

General News.

From the Charlotte (N. C.) Whig.

Plank Roads.

For the encouragement of the friends of Plank Roads, we publish below a few statistics, connected with the history of a short plank road in the State of Mississippi, extending from Yazoo city, to Benton, a distance of ten miles, furnished us by a friend in this place, who obtained them from an officer of said road. They may therefore be relied on as true and authentic. They certainly present most gratifying evidences of the success of plank roads, and when we reflect that the history of every plank road ever established in this country, and at all well managed, presents like evidences of their prosperity, we cannot help expressing our surprise that the whole farming and mercantile classes of the community do not enlist with a spirit of enthusiasm in the building of these roads, and much more than surprised that any persons should be found in the community, in this age of progress and improvement, so selfish in feeling or void of public spirit, as to throw obstructions in the way of those who are engaged in such laudable undertakings. Our roads will not cost more than half as much per mile as this Mississippi road, and if the profits realized from them only amount to half as much, it will still be amongst the best stock in the country.

The Yazoo and Big Black Plank Road extends from Yazoo city to Benton, and was constructed at a cost of \$3,500 per mile. The contract for grading, ditching, including culverts, &c., was \$13,614 for the ten miles. The road is covered with oak plank at ten dollars per thousand, nine feet long and three inches thick, with the exception of about two miles which is covered with Cypress plank at fourteen dollars per thousand.

The toll collected on five miles for the first six months, commencing Sept. 1, 1852, was \$3,550, at the rates heretofore annexed, being at the rate of forty per cent per annum on the cost.

During the past summer months the receipts have fallen off of course considerably, but not so much as was anticipated by the Company. The months of May, June and July, paid at a rate of thirteen per cent per annum. Taking the foregoing as a basis, the Company rely confidently on the Road yielding, the ensuing twelve months, thirty per cent.

The Company are of the opinion that the plank are thicker than necessary, and if the Road is ever extended beyond Benton, the thickness will, no doubt, be reduced a half inch or an inch, making the cost proportionally less.

The Mobile Daily Tribune furnishes the following notice of a decision of commercial importance lately made in the Supreme Court of Alabama:

A negotiable note was purchased in Mobile by Mr. Westfield, the makers of which lived in Sumpter and Mobile counties. It appears that prior to the purchase, certain persons who lived in Sumpter, and who claimed to be creditors of an insolvent Bank of Mississippi, filed their bill in the Chancery Court of Sumpter, to which the makers of the note and certain other persons who, it was charged, held the note in trust for the said Mississippi Bank, were made parties, and upon an injunction restraining the negotiation and payment of the note was granted against the defendant.

The evidence in the case showed that Mr. Westfield purchased the note before maturity, and for a valuable consideration, without any notice, in fact, of the pendency of said bill, or that there was any claim against said note. But the proceedings in Chancery showed that the bill was filed, and the injunction granted and served in Sumpter, before the purchase was made in Mobile.

The case was tried before the Circuit Court at Mobile. The council for Westfield contended that while it may be admitted, as a general rule, that the pendency of a suit withdraws the subject matter, and prevents its sale or transfer, except subject to the operation of the decree to be rendered in the cause, yet that the safety of commercial transactions requires that negotiable paper should be excluded from its operation. On the other side it was contended that the rule is of universal application. There was a judgment for the plaintiff below, and at the last term the Supreme Court affirmed this judgment.

Thus an important principle has been determined in favor of commercial dealings, and it is somewhat remarkable, as we learn from the learned and lucid brief of Col. Phillips, which has been printed in this city, that no express adjudication has heretofore been made on the subject, either in this country or England.

CHURCHES IN CALIFORNIA.—We are pleased to see that among their many enterprises in California, the churches are not neglected. A fine edifice has recently been erected by the Unitarians of San Francisco, and the "Alo Californian" gives the following account of the services at the dedication:

We have noticed the interior completion of the fine edifice erected by the Unitarians of this city. Yesterday it was dedicated in the presence of one of the largest and most respectable assemblages that has ever congregated on these shores. The church stands on Stockton street, within three minutes walk of the First Congregational Church on Dupont street, which was dedicated last Sunday, and the site of the new Catholic Church, the corner stone of which was laid yesterday. The services were performed under the officiating charge of the pastor of the church, Rev. F. T. Gray. There were present of the city clergy, Revs. M. C. Briggs, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; B. Brierly, First Baptist Church; Jesse Boring, Wesley, Chapel, and the good Father Taylor, of "Long Wharf Appointments."

