

Liberation of Cuba—Meeting Last night.

Some three or four hundred persons assembled in the neighborhood of the Mississippi Hotel last evening, in the expectation of hearing speeches on the Cuban subject from some of our influential citizens, but one only, Judge Meek, addressed the crowd. His oration was of the kind usual on such occasions, and called but little feeling, most of those present seeming to regard the movement as premature and ill-judged. By way of getting up an excitement, the veritable John Bull sang a song, which was received with some applause. At its conclusion an attenuated procession of men and boys was formed, and accompanied by a band of music, some few banners and a miscellaneous assortment of non-transparent transparencies, paraded down Dauphin street and along Royal street, finally dispersing, we believe, in the neighborhood of Government street.—*Mobil Advertiser, Thursday.*

Aladdin's Lamp.

At the opening of the Manchester Free Library, speeches were made by Dickens, Thackeray, Bulwer, and others. Among the good things said by Sir Edward, in his characteristic figurative way, was the following:

"Gentlemen: You will remember that story of Aladdin, which we have read in our childhood—how a poor youth descended into a cavern, and brought back from its recesses an old lamp. Accidentally he discovered that at the mere friction of the lamp a mighty genius appeared at his command. Awe-struck by the terrors of the spirit that he had summoned, he at first only ventured to employ its powers to satisfy his curiosity and his humblest wants—to satisfy mere hunger and thirst—but gradually accustomed to the presence of this gigantic agent, he employed it to construct palaces, to amass treasures, to baffle armies, and to triumph over foes, until, at the close of the story, the owner of the wonderful lamp is the sovereign of a peaceful empire, assured to his remote posterity. Gentlemen, that story is a type of labor at the command of knowledge. When we first find the lamp we are contented to apply its genius solely to our common and physical wants; but as we are accustomed to the presence of that spirit which we have obtained a secret which places the powers of earth, air, and ocean at our command. That genius, left to itself, would be a terrible and threatening ministrant, because it is only rude physical force; but to him who possesses the lamp, that genius is a docile and benignant ministrant, because mere physical force is the slave of intellectual will. Now, gentlemen, in that same physical force, which, in the phrase of the masses, lies a great problem for all thoughtful men to resolve. Knowledge has brought us face to face with it, and knowledge must either instruct that force or it will destroy the invoker. May, then, all those who possess the knowledge, who are gifted with the lamp, use it only for beneficent and useful purposes, so that the genius whose tread could arouse the earthquake, and whose breath could bring down the storm, may only come to enrich the treasury and assure the empire."

At a public meeting held in Charleston, on the subject of Mr. WEBSTER'S death, the Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett, made the following remarks:

MR. MAYOR: My distinguished friend who offered the resolutions, remarked that but few of those present had had the opportunity of knowing Mr. Webster in society, or had heard his great efforts in the Senate. I fear, that, Sir, that I am the only person present who has had the opportunity he alludes to, and it may therefore not be improper for me to address a few words to this meeting, expressive of my esteem of the great dead. One who saw deep into the responsibilities of our being has said—"No man liveth unto himself, or dieth unto himself." This is true of the humblest as well as the greatest of us. In the usual course of things, every human being, therefore, must exercise some influence, for good or evil, upon the conduct, character, or destiny of others. But this great truth is more especially flagrant in public men. Free government rests upon the virtue and intelligence of the people; and in Republics their public men are their epistles, known and read, of all men. Not merely in the splendor of oratory, or the development of mighty thoughts, or the measures of masterly statesmanship, but in the humbler but not less potent influences of private character and private duties, the public man lives for his country. Mr. Webster was a striking exemplification of these truths. His influence was very great. As a statesman for forty years, he stood the unrivaled, intellectual leader of the constitutional policy he advocated, a policy, whether for good or evil, destined, I believe, to be the settled policy of the confederacy. As a speaker of English, he surpassed, I think, all his contemporaries, either in his speech or in Foot's resolutions the greatest oratorical effort ever made by an American statesman. Not only in his speeches, but in all the effusions of his mind, there is a dignity, purity and moral elevation, which filling the mind with ardent admiration, induced the pardonable appellation of being God-like. In his private character, whatever may have been his failings, his death is a veil as it is his atonement. Free of every stain of his frail humanity, he doubtless now enjoys a blissful immortality. The heat and dust of the course is behind him, and he has won the prize—the only prize worth living or dying for—the glorious prize of

