consideration give more weight and importance to that imperishable theme, yet a reiteration of that most excellent subject cannot be too often repeated before an enlightened people who are enquiring the right road to happiness, usefulness and contentment. There is not an individual nor a community of men existing who would not rejoice in the acquisition of so noble a virtue, and be able to realize the benefit, profit and advantages, which grow out of the practice of Temperance.

If we take a view of Temperance in a physical or moral point we will find it conducive to health of body, vigor of intellect and longevity, qualifies and prepares individuals for the better enjoyment of life, usefulness and happiness. It ensures to its votaries peace of mind, competency and self approval. But when we change the scene, and discover the dark side of the picture, in its opposite Intemperance, we shall there see want, destitution and misery depicted on every hand. Intemperance carries in its train nearly all the evils incident to humanity, disease is accumulated, in all its protein and deadly aspects, producing inveterate maladies that fasten like Vultures upon the vitals, incurable by the combined skill of the most experienced physicians. How forlorn must be the hope of the inebriate? His physical and mental powers are both prostrated by the inebriating bowl, which acts with dilatory effects upon the brain, thereby injuring or finally destroying the natural functions of that very important organ of sense, inducing disorderly actions of the body with hallucinations of the mind, which disqualify the unfortunate individual in the performance of any official duties of life, and finally, hurriedly decided votaries to a miserable and untimely end, which verifies that truthful saying, that "the wicked will not live out half their days." On taking a moral view of temperance we will find it to be the monster in all his frightful and debasing attitudes. Intemperance carries in its train all immoralities and depravities of which the human mind is capable of evolving, such as strife, animosities, suicides and murder. These evils are not alone confined to the miserable vastating calamity sweeps along the length and breadth of a whole community, and marks in its course destruction, depravity and ruin. It is needless to particularize any cases of the kind, as no doubt many appalling scenes, the doleful effects of Intemperance, are now fresh in the recollection of the readers.

Intemperance is sure to breed pauperism as well as strife and disease, and the destitute poor and afflicted can contribute little or nothing to professional men or any others. "Misery at the portals of Humanity often seeks relief through the medium of science and happy are they who find it." It is the duty, if not the interest of all persons who have it in their power to aid and assist destitute and afflicted humanity, and those especially who are so by natural visitations of unavoidable circumstances and casual events. But those unfortunate cases brought on by imprudence and wonton indulgences in a course destructive, in its tendency, to wealth peace and happiness, are objects of less commiseration and sympathy than others. The efforts being made in this, and almost every other country in which intoxicating drinks prevail, is a certain indication of the great interest and concern for the prevention of the evil, and the relief of the deluded votaries of alcohol. All persons should feel a deep interest in putting down that monster vice, as the happiness and welfare of nations as well as individuals defer much upon its entire abolition. Therefore, the Statesman, the Lawyer, the Doctor, and above all, the Clergy should unite in their efforts and use their greatest influence to put down that very destructive evil, seeing that so many disastrous consequences arise out of habits of Intemperance.

It is not wonderful that rational beings should with such a dense cloud of evidences before them continue to pursue a road that leads to ruin and eternal destruction? Is it not time to take warning from the past, and avoid in the future that rock on which so many millions of the human race have been forever lost?

When health, peace and prosperity with soul and body have been sacrificed on the demoralizing altar of Bacchus? These are weighty considerations but as true as that the sun shines in the heavens. Then let us make a firm and final resolve that we will make every laudable exertion to put down the monster, Alcohol, who has reigned with despotic power over our land and country for centuries past, and build upon the ruins of his diabolical throne a Temple dedicated to Temperance; which shall be sacred to our pledges. That our names shall be inscribed upon her tablets of marble in letters of gold; that the rising generations to come shall see them and know the sacred inscriptions of their fathers before them, and profit by their examples.