It is further stated by the same paper that, at the sale of the pews of the Unitarian Church, on Monday evening, the first choice brought \$700 over the original valuation, making its cost \$1300. Nineteen others were also sold at premiums varying from \$300 to \$30 over the original valuation named. Four others were sold at an average of \$40 over the original valuation of \$550 each. Of the whole number of pews—one hundred and eighty-sixty have been sold, realizing the sum of about thirty-five thousand dollars. The building when finished will cost about \$50,000.—Southern Standard.

The steam ship plying between New-Orleans and Texas, have suspended their trips, in consequence of the quarantine regulations adopted by the authorities of Galveston.

SALE DAY.—There is a good deal of truth in the following article on our Sale Day—it is taken from the Democratic Free Press, published at Wilmington, N. C.

Sale day in South Carolina is the first Monday in every month. On these days the Sheriff of the District disposes of the property upon which he has levied within the past month.

We know nothing, and care less, about the origin of the law creating this sale day. We do know, however, that it is an absolute nuisance, as it is. It generally brings a crowd to the village; and, if any misunderstanding has taken place between persons during the month, the finale of said misunderstanding is put off until the aforesaid sale-day, when, as per agreement, the belligerent parties meet at the Court House, and after getting "corned," and cursing at a rate that would distance all the soldiers at Flanders, they end the matter by a regular set and come again. Of course the friends gather around, each endeavoring to raise his yelling forty five degrees above the others, and perhaps before the first fight has terminated two or three others will be on the carpet. We have seen some of these heroic pugilists almost innocent of clothes. The officers of the law may stop one fight; but while the Magistrate is trying the case, half dozen may be going on in the village.

THE GOLD DIGGINGS OF EDGEFIELD.—Are still promising great results. Dorn's is more properly in Abbeville; but various others, with the richest indications, are about to be worked in this District also. That of Capt. James Dorn, Dr. Landrum & Co. is already progressing finely. We understand that one of the owners refuses fifty thousand dollars for his fourth of it. Some ten or a dozen locations are thought to present highly favorable marks of a golden abundance. We shall have Nabobs a plenty in Edgefield yet. The day for u-rners is past and gone. Money is plenty (all gold coin too,) at 7 per cent. The fact is we can get it now almost upon our own terms. They'd beg us to take it after a while. Bye the bye, we see it stated that a French Chemist has discovered a bona fide process of making gold. If so, the long sought for Philosopher's Stone is found, and the Golden Age is here. We would like to get Frenchy's recipe before the value of the article becomes too much depreciated.—Edgefield Advertiser.

BUSINESS OF CHARLESTON.—Our respected cotemporary, the Carolina Spartan, referring to the business prospects of Charleston the present fall, uses the annexed appropriate and advisory language:

"But there are considerations of a somewhat patriotic character, which ought to prompt Southern Merchants to trade in Charleston.—The whole South are beginning to be interested in the subject of direct trade and importation, and all agree that it is a "consumation most devoutly to be wished for." A system of direct importation can be best secured by enlarging, enrolling and strengthening—in a word by building up Southern markets; and this end cannot be attained, otherwise, than by giving them the advantages of that trade, which has heretofore been so suicidally directed North.—It is said that goods may be bought in Charleston on as good terms now as in any other city. If so, why do not our merchants yield to these considerations, and buy from our Charleston friends. From our knowledge of the traits of character peculiar to each of the two sections, we would make a difference of five per cent., if we were in the business, in favor of dealing with the Charleston merchant—so far as association necessary to business transactions is concerned."

We hope the day is not far distant when the entire mercantile community of the up country will regard it not only their interest but their duty to lay in their supplies in the Charleston Market.

It has been fashionable, we know, to Herald forth as a caption to advertisements—"Just received from New York, Philadelphia, &c. &c., heavy and rich supplies of Spring Goods," but the sober, thinking part of the community have come to the conclusion that the revelation of the fact does not add much value to the goods purchased.

A parallel case—What would our merchants think and say—yes, what do they think and say, (referring to gentlemen residing in the upper part of our district) when they are found passing through on their way to Columbia, and Charleston to purchase supplies?—We leave them to answer the question. Why do they pass Charleston to make up their supplies in New York and Philadelphia? Not for cheapness surely. We have a few who have been in the habit of going Northward every season to make their purchases, but latterly they have found it to their advantage, pecuniarily and otherwise, to purchase in Charleston.