acceptance with God. Doubtless he had frailties—but with all his frailties, he had but little of that greatest, of all our infirmities—personal selfishness. No man ever had a more free and generous nature. His heart was open as day to melting charity. His hand was ever extended to relieve misfortune, or comfort the miserable, in calamity. Living as I did in the same community with him for several years, many instances of his unknown and unostentatious kindness and charities to the very humble, came to my knowledge. Of his domestic habits I know but little, but I am sure, from what I know, that he was of a very sincere, affectionate and noble temper in all his private relations. He buried his daughter near his house at Marshfield, as he said to a friend, "that I might every day look upon the place where she lies." Public life—absorbing and extenuating—had not turned his heart from its only source of happiness—the love we receive or bear to others.

But, Mr. Mayor, it is not our purpose now is it the privilege of us to eulogize the great man, whose departure we are assembled to commemorate. That will be done by others who knew him far more intimately, and, therefore, can far better perform so grateful a task. We come to discharge a duty to the illustrious dead. In Republics, public life must always be the most arduous, as it is but too often the most thankless, of services. Did not Mr. Webster feel this in the silent depths of a slighted and wounded spirit? Liberty was never won, and cannot be preserved; without its martyrs. The presidential laurel has not adorned the brows of Webster, Clay, or Calhoun; but as each of them has dropped from amongst us, thousands have felt as if the fabric of the Confederacy shook to its foundations. Each of them stood, in the estimation of millions, a mighty element of power and patriotism, which would lift up and assure the heart in all difficult emergencies. They are gone—each, as he departed, looking with anxious and patriotic solicitude at the black clouds which lower over the destinies of the Union. We assemble this day to cast upon the grave of the last of these illustrious men a public testimonial of our profound sense of his long and laborious public services—his noble genius and his far-spread renown. If the response of even a heathen oracle is correct, that a man's death is the criterion of a happy life, the country alone his cause to mourn. Mr. Webster was happy in life and happy in death. Yet to him to die, was doubtless great gain.

Secretary of State.
We have the satisfaction to announce that the President has appointed the Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State, to succeed the Hon. Daniel Webster, signified his acceptance of the office. This is in every respect a most creditable appointment, and one which we doubt not will meet with the approbation of the whole country. Mr. Everett has successively been a Representative in Congress, Governor of Massachusetts, and Minister to England; in each of which spheres of duty he has discharged his functions with unsurpassed ability, and with a purity and patriotism beyond reproach. He has had the enviable honor of being recommended by Daniel Webster for the position next in rank and assimilation of duty to that which he is now called to fill, and of having been endorsed for that position by Henry Clay. His literary and academic career, as linked with the *North American Review*, and with the Presidency of Cambridge University, has also acquired him an extensive and enduring reputation for scholarship of the first order. The country is indeed truly fortunate, in view of the delicate state of its foreign relations and the void left in the Department of State by the death of Mr. Webster, to have obtained a man who has not only an American, but an European reputation as a diplomatist.—*Was. Rep.*

ELLEN CRAFT.—We understand that the celebrated Ellen Craft, the Fugitive Slave, belonging to Dr. Collins of this city who excited so much interest in Boston, two years ago, and who had the honor to be conducted through the Crystal Palace at London, during the Great Fair, upon the arm of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, who solicited many fair representatives of the Caucasian race, to pay his devotions to this interesting chamber-maid, has voluntarily gone into the service of an American gentleman and lady, upon condition, that they will bring her back to her owner here.

We would respectfully suggest to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, that this incident in the life of Ellen Craft furnishes abundant material out of which, with her vivid imagination, she might elaborate a romance as interesting and more truthful than "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Macon (Ga.) Messenger.

Death of Dr. Mendenhall.