HEAVY FRAUDS UPON THE GOVERNMENT. The discovery has recently been made that the Government has been defrauded to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars by the forgery of land warrants, pension claims, and back pay. A most stupendous scheme of swindling has been carried on, mostly by parties in New York, and on Saturday evening and Monday morning, a large number were arrested all of whom were taken before Justice Stuart, and committed to prison for examination.

The British naval establishment on the great American Lakes has at last been wholly broken up. The Kingston (Canada) Whig says H. M. iron steam ship *Mohawk* has been sold to a private Company, and her officers will immediately return to England.

Senator Badger, of North Carolina, is in ill health, and has left Washington for the Virginia Springs.

[FOR THE LEDGER.]
The Pic Nic.

Mr. Editor:—I had the pleasure of being at an Examination and Pic-Nic Dinner, given by the employers of Mr. Wm. M. Adams' school, on the 2d inst. Said school is situated 9 miles east of the village, known by the name of Warm Ridge. The examination commenced at half-past ten o'clock, and continued till dinner was announced—when the processions were formed under the direction of Maj. J. D. Haile and Col. T. W. Huey; the first procession was formed by Major Haile, the female students in front, numbering some 150, and a similar number of males were formed by Col. Huey; when all were marched down to the table, where was in readiness a most bountiful dinner; consisting of a variety of delicacies. There was something to be found on that wide-spread table to suit the particular taste of all—and at this time, among the most conspicuous of the party, were our young candidates, each one striving to pay most attention to the wants of the ladies while at the table, in selecting choice pieces, filling their glasses with cool water, &c.

After all had eaten, the ceremonies were renewed at the school house. There were a number of select speeches delivered by the boys, in such a manner as approached very nearly to eloquence and oratory. After the boys were through, Col. Huey, the orator of the day, rose in his usual bland and gentle manner, and spoke at some length upon the importance of Education, by taking a cursory view of the dark ages which have passed, and comparing them with our present enlightened day; proving most clearly that this was a legacy that could not be wrested from them, &c. After which the marshal of the day called upon M. P. Crawford, Esq. to follow upon the occasion of the day—it being intended for a celebration of the 76th Anniversary of American Independence— which call, he, with his usual promptness, responded to, and in a brief, but very eloquent manner, entered the field of American liberties, showing that it was through the intelligence and patriotism of American freemen that this day was perpetuated, and, in conclusion, showing that it was upon the intelligence of the people that the whole of our republican government rested.

After this, the marshal extended the call to any of the candidates who might feel disposed to say a word in reference to their political sentiments—when Dr. W. C. Cauterose came forward, and in a very appropriate and eloquent manner, addressed himself to the people, defining his political position on certain points, giving them to understand that he was in favor of the Democratic no minees for the presidency; the Dr. also made some very appropriate remarks on the defective Free School System, &c. Our old public servant, Mr. P. T. Hammond, having been somewhat retired from the stand, from a becoming modesty, for, as he said, he was at home, and felt a delicacy in saying any thing; but at length he mounted the stand school system, but he, like many of the rest of us, has his doubts about its ever being made to suit the upper Districts, where most of the poor children were situated.

In reviewing the examination and the dinner, I have never seen an occasion of this sort pass off more to my satisfaction; and not only to my own, but to all who participated.

I have lengthened out this article, perhaps, too long already, and yet one half remains to be told. The occasion certainly reflects much credit upon teachers and pupils, and also on the employers of the school, for the expensive dinner furnished by them. I was highly gratified to see such a growing ambition to educate their children.

I wish you an abundant success in your laudable undertaking; for, be assured it is not wealth that gives position in society but Education. LANCASTER.

INGENUOUS ADVERTISING.—An enterprising trader in New York, has adopted an ingenious mode of advertising, at the same time that he appears to be actuated only by motives of the purest philanthropy. He has stationed individuals at the most frequented corners of the streets, at the hottest time of the day, who present to every passer by a fan to cool himself with. On each side is pasted an advertisement of the name of the giver, location of his store, and prices of his goods. What next in the way of acquiring notoriety?