Let the Merchants in Charleston and Columbia demonstrate their ability and willingness to afford all necessary accommodation, as we believe they are now affording, and in a short while the few who may pass through Charleston to purchase at the North, will steal by as though they were pursued by a bailiff. It will be regarded small business, only worthy petty hawkers and peddlers, who visit auctions to purchase cheap goods, sold under the hammer of the auctioneer as "slightly damaged."—Winn'sboro' Register.

A MAN SHOT BY A SNAKE.—A letter in the Philadelphia Ledger states, that a few days ago, a man named Logan, storekeeper in Siddonsburg, York co., was out gunning, when he discovered a large snake, and in order quickly to secure it from running away, he placed the butt of his rifle, loaded with a ball at the time, upon the body of the snake, with his hand directly across the muzzle. The snake in its writhings to free itself, coiled around the gun stock, and with one of its coils struck the hammer, which was down upon the cap at the time, hard enough to discharge the gun, the contents of which entered the ball of the hand near the wrist, and, in a diagonal direction came out between the little finger and the one next to it. Happily no bones were broken.

Jas. T. Brady, a prominent Democratic politician in New-York, has resigned the Presidency of the Democratic Union Club, assigning as a reason that it may be necessary for him to operate against the individuals who sway the National and (New-York) State Administrations. He thinks it necessary to do so for the preservation of the integrity of the Democratic party.

NEW ORLEANS.—We are glad to notice a gradual but steady diminution of deaths by the epidemic in New Orleans; on the 23d they amounted to 234; 24th, 139, 25th, 129; 26th 164; 27th 159, 28, 152.

Arrival of the Europa.

BALTIMORE, August 31.—The Europa arrived at Boston at nine this morning. The latest by telegraph to Liverpool from London on the 20th says that Napoleon has relinquished his contemplated journey to Dieppe owing to the new complication of the Eastern Question. It is rumored in Vienna that should Russia make an inroad into Servia, Austria would occupy the fortress of Belgrade. The latest intelligence from St. Petersburg states that notwithstanding the negotiations for peace the war department was as active as ever. The cholera had again appeared in Warsaw. The Czar's acceptance of the Vienna proposition will not be unconditional. He will not consent to evacuate the Principalities until the Porte has signed an agreement tantamount to the concession of all points in dispute.

Advices from Constantinople to the 5th say that the Persian ambassador had given the Sultan full assurances of assistance, if wanted, measures having been taken by the Shah to raise an army of 60,000 men, to be placed at the disposal of the Sultan. The Turkish government has ordered the Greek bishops to return to their bishoprics immediately, it having been ascertained that Russian agents were fomenting disorders in various parts of the country. When the news reached Servia of the threatened occupation of that territory by the Austrian troops, the Prince of Servia replied he would resist such occupation by force. The whole province was arming; 30,000 militia had already been collected. The latest Constantinople despatches say that the people continued favorable to resistance.

STRANGE JEWISH CUSTOM.—The Jewish wife as well as her Gentile neighbor, may become a widow. When such happens, and she be without issue it is the duty of her husband's brother to take her in marriage, or to set her free to marry any other person; this ceremony of giving her leave to marry another, is called Chalitzah, i. e., the taking of the shoes, and is founded on Deut. xxx. 5—15. Should the living brother be born after the decease of the dead brother, he is not under obligation to marry his sister-in-law; or should he already be married, he is only expected to put her free, for without this freedom she cannot marry a second time. This ceremony is performed in the following manner:

The parties having informed the authorities of the fact, it is announced in the Synagogue in the evening that a Chalitzah will take place the following morning. After the morning service according to the announcement, three Rabbies, the required witnesses, and the parties, meet; after hearing their statement, the Chief Rabbi questions the young man, and when he finds him determined not to marry his brother's widow, calls for the shoe. This shoe is of peculiar make, and used for the purpose only. It is made of black cloth list, of pointed form and two long laces attached thereto; it is always kept in the Synagogue. When brought forward, the Rabbi commands the man to put it on, after doing which, he twists and ties the laces around his leg. The woman is then led by the Rabbi to the man, and taught to repeat the following in Hebrew:

"My husband's brother refused to raise up unto his brother a name in Israel; he will not perform the duty of my husband's brother."