It is with feelings of sincere regret, that we chronicle, this morning, the death of Dr. M. T. Mendenhall, which melancholy event occurred in this city, on Tuesday evening, occasioned by a severe attack of country fever, contracted at Camden, in this State, which town he visited a few days since for the purpose of being present at the ordination of his son as a member of the Baptist persuasion. Dr. Mendenhall was at one time a practicing physician at Newberry, from whence he came to this city, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. Withdrawing, however, from the cares of a commercial life, he was elected to the highly responsible office of Ordinary of Charleston District, and so efficiently did he perform his duties, and so great was the satisfaction he gave to the members of the bar, and the community generally, that, at the expiration of

his first term of office, he was re-elected, and continued to fulfill his functions with honor to himself, and advantage to the citizens of the District until the time of his last illness.

Dr. Mendenhall was a Deacon of the Baptist Church, and a prominent lay member of this denomination of Christians, and evinced in the uniformly upright tenor of his life, his entire appreciation of those divine truths of which he was so ardent a follower. Ever attentive to the duties that devolved upon him, either in a public or private capacity, he was not so engrossed by the cares of this world as to forget the stern obligations of religion, and although his summons was but brief—in fact so brief that no member of his family was with him at the time of his death, yet it cannot be otherwise than consoling to his afflicted widow and children, and to those attentive friends who were in attendance on him to the last, to know that he was fully prepared to obey it, and that leaving behind him the respect and good will of all who had the pleasure of his friendship or acquaintance, he has gone to reap his reward in a blissfully immortal life.

According to a correspondent of the *New York Times* Mr. Webster signed his will on the Thursday before his death. It was drawn up under his direction by Geo. T. Curtis, Esq. It gives the Marshfield property to the widow during her lifetime, and then transfers it to Fletcher Webster—the only living child of the deceased statesman—whose son, Daniel, an unusually intelligent and manly lad of about twelve years, succeeds to the inheritance. Mr. Webster's grandchildren by his daughter, Mrs. Appleton, are already very wealthy, so that no injustice is done them in this bequest. He did not forget his numerous friends and relatives, but left to very many of them little marks of his favor, and memorials of the dead. James W. Paige, R. H. Blatchford and Fletcher Webster are the Executors, and Mrs. Webster Executrix. Edward Curtis and Peter Harvey, Esqs., are Trustees on behalf of the widow.

THREE CENT PIECES.—The Philadelphia Ledger says of the operations of the mint during the month: "The manufacture of three cent pieces has been immense—2,668,800 pieces were coined, representing in value \$80,000. Last month the coinage of this very convenient little piece was over a million and a-half, and the then was thought to be immense.—Large as this supply is, it does not exceed the demand. The Treasurer has now but few on hand."

European Intelligence per Pacific.

The U. S. mail steamship *Pacific*, Capt. Nye, arrived at New York on Monday morning at eight o'clock. She left Liverpool at half past one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the 20th ult., thus making the passage from wharf to wharf in eleven days, eighteen hours and thirty minutes. She experienced strong westerly gales from Cape Clear to Cape Race.

The Cunard steam ship *Africa* arrived at Liverpool, Sunday 17th, at 3.30 P. M., having made the run in eleven days, three hours and thirty minutes, mean time. The West India mail steamer *Oronoco* arrived at Southampton, with dates from Valparaiso to 1st September; Chagres 24th September; and Jamaica 27th, and had on freight \$410,320.

The *City of Glasgow*, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool, Tuesday 19th. She encountered easterly winds nearly the whole passage.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament is summoned to meet on the 4th of November, for the despatch of business.

The Times publishes the following as the programme of proceedings at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington:

The remains of his Grace will remain at Walmer until four days before the funeral, which will take place between the 17th and 19th of November. They will then be removed to Chelsea Hospital, where the body will lie in state for three days, and on the evening before the solemnity it will be removed to the Horse Guards.

On the morning of the funeral, the funeral cortege will be formed at the Horse Guards, and will proceed by Charing-Cross, the Strand, Fleet street, and Ludgate hill, to St. Paul's.

Six regiments of infantry, eight squadrons of cavalry, and 17 guns, will take part in the procession, that being the number of troops to which his Grace was entitled by his rank in the army.

A body of marines will also form a part of the cortege which will be headed by 83 veterans from Chelsea Hospital, who shared in the Duke's campaigns, the number 83 representing the years to which his Grace had attained.