A PREDICAMENT.—Some days since a white man sold two free negroes in St. Louis, divided the money with the negroes and then they all decamped. One of the negroes was arrested soon after, with his share of the proceeds in his possession.—He was brought before the Recorder, when his purchaser appeared and claimed him as lawful property, bought and paid for. On the other hand, if the negro established his freedom, an action would lie against him for obtaining money under false pretences, his *pseudo* owner becoming prosecutor. He did not make the attempt, and the Recorder having nothing to do with the question of ownership, he was taken possession of by the gentleman who had fairly purchased him.

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LANCASTER LEDGER.



LANCASTERVILLE, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1852.

WANTED TO HIRE

A NEGRO GIRL TO MIND A CHILD and a Woman to Cook. Good wages will be paid monthly. R. S. BAILEY. July 7

Once more we are at our post to fulfill the duties of the Editor of the Ledger. Unlike many other avocations, we come pleased to pursue our duties, trusting to meet with that warm reception which was first extended to us. During our absence we can safely say the Ledger has "suffered no detriment," but has prospered under the charge of others even as well as had we been present.

In Charleston there is a good deal of "small talk" amongst the politicians about the nominations of the Whig and Democratic Conventions. Col. Orr, the representative from the 5th Congressional Dist. has had a controversy with the Charleston Mercury, which has created much interest. Col. Orr is much censured by the Press, not only of his own Congressional District, but most of the papers in the State condemn his course. It has become such a fixed fact, that any Congressman from South Carolina to engage in any manner whatever in presidential making, is acting contrary to the voice of the people; that it is by the latter considered a violation of promised faith. Col. Orr was no doubt led away by his enthusiasm, and we hardly think him so culpable as they would make him out.

Business in Charleston generally is dull, although there is more doing than is generally the case at this season of the year.

The city improves much, and if a few extensive manufactories were erected near the city, it would not only enhance the value of real estate very much, but we believe the investment would prove profitable to the stockholders.

The death of Bishop Gadsden created a great deal of feeling excitement amongst the religious portion of the community, and his funeral was attended by a large concourse of persons. Bishop Gadsden was a classmate of Mr. Calhoun in Yale College; and even this was sufficient to draw forth the attention of the community of this, his possessed a good heart—the rich shared his favor—the poor his bounty. We have long known Bishop Gadsden, and the feeling exhibited by the Charleston people convinces us of the sincerity of their grief.

The news of Mr. Clay's death reached us in Camden. Owing to telegraphic facilities, we learned the news the day after his decease. Mr. Clay was one of the three pillars of the Commonwealth—only Mr. Webster is now left, and according to man's allotted term of life, his course will soon be run—thus verifying what Mr. Calhoun said on his death bed: "Gentlemen," said he, addressing Messrs. Clay and Webster, "I go first, but both of you will soon follow."

Business in Camden is dull at this season; still, from the appearance of things generally, we would judge the merchants are not by any means out of heart. Messrs. Latta and Benson have fine stocks of Groceries, and Messrs. Kennedy (who keep the finest Dry Goods establishment in Camden) are prepared with a judiciously selected stock, to accommodate customers. Our friend, Mr. Holyman, of the Waters House, certainly keeps as fine an Hotel as will be found anywhere, and the traveller receives more marked attention than usually is found at an hotel.

Mr. Robinson of the Mansion House keeps a well regulated hotel, and the location of his house being up town, renders it preferable to many travellers.

The crops look promising on the road, and the yield of corn, between here and Camden, will no doubt be greater this year, than has been the case for a long time.

Rail Road Meeting.

We regret very much that indisposition prevented us from attending the meeting on Monday, the proceedings of which will be found in this paper.

We are glad to see our people are putting the ball in motion, and if we have only the co-operation of our sister Districts in the matter, we have no doubt the Iron Horse will be snorting amongst us before we are aware of it.