In answer, he repeats: "I like not to take her."

The woman then unravels the knots, which is rather a troublesome affair; as she must do it with her right hand only—takes off the shoe throws it upon the ground, and spits before the man repeating, after the Rabbi, the following:

"So shall it be done unto the man that will not build up his brother's house and his name shall be called in Israel, the house of him that hath his shoe loosed."

All the present respond: "His shoe is loosed! his shoe is loosed! his shoe is loosed!"

After this the Rabbi declares the woman free to marry whomever she may, and the secretary of the Synagogue gives her a writing to that effect, when the ceremony is over.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVOTION OF A MOTHER TO TWO INFANT CHILDREN.—The Hagetown (M.L.) Herald records the death of Mrs. Nourse, an old lady, at the advanced age of 80, and adds: "About forty years ago a son and daughter of this old lady, both insane or idiotic, were brought to the almshouse of this county. Soon afterwards the mother left her home and those of her children who were able to take care of themselves, took up her residence at the almshouse with her afflicted and helpless offspring, and watched over them and ministered to their wants, as a mother only can do, until the bodily and mental infirmities attending the aged, disqualified her for a longer discharge of this noble duty. She was worth about ten thousand dollars in her own right when she thus immersed herself in this unattractive building, but she cheerfully surrendered all the comforts and enjoyments which such pecuniary competency afforded—severed the ties of friendship and gave up the pleasures of society, that she might bestow a mother's love upon those who most needed it. What a proof of the intensity of that love! What a fact for the records of heaven!"

"In regard to coffee," says Professor Schouw "very little was known about it in Europe, except in Turkey, previous to 1650. Professor Agha, a botanist of Padua, who was in Egypt about the year 1600, says it was at that time in general use there. A coffee house was first opened in Marseilles in 1671. The first coffee in England was brought by a merchant, who brought a Greek girl with him to cook it.—The girl subsequently married the merchant's coachman, and the couple opened the first coffee-house in London."

NEW WATERING PLACE.—We learn by a gentleman just from Glenn's that the place has positively been sold (as was reported) to certain ministers of the Episcopal denomination, for the purposes of an Episcopalian Seminary. It is designed to open the Seminary by the first of January next. In lieu of Glenn's another watering place is about to be established at the West Springs, some six miles distant, by a company who have already purchased the land for that purpose. It is intended to put a large hotel by the next season. The water is said to be very like that of Glenn Springs.

THE MAINE LAW.—Gov. Parsons has officially announced the ratification by the people of the Maine Law; recently adopted by the Michigan Legislature. The vote stood for the Prohibitory Liquor Law, 40,459; against Prohibition, 22,054.

The Camden Weekly Journal.

Tuesday, September 6, 1852.

THEO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Erratum.

In the article under the caption of "Rides About Camden, No. 7—Gum Swamp," occurs the following typographical error, copied from the Southern Christian Advocate, last week in our paper. For "Col. Hugh's," read Col. Rugeley's.

Health of our Town.

We are highly gratified to state that the health of Camden continues to be excellent. There are no serious cases of fever, and disease of every kind is remarkably scarce. We speak knowingly and authoritatively when we assert that Camden, in point of health, will compare favorably with any other town in the State—we except none. We are amused when we hear persons trying to make Camden sickly. The effort is unavailing. We have the proof to the contrary; witnesses all over our streets to the fact, that Camden is healthy.

Business Matters.

Several of our merchants have returned from New York and Philadelphia, whither they have been for the purpose of making their fall and winter purchases. Several others (the greater portion) are yet abroad. We may reasonably expect large stocks in market this season, and our country friends may rely upon getting fine prices for their produce. To all we wish abundant success. The merchant a plenty of good customers, and the farmer long prices for his commodities.

Freshet in our River.

On Saturday night last, our river suddenly arose and overflowed its banks. We are not advised in regard to the extent of the damage done, but learn that the crops on all the lowlands, not protected by embankments, have suffered very much. We are glad to learn that the water commenced falling yesterday afternoon.

New Cotton.

Four bales of new Cotton from the plantation of Mr. King, of Darlington, were shipped to Charleston from this place last week. On Friday last, a load of ten bales was sold to Major Moffat by Gen. Chandler, of Sumter District—quality fair.

Large Vegetables.