We have also reason to believe that the Field Marshal's baton of the deceased Duke will be borne on the occasion by the Marquis of Anglesey, his companion in arms; and that representative from those foreign Sovereigns in whose armies his Grace bore that rank of Field Marshal, will assist at the solemnity, each bearing the baton of the deceased.

With a view of diminishing as much as possible the delay inseparable from a long file of carriages, it is intended to make the procession as much as possible a walking one, and to dispense, as far as consistent with the solemnity of the occasion, with an unnecessary train of vehicles.

It is also hoped that the good sense and good taste of the city will, on this occasion, consent to waive its claim to precedence, and that the Lord Mayor, after meeting the cortege, at Temple-bar, will fall in to the procession after the Prince Consort.

Finally, it is not intended to line the streets through which the procession will pass with military. The guardianship of the thoroughfares will be left to the police and to the good feeling of the public, who will thus have an opportunity of beholding the mournful spectacle without the interruption of a line of soldiers, and of testifying their respect for the mighty dead by their decorous and orderly demeanor.

The project of reviving the convocation of the Established Church is still earnestly discussed by the religious papers.

Mr. John Broadfoot has been appointed

United States consul at Leith, Scotland. The Hon. J. R. Ingersoll was introduced to the Queen by the Earl of Malmesbury, on the 16th ult., and presented his credentials as United States Minister.

An advertisement in the London Times, Tuesday, Oct. 19, calls for tenders to supply 1,200,000 Kilograms Virginia leaf tobacco, 1,800,000 Kentucky, 1,800,000 Maryland, do, crops of 1851 and '52, for use of French Government. Tenders to be decided, 10th of January next, at Ministry of Finance, Paris.

FRANCE.—No Empire yet. The President entered Paris on Saturday, the 16th October. It was a day of pomp and excitement, in which Paris took especial delight. There were very many of triumphal arches, all of which were surmounted by the imperial emblems, except one on the Boulevard Beaumarchais. Over the shops, however, in the neighborhood, such emblems and mottoes were abundant. The correspondent of the London Times says that at Louis Napoleon entered the grand entrance of the garden of the Tuilleries the bouquets and garlands strewn upon his path were so abundant as to inconvenience the horses of the escort.

The following reply was made by the President to the address of the Prefect of the Seine at the rail road terminus:

"I am the more pleased with the good wishes you expressed to me in the name of the city of Paris as the acclamations which meet me here are a continuation of those which I have met on my journey. If France desires the Empire, it is because she thinks that form of government secures better her grandeur and her future. As to myself under whatever title it be given to me, to serve her, I shall preserve for her all the force and all the devotedness I possess."

The Monitor denies that any of the triumphal arches were constructed by order of the Minister of State, and asserts that they were the spontaneous work of the commercial and laboring population.

Ninety communes of the suburbs of Paris and fifty-two operative corporations figured with their banners and emblems in the cortege, and it is calculated that 350,000 strangers arrived to see the spectacle.

The Monitor of the 19th of October contains a decree, convoking the Senate for the 4th of November. It is said that the action of the Senate for the proclamation of the Empire will be immediately afterwards submitted to the people for ratification by universal suffrage.

The Monitor also announces the release of Abdel-Kader. He is to be conveyed to Brussa, in Turkey, with the honors due to his rank. He has sworn on the Koran never to disturb Algeria.

The Paris correspondent of the London Globe renews the assertion that Louis Napoleon's marriage with the Princess Vass is a settled fact, and will be solemnized prior to his coronation.

SPAIN.—Government had received dispatches from the Captain General of Cuba, dated 14th Sept., announcing that all was then quiet.

Orders have been forwarded to the Governor of Ferrol, to dispatch to Cuba the steamer *Antonia d'Ulloa*, in room of the *Pizarro*.

Another steam ship, named the *Secondo*, mate of the *Prinero*, launched recently, was launched on the 16th, on the Thames. Both ships are intended for service on the coast of Cuba.

ITALY.—By a decree dated 6th Oct., vessels from United States ports are for the present subject to a quarantine of observation at Leghorn for six days.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The fuller details by the overland mail add little or nothing to the brief summary already published. No advance had been made in the Burmese war. The English flotilla at Rangoon still commanded the river.