Will Chester and the other Districts send a full delegation in August? By all means they will; for the building of a Rail Road in any part of the State is a public good. We will write more on this subject next week.

To Correspondents.

We have received several communications, but too late for this paper.

"STURKEY"—We fear that article of yours is too long.

"BOB GREENHOFF"—Yours is too illegible.

P. M. PLEASANT HILL.—Your suggestion will be attended to; H. H. was accidentally omitted, but will be O. K. next week.

We were shown yesterday two stalks of Cotton from the plantation of M. P. Crawford, Esq., which measured each four feet, and four feet two inches in length. Mr. Crawford informs us he has eighty acres at his Waxhaw place, all of the same size.

The nomination of Scott and Graham seems to meet with general approval in North Carolina. All the Whig Presses in the State support the nomination but one—the *Wilmington Commercial*.

Our thanks to Hon. J. L. Orr for Congressional favors.

The Charleston Courier

Of Thursday last, comes to us in an entirely new suit; but the typographical appearance of the Courier, has ever been of such a neat and beautiful style, we should hardly have noticed the change unless directed to it.

The merit of the Courier, however, does not consist in its typography, alone; the talent which characterises its editorials, the latest commercial news, added to the variety of its selections, reflect the highest credit on Mr. Alex. Carroll, the Editor, and well worthy is the Courier the extensive patronage it receives.

The Editor remarks:—"On the 10th of January, 1852, the Courier first saw the light, and although half a century has now nearly elapsed since that occasion, yet perhaps we may be pardoned if we say it has as much elasticity and public spirit in its composition as at any period of its existence, and that no efforts shall be wanting on the part of its conductors to maintain its present position."

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The following officers were duly elected and regularly installed, for the ensuing quarter, for Lancaster Division, No. 30, Sons of Temperance:

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|---------------------|----------------------|
| J. S. DENTON, W. P. | S. L. STRAIT, W. A. |
| I. H. BLAIR, R. S. | J. F. BELL, A. R. S. |
| J. R. MAGILL, F. S. | S. B. EMMONS, T. |
| J. R. LARK, C. | ELI BEACH, A. C. |
| WM. BURNS, I. S. | J. B. BUTTON, O. S. |

Rail Road Meeting.

A preliminary meeting of the citizens of this District was held at the Court House, on Monday the 5th inst., for the purpose of constructing a Rail Road from Lancaster Court House, to some point connecting us in the scheme of roads in this State.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. James P. Crockett to the Chair. Mr. P. Crawford and J. C. Secest, Esqs., were requested to act as Secretaries of the meeting. The Chairman having explained the objects of the meeting in a brief but encouraging manner, Mr. Wm. A. Moore moved that the Chair appoint a Committee of Thirteen gentlemen to prepare business for the meeting.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen, viz: Wm. A. Moore, Esq., Col. Huey, Capt. Adams, Capt. Adams, Capt. Adams, Stevens, Joseph A. Cunningham, J. Adams, Jas. H. Witherspoon, John Williams, Esq., Robert Mellwin, Col. Barnes, J. M. Crockett, and S. B. Emmons.

The Committee retired for a short time, and during the interval, the meeting was addressed by Mr. S. B. Massey, who confined his remarks to the benefits to be derived from Rail Roads generally—he would have spoken at length upon the success of such enterprises in other Districts in our State, but gave way for the Committee.

The Committee then immediately offered, through their chairman, Mr. Moore, the following Preamble and Resolutions for the adoption of the meeting:—

In the opinion of this Meeting, the construction of a Rail Road from Lancaster Court House to some point connecting us in the scheme of roads in this State, amongst other advantages, by enhancing the price of our land, quickening industry, and more thoroughly developing the resources of our soil, affording greatly increased facilities for the transportation of our produce to market, and by throwing us into more intimate connection with other portions of the State, is a work, to the accomplishment of which, we are invited by every motive of self-interest, as well as by every sentiment of patriotism; to the furtherance of which, therefore, be it Resolved, That a meeting of the citizens of this District be held in the Court House on the first Monday in August next, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may tend to the accomplishment of this great work.

Resolved, That Delegates and citizens from the Districts of Chester, Fairfield, Richland, Kershaw, and Chesterfield, in this State, and also from Union County, N. C., are invited to attend said meeting and participate in its deliberations.

The Report and Resolutions of the Committee having been read, J. W. Cooke, Esq., addressed the meeting in favor of the report and resolutions—his remarks were brief, but spirited, and to the point. Mr. Williams also spoke in favor of the Preamble and Resolutions of the Committee, urging upon the meeting the great importance of the work to be accomplished, the entire practicability and success of the enterprise; and moved the unanimous adoption of the Preamble and Resolutions offered by the Committee.

The Preamble and Resolutions having been unanimously adopted, Mr. Williams then moved that the Report and Resolutions be published in the Lancaster Ledger until the first Monday in August next, and that the Chester, Winthrop, Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, and Charlotte papers be requested to copy.

Information Given

About two Orphan Girls, living with J. W. Waid, Holmes County, Richland P. O., Miss. Names of the parents of said orphans: Fathers name, Eaton Loyd, his wife, Sarah Loyd. Family Record in an old Bible, with directions to be sent back to North Carolina, with the following: Robert Loyd was born 1820; George Loyd was born August 1831.

The above is given to inform the friends of said orphan children where they are, or was in December 1847, with Col. J. W. Waid and his family who would be unwilling to part with those two girls unless their friends should be more able than himself to do a good part for them, as he has no children and considerable property, they can be well provided for. I promised to make inquiry which I have done, but without success. I therefore have concluded to give the above information to the Editors of the several Newspapers in North and South Carolina to publish in their columns if they think proper.

P. S. Dr. Downing who appeared to be an acquaintance of Mr. Loyd and his wife attended them in their sickness. Immediately after death he left under suspicious circumstances, as was related to me by those who appeared to be acquainted with the particulars.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR, Augusta, Ga. The July number is received and the best thing we can say in its praise is, we are always glad to receive it in order to enrich our agricultural departments from its columns.

THE JULY NO. received which as usual contains many valuable articles useful to the Agriculturist and Horticulturist. Price only \$1 per year.

FARMER & PLANTER for July. This Agricultural periodical is published at Pendleton, S. C. and this number contains many good articles which should place the farmer in the hands of all. Terms \$1 per year.

THE SACHEM. Is a new paper we have received from New York and we think it richly merits support, being a most excellent literary paper from the glance we have given it. \$2 00 per year; address Thos. Pictou, N. Y. city. Several other Magazines, Periodicals &c., we have received which we will notice next week.

Death of Henry Clay.

The telegraphic wires brings us the melancholy, but not unexpected intelligence, that "the Great Commoner of Kentucky," "the great Statesman of the West," the Sage of Ashland, is no more. After a period of protracted illness and gradual decay, he expired at the National Capital, at half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning, the 29th of June, having recently completed his seventy-fifth year; and has left a nation in tears to do grateful honor to his memory. For half a century was he engaged in the history and legislation of our country, largely influencing her destiny, and contributing to her renown. Although he did not obtain the highest office in the gift of the people, yet was he transcendently qualified for it and richly entitled to it by his lofty endowments, exalted patriotism and eminent public services. Illustrious as he was an orator, statesman and patriot, the insignificance of the Presidency could scarcely have added to his fame and he will live in history as one of the foremost men of the republic and one of the greatest benefactors of his country.