The advices from Hong Kong are for the 24th of August. All was quiet at Canton and the North. The intelligence from the disturbed districts at the West was favorable to the Imperial troops. The insurgents had been defeated, and their chief, Fienteh, was reported to have been taken and beheaded.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Despatches have been received from the Cape, which give a more favorable account of the progress of the Kaffir war, General Cathcart's plan of operations appears to have been carried out without any serious casualties. The Times says:

"The Trans-Keian expedition has been completely successful; that is to say, General Cathcart penetrated to Krel's camp, burnt it, ravaged his country, and returned in safety with a spoil including fully 10,000 head of cattle and horses."

He has expressed, moreover his entire approval of the behavior of the troops and the burgher levies, and considers that his object has been "fully attained."

On the strength of these achievements the colonial spirit was rising, and some persons, as we learn, not incompetent to form a judgment on such matters considered that the end of the Kaffir war was veritably at hand. We devoutly trust that such may be the case, and, if we are still compelled to entertain misgivings on the point, we will at any rate put the reader in a position to test our apprehensions by an opinion of his own.

On the other hand, if we turn to the second and more dangerous phase of the war, we can discern few grounds for conclusive satisfaction. The marauding bands established in the colony are as active, as bold and as troublesome as before. Their predatory excursions were continued, as we have seen, during the whole period of Gen. Cathcart's absence, and it must be perfectly manifest that any "termination of the war" which does not include the effectual extirpation of such banditti, will be a mere delusion.

By Electric Telegraph—Latest Intelligence.
ENGLAND.—*Legislator*, Oct. 20.—The reason of the late change in the Turkish Ministry is now apparent, in the positive refusal of the South to ratify the Turkish loan. Russian influence is said to be at the bottom of this important step.

The Times's article says: "The new Turkish cabinet is entirely Russian and Austrian in its character, and strong influences have unquestionably been used to throw difficulties in the way of the ratification of the loan. It is reported that the French Minister has taken the matter up with great energy, and

that this interference is likely to be followed by an immediate and satisfactory adjustment of the whole affair.

FRANCE.—The speculative mania in Paris continues to increase. In some cases interest at the rate of 110 per cent has actually been paid, to carry on transactions from one settlement to another.

Bourse, Tuesday, 422 per cents, 106; 3 per cents, 81.40.

LANCASTER LEDGER.

LANCASTERVILLE, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1852.

Daguerreotypes.

From what we learn, we are led to believe that Mr. MARTIN is a perfect master of his art. His rooms are at Capt. Conant's. We intend to call on Mr. M., when we will be enabled to speak of his proficiency from our own knowledge.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire elected President of the United States—W. R. King of Alabama, elected Vice President.

From the following which we take from the Charleston Courier, it will be seen that Franklin Pierce will be elected by a large majority.

This unanimity on the part of so many States, clearly shows that the Democratic nominee was the universal favorite of the North, and also of the South. We trust one effect of the result of this election, will be to establish the precedent, that military fame alone, does not constitute the chief requirement of the President of the United States.

Presidential Election.

The deed is done—A President has been elected—and, if the singular unanimity of the vote—a unanimity unprecedented, we believe, since the days of Washington—be any criterion, General Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, carries with him to the Presidential chair, a cordial feeling on the part of the great mass of the people, that cannot prove otherwise than beneficial to the general prosperity of the Nation.

The returns from the various States are, of course, at present, imperfect, and we, therefore, shall postpone publishing the statistics of the vote until we can give them in a reliable shape. For the information, however, already received, we believe, that the electoral votes of the subjoined States have been cast as follows:

State	Pierce	Scott	Unheard
Maine	8	0	0
New Hampshire	5	0	0
Vermont	5	0	0
Massachusetts	12	0	0
Rhode Island	4	0	0
Connecticut	6	0	0
New York	35	0	0
New Jersey	7	0	0
Pennsylvania	27	0	0
Delaware	3	0	0
Maryland	8	0	0
Ohio	23	0	0
South Carolina	8	0	0
Georgia	10	0	0
Alabama	9	0	0
Mississippi	7	0	0
Louisiana	6	0	0
Virginia	15	0	0
North Carolina	11	0	0
Tennessee	11	0	0
Kentucky	12	0	0
Missouri	9	0	0
Arkansas	4	0	0
Indiana	13	0	0
Illinois	11	0	0
Michigan	6	0	0
Wisconsin	5	0	0
Iowa	4	0	0
Texas	4	0	0
California	4	0	0
Total	187	29	76

Necessary to a choice, 149.