Virginia was the parent State of Henry Clay. He was born in Hanover county, on the 12th of April, 1777, of the patriot stock of the revolution, his father, a Baptist clergyman, having been killed by the Tories, in his son's infancy. Left in the care of a widowed mother, he was reared in poverty and passed through a boyhood and youth of privation and obscurity, receiving but the rudiments of a common education. In order to supply the family necessities, he was wont to ride bare back and with rope bridle, to a neighboring flour-mill, whence he derived the sobriquet of "the mill-boy of the slashes." While quite a youth, he earned his maintenance by officiating as a grocer's clerk, in the City of Richmond. He afterwards became amanuensis to Chancellor Wythe, and, under the friendly auspices of that distinguished jurist and of Gov. Brooke, finally prepared himself for the Bar. Before quite attaining maturity, he removed to Lexington, Kentucky, where he was admitted to the Bar, and rose, at once, by the force of talent and merit, to professional, oratorical and intellectual eminence. In 1803, having previously distinguished himself as a speaker and leader at popular meetings, he was elected to the popular branch of the Kentucky Legislature. In 1806, and again in 1809, he was chosen by the Legislature of Kentucky, to fill unexpired terms in the Senate of the United States, in the debates of which body he participated with a large increase of fame. After a renewed service in the State Legislature, in 1811, he was, for the first time, elected a member of the National House of Representatives, and on the first day of his first appearance in that body, he received the high and unparalleled honor of being elected to the Speaker's chair, obtaining seventy-five out of a hundred and twenty-eight votes. As a member of the House of Representatives, with trumpet tongue, in patriotic fellowship with our own Lowndes, Calhoun and Cheves, he roused the nation to the war of 1812, and animated the spirit of the people throughout the entire contest, until our national banner was illuminated with numerous victories, by land and by sea; over our potent enemy, and the multiplied wrongs and wounded honor of the nation were amply atoned. In 1814, he resigned his seat as Speaker, and went as one of our Commissioners to Ghent, where he was instrumental in closing with statesmanlike sagacity and skill, a glorious war, by the negotiation of an honorable and lasting peace. Returning from this pacific mission, he was re-elected to Congress in 1816, and again made speaker of the House; and there resumed his course of patriotic and elevated usefulness.

In 1819, when the Missouri question racked our country with fearful discord, and boded disruption to the Union, it was his happy lot by patriotic counsels and persuasive eloquence, to stay the earthquake commotion and effect the complete restoration of national and fraternal concord. He also distinguished himself by his eloquent appeals in behalf of classic Greece, and of the young republics of Spanish America—themes on which his heart spoke from the abundance of his mind. In the campaign of 1824-25, he was one of the candidates for the Presidency of the United States, but did not obtain votes enough to bring him within the constitutional range of choice by the House of Representatives. This contest having terminated by the election of John Quincy Adams, over his other competitors, Gen. Jackson and Mr. Crawford, Mr. Clay accepted the State Department from Mr. Adams, and won fresh laurels, as a Cabinet Minister, during a term of four years service. Gen. Jackson having defeated Mr. Adams in the next contest for the Presidency, Mr. Clay in 1829 retired for a brief period from public life; but in 1831 he was again elected to the Senate of the Union from Kentucky, and from that time to the day of his death continued, with short intervals, a member of that body, exercising a vast influence over the public mind, and achieving a series of oratorical triumphs rarely paralleled in the history of one individual. In 1833, when the disunion of the South, and especially of South Carolina, by the Tariff system, again shook the Union to its base, the commanding influence and potent eloquence of Mr. Clay were again put forth successfully in behalf of conciliation and harmony, and again he was hailed honored as the savior of the republic. In the contest of 1832, Mr. Clay was honored with the nomination of the Whig party for the Presidency, against Gen. Jackson, but was defeated by that popular chieftain, before the people. In 1844, he was again the nominee of the Whig party, and received their enthusiastic support for the presidency, but he was again defeated, the popular choice having fallen on Mr. Polk. The failure of his noble aspirations for the crowning honor of the republic never, for a moment, caused him to swerve from his devotion to his country's good, and he continued to serve her, with unabated zeal, even unto the close of his glorious life. In 1850, when the slave question again agitated the republic, and exposed the Union to a peril more fearful than had ever before menaced it, again, and for the third time, did he stand forth in his wonted character of attitude of pacificator, and earn the undying glory of having thrice preserved the Union of the States. And, but yesterday, his almost dying breath was expended in his address to Kosuth, in impressing on his countrymen the patriotic lessons of the immortal Washington, and counselling them against the efforts of the gifted but misguided foreigner to engulf them in the vortex of European politics.

Such has been the career of the illustrious Clay—the mere chronicle of its events is all that is brilliant in genius, pure in patriotism, rare in eloquence, and eminent in public service. Justly and prophetically did Watkins Leigh cry of him, in the Harrisburgh Convention of 1839—"The measure of his fame is now full and ripens for posterity; and whenever the tomb shall close over him, it will cover the loftiest intellect and noblest heart this age has ever produced or known."

The melancholy tidings were received in this city at 12.42 P. M., yesterday afternoon, and by order of the Collector of the Port, the U. S. flag was hoisted at half-mast at the Custom House, and the shipping at the wharves and their colors flying half-mast throughout the day. We have, it will be perceived, placed our paper in mourning, in accordance with a rule invariably observed by us whenever any one of the great lights of the earth is removed from the sphere of his earthly usefulness.

Had it pleased the Almighty to have spared the great patriot and statesman but five days longer, he would have ceased to exist as did Jefferson and Adams, on the anniversary of our National Independence, a fitting close to a long life spent in the service of his country.—*Charleston Courier, Wednesday.*

DARING BURGLARY.—A most daring burglary was effected on Saturday evening last, on the premises of Mr. Commins, 274 King street, the thieves having entered a bed room at the rear of his store, whilst he and his assistants were engaged in serving his customers. Fortunately there was no money in the room, although the miscreants, who must have provided themselves with a candle and matches, instituted a most thorough search for articles of value, having broken open and literally ransacked two trunks, but found therein of service to them but a piece of California gold valued at \$10, which they took away with them, leaving the clothes, &c., they had taken from the trunks on the floor. It is supposed they either entered the yard by climbing the fence, or the hall door, which was open, and thence got into the room through the window.—There is no clue as to who the villains are, and it would be as well for our citizens to be vigilant and see that their premises are secure at nightfall, as it is very evident that there are those in our midst whose notions of the rights of property are of rather vague and indefinite description, and somewhat bordering on Communism.—*Charleston Mercury.*

DREADFUL EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a dreadful explosion occurred at Jersey City, by the bursting of the boiler of the Eagle Mills. The cause is not ascertained. The boiler was blown through the top of the building and over the tops of the houses, and landed two streets distant. The ball from the safety valve was thrown into the air and landed on the top of the freight house at the depot; a distance of some four hundred yards. Ten men have been taken out seriously mutilated, and it is not yet known how many are under the ruins. The windows were entirely demolished in all the buildings in the neighborhood. The firemen were at work yesterday afternoon engaged in removing the ruins.—*N. Y. Courier.*

STROKE OF THE SUN.—Persons whose avocations necessarily expose them to the sun cannot be too careful of themselves. It is very evident that all men cannot carry umbrellas, and perhaps there may be some value in suggesting what has been communicated to the editor of the Alexandria, Va. Gazette. The writer says: "In conversation with the lady of one of our commodores who has lately been stationed at Pensacola where the officers and men were much exposed to the heat of a tropical sun, she told me that they adopted a very simple mode of protection by wearing high crowned hats, in the inside of which they placed a quantity of rose wet cotton, which completely guarded off the intense heat. At this season, when we hear daily of deaths caused by *coup de soleil*—would it not be well to recommend our omnibus drivers, and all mechanics and laborers, who are much exposed, to try the experiment?"