Hints to All.

A kind Providence has extended a great and signal blessing to his creatures. Although our deprivations have hitherto been great, occasioned by a short crop of provisions, and ungenerous sentiments may have thereby been entertained towards the Giver of all good for his apparent unkindness, yet the present year has been blessed to our benefit. A kind Providence has smiled upon his people, and our labors have been so amply rewarded, that old cribs have been torn down, and new and larger ones erected, new barns have been built, cotton gins been put in complete repair, and new ones bought, and every preparation been made for the keeping and preparing for market, the yield of the present abundant crop. Verily our land "floweth with milk and honey."

And what does it behoove us now to do? As a grateful people, our first duty should be to acknowledge God's goodness by tendering him our sincere thanks for this manifestation of his love to us, and in the fulfillment of this duty, consider at the same time our duty to ourselves, and our duty to our fellow man.

The first law of our nature is "Man know thyself." Man is formed for action, as well as for contemplation. "For this purpose then are we interwoven in his constitution, powers, principles, instincts, feelings and affections, which have a reference to his improvement in virtue, and which excite him to promote the happiness of others." For man to know himself, he must be sensible at all times of that which he should do, and that which he should not do. There are three great moral duties, which as sensibly rest upon him from Adam partook of the forbidden fruit, and knowledge was instilled into his nature, as when God spoke and man became

a living creature, and are devolved upon him for fulfillment, and a strict obedience to these laws, contribute to man's happiness here and eternal peace hereafter. It is our duty then, to be grateful to God for his mercies, it is also our duty to give to our wives and children, those necessities which during the "dry year," they were deprived of. Do not place the dollars and dimes in your trunk when you return from market and say, "I will lay this up for hard times." No, friend, it is your duty to yourself, to your wife, and to your children, to make such a judicious expenditure, that all each will feel the influence of a provident year.—Send your children to school, and your own self pay for their tuition. No one wishes the free school fund so apportioned that each District will receive its relative proportion according to taxation and population more than we do, but shame, we say, and say it emphatically, that so much should be said about the fund, and advance it as the cause of our children growing up in ignorance.

There is not a white man in Lancaster District but who can have his child or children educated, and pay for the tuition himself, but with shame be it said, that it is generally the last thing thought of. This is one of the hints to you fellow citizens, and if only from District pride, do think of it, if you do not take the interest in this respect of your children to heart, do for God's sake take the reputation of your District into consideration, and do not let it be said, or let any one have any cause to say, that Lancaster District is the most ignorant in the State. You owe a duty to your neighbor, and although we cannot tell you all that this duty enjoins upon you, still there is one duty resting upon you, which we wish you to pay particular attention to, by the observance of this obligation, you will not only be doing a benefit to yourselves, but doing an incalculable service to your fellow man. As we observed, this has been a year of plenty, and this is an appropriate time while you are taking your produce to market, to fulfill this obligation. It does not require reflection to assure you that during the dry year, when the dimes were not very plentiful in your pockets, "corn dear and money scarce," and when distress appeared around and about you, a friend appeared to you in the person of the merchant, he gave you credit, and you were thus enabled to provide bread and clothes for yourself, your wife, and your children. The shoe-maker was also your friend, and by giving you credit, you enjoyed the pleasure of seeing your sons properly clothed, and by this act of kindness you were also enabled to appear in a respectable suit yourself. It was pleasing to the eyes of your wife to see the rusty old black replaced by a new and glossy coat. And now your duty requires you to pay these men.

While success has showered upon you its rewards, it is the time, and although after such an absence of the dimes in your pockets, it may be pleasing to your ear to hear the tinkling of money, and be unwilling so soon to part with it, yet we say, PAY YOUR DEBTS, it will bring peace and contentment to your own minds, and thus a painful weight will be removed, and more than all, it will enable these men to continue in business, and thereby be prepared to aid you again, and at the same time be doing them an infinite service.