NEGRO DUEL.—Two of Mr. Macauley's negroes got into a difficulty a few days since, while at labor in the field, and appointed a place to meet and settle the affair. Armed with knives the negroes met, and a bloody conflict ensued. One of them, it is feared, will not recover—his arm and head having received several severe cuts. In attempting to separate them, three other men belonging to the plantation, were severely injured in the hands and arms. The combatants were two of Gen. Mercer's best hands.—*Kentucky Family Mirror.*

WHAT IS HE RESERVED FOR?—There is a lad of only twelve years old, W. H. Waddell, living at Pocahontas, Arkansas; who in the spring of 1850, was stabbed, the wound thought to be mortal; the same fall, was knocked senseless and cold by lightning; in the fall of 1851 was run over by four mules and a wagon; last winter, fell from the third story window, lighting upon a pile of stones; but six weeks since was shot, three balls entering his body. The hero of all these ugly accidents is still alive and healthy, being reserved, doubtless, for some other kind of "shuffling off this mortal coil."

MURDER.—The South Carolinian of the 29th inst., has heard a rumor of a horrid crime perpetrated by a negro at Sandy Run, Lexington district. On Sunday a slave of Mr. Wolfe was transferred from one plantation to another against his wish. This led to a quarrel with the driver, who was killed in the encounter. The interference of the master met with infliction of a knife-wound, from which he died.

FAMINE.—Considerable suffering is said to exist in portions of Crawford and Warren counties, Pennsylvania, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions, the long and severe winter having exhausted almost the entire stock for man and beast.

A HEAVY MORNING'S LABOR.—The Grand Jury of Philadelphia, on Monday morning, acted upon and returned to the Court, the large number of one hundred and eight bills of indictment. About ninety of these bills were for selling liquor without license.

RICE MILL BURST.—The brick Rice Mill nearly opposite this city, on the Carolina shore, together with two Threshing Machines and outbuildings, belonging to Mr. Walter Blake was entirely consumed on Saturday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock. Fortunately, there was no rice in the Mill at the time, but unfortunately there was, as we understand, no insurance upon the property. The loss is roughly estimated at \$5,000.

The light caused by the burning of these buildings was distinctly seen from the deck of the steamship State of Georgia while near the light-boat off Martin's industry, as well as by the passengers on board the steamer Jasper from Charleston for this place. It being in the directions of Savannah, the passengers were led to believe that there was a large fire raging here. There was no general alarm given here. We have not learned how the fire originated.—*Savannah Republican.*

NEW CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.—As the time approaches, says the Columbia South Carolinian for the re-districting of the State to suit the new apportionment, public attention is directed to the classification and adjustment of the six new districts which have to be formed. A writer in the *Edgefield Advertiser* suggests two plans, which we give below. The federal ratio is 63,000, but as South Carolina gets her sixth representative for a fraction of 48,000, by dividing the federal population of the State by six, each district will be about 85,767. The following are the plans suggested:

- FIRST PLAN.**
1st DISTRICT.—Beaufort, Colleton, including St. John's Colleton, Orangeburg, Barnwell—91,225.
2nd DISTRICT.—Edgefield, Abbeville, Newberry, and Lexington—80,970.
3rd DISTRICT.—Laurens, Anderson, Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg—93,254.
4th DISTRICT.—Union, York, Chester, Lancaster, Fairfield, Richland—88,831.
5th DISTRICT.—Kershaw, Chesterfield, Marlboro, Darlington, Marion, Sumter, Williamsburg—88,604.
6th DISTRICT.—Charleston, excluding St. John's Colleton, Georgetown, Holy—75,262.

- SECOND PLAN.**
1st DISTRICT.—Beaufort, Colleton, including St. John's Colleton, Orangeburg, Barnwell—91,225.
2nd DISTRICT.—Edgefield, Abbeville, Newberry—88,287.
3rd DISTRICT.—Anderson, Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg—74,630.
4th DISTRICT.—Union, York, Chester, Fairfield, Richland, Lexington—87,556.
5th DISTRICT.—Lancaster, Kershaw, Sumter, Chesterfield, Marlboro, Darlington, Marion—88,612.
6th DISTRICT.—Charleston, including St. John's Colleton, Georgetown, Williamsburg—84,296.