Just around the corner is the Printing Office.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
We direct attention to Mr. Bishop's advertisement. Mr. B. has recently made large additions to his stock of goods at Woodville. We were there a few moments the other day, and noticed amongst a large assortment of other things, some very fine hats, at \$5 fine calf boots, water-proof boots, &c. Call and see his new stock, and you will find goods of all qualities, and at such prices as cannot fail to suit.

Our friend Sorrel says Bill Air is a rough looking pood, nevertheless, B. brings choice goods there, and is willing to sell them at a very small advance above cost.

We insert in this paper, an advertisement of Mr. Livingston, calling attention to his school, five miles above Lancaster. The parents in that section, we trust, do not need persuasion to induce them to patronize Cane Creek Academy.

EDITOR'S TABLE.
GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The November No. of this monthly is on our table. As is always the case, it is well filled with choice prose and poetical articles. The name of Graham has become so proverbial, that a Western Editor informed his readers, that the Whig nominee for the Vice Presidency, conducted the best Literary Magazine in the country. The postage on Graham's Magazine is only 2 cts. per number, or 6 cents per quarter, payable in advance.—Send on \$3 to G. R. Graham Philada., and procure a copy, or for a dollar more, (\$4.) we will give a copy of the Magazine and the Ledger one year.

THE ROWAN WHIG & WESTERN ADVOCATE.
This is the title of a new paper just commenced at Salisbury, N. C., a copy of which we have received. It is a handsome printed sheet, and the Editors, Messrs. Miller & James, give evidence by the original matter in this number, of great proficiency.

"The path of an editor is not the primrose of dalliance." Ever keep that before your mind's eye, gentlemen, and whatever cause you engage in, if you believe it to be right, advocate it, without "fear, favor or affection" influencing you. We wish the Whig & Advocate every success.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The following are the contents of the October number.

1 The Oxford Commission,

- 2 Whewell's Moral Philosophy.
- 3 Plants & Botanists.
- 4 Our Colonial Empire.
- 5 The Philosophy of style.
- 6 The Poetry of Aric Jacobini.
- 7 Goethe as a man of Science.
- 8 The Profession of Literature.
- 9 The Duke of Wellington.
- 10 Cotemporary Literature of England.
- 11 Cotemporary Literature of America.
- 12 Cotemporary Literature of Germany.
- 13 Cotemporary Literature of France.

This is an ably conducted Review, and we are sure \$3 could not be more advantageously expended than for a copy of the Westminster Review. Any man of literary attainments, should possess copies of these British Reviews, which can be obtained at the following prices: Westminster, and any one of the other Reviews, \$5 the four Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine, \$10

LEONARD SCOTT & Co. NEW YORK.

Communications.

FOR THE LEDGER.

I. O. O. R.
At a meeting of Waxhaw Tent, I. O. O. of R., held on the evening of the 1st inst., a resolution was introduced, by Bro. R. S. BAILEY, that the C. R. appoint a committee of three members, to draft suitable resolutions, tending the thanks of this Tent, to Bro. J. S. HAMILTON of Charleston, for the efficient services he has rendered us, and that the same be published in the Temperance Advocate, and Lancaster Ledger.

In accordance with the above resolution, the Chair appointed Bro's BAILEY, MORRISON and AUSTIN.

The Committee have drafted the following, which having been submitted to the Tent, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the members of Waxhaw Tent, I. O. O. of R., tender to Bro. J. S. HAMILTON, their most profound thanks for the interest he has taken in organizing our Tent; Bro. HAMILTON having spared no pains to aid us in our undertaking, not only by his instruction and advice, but also having prepared for us in Charleston, all suitable regalia, &c.

Resolved, that Waxhaw Tent, will always be sensible of his kindness, and each member of the same begs to renew the assurance of his entire satisfaction in the proficiency of Bro. Hamilton.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to Bro. HAMILTON, and that they be published in the Temperance Advocate and Lancaster Ledger.

R. S. BAILEY,
S. C. MORRISON, } Com.
A. AUSTIN.

Lancaster C. H., Nov. 5, 1852.

Legislative.

The Legislature.
Both Houses of the Legislature met on Tuesday at 11 o'clock.