We saw the other day in the garden of a friend a Guinea Squash or Egg Plant, which measured twenty-four (24) inches in circumference. Another friend has informed us of a Cucumber measuring 18 inches in length and 12 inches in circumference. We want to know who can beat these.

The New Female College.

We are gratified to perceive that our friends of the Black River Waterman entertain the same views that we do, in regard to the impolicy of locating the New Female College at Spartanburg. It does seem to us that the utter impracticability of locating that institution where the Committee have selected, is so obvious that no one can remain ignorant of the fact unless they willingly shut their eyes to reason and common sense. We give the article from the Waterman:

"The last issue of the Camden Journal contains a notice to the effect that the location of the New Female College at Spartanburg will be resisted at the meeting of the next Annual Conference, which is shortly to take place at Newberry Court House. The objections to the act of the Committee on this location, are few in number, but they strike us as being very forcible. In the first place, as the College is to be under the charge of the South Carolina Conference, the 'Committee' have not carried out their instructions in selecting a suitable and central place. The other objection evidently carries with it considerable weight, viz: its close proximity to Wolford College. This fact can certainly be of but little benefit to either, and might be injurious to both institutions. But we will leave this matter for the discussion of our friends of the immediate sections, who are more interested in its decision than we are. At all events, we are gratified to know that the College will be established, for the educational interests of our country demand many such institutions."

Fictitious Nominations.

There are to be found in every community those who imagine themselves to be quite smart, who think they do a very fitting thing to impose upon the press, by getting fictitious nominations of persons for offices without regard to qualification or fitness in any respect. The Black River Waterman, noticing a recent nomination in the Charleston Mercury for members of the Legislature for Claremont County, very properly sets the public right upon the subject.

Brother Waterman, has it never occurred to you before this that "Young America" generally speaking, were getting "too big for their breeches." We have seen, upwards of several instances where we thought taking down might do good. The Waterman says: "As some prominence has been given to a nomination of two persons (fictitious) for the Legislature, from this County, in a late number of the Mercury, we deem it proper to allude to it. The proper course, perhaps, would have been to have passed it unnoticed; but it is now too late for that. Even now we do not refer to it to correct any misapprehension at home, but to set things in a correct light abroad. The nomination is a reflection in fact, whatever may have been the design, upon certain gentlemen who have been nominated for the Legislature in the columns of this paper, all of them gentlemen of respectability and true merit. The nominations were made, so far as we know, without their consent, and two of them have already withdrawn their names. In this state of things, the nomination in the Mercury is altogether unjust and ungenerous. If, however, no reflection was intended, we hope the author will have a full fruition of his brilliant conception; and he certainly deserves credit for setting before the public these models of excellence and virtue."

Silver Coin.

The Washington Evening Star says that the Treasurer of the United States has recently received a considerable quantity of the new silver coin from the Philadelphia mint, which, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, he is ready to exchange for gold with those in Washington who desire it. Just now there are nearly six hundred thousand dollars in the hands of the Treasurer.

Daily South Carolinian.

This valuable paper comes to us now much enlarged and improved. It is not only one of the best papers in the State—as well as an honor and ornament to Columbia—but will compare in every respect favorably with any paper in or out of the State. The proprietors certainly deserve, and will receive, we hope, the patronage which their energy merits.

SINGULAR MARRIAGE CASE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Some days since, a young lady of fascinating address and handsome person, but attired in male costume, entered a tailor's shop in a town of Millin county and asked for employment. The tailor needed a hand, and, pleased with the appearance of the handsome stranger, readily granted the request. The honest tailor was very much surprised that his journeyman should prefer a chair to the bench. Subsequent events, however, show that he did not long remain ignorant of the cause. They were subsequently married, and have gone to the West.

For the Journal.

LANCASTER, C. H. Sept. 1, 1853.

MR. EDITOR: In your issue of the 30th ult., I find an article over the signature of E. G. Robinson, which, as it is calculated to convey an erroneous impression, I beg leave to reply to; in order, that I may contradict the base, slanderous imputation there contained.

I am sure sir, this privilege will be extended to me, especially from the fact of the imputation having appeared in your paper. I fear no injury sir, from this vile and ungentlemanly attack, for the vituperation which makes it would be convincing proof to a stranger, of a vindictive spirit—the unbecomeliness of one, who felt the justice of what was said of him; still, I am not willing to remain passive, when such a palpable falsehood (as conveyed in the insinuation) is uttered against me.

Now, to the management of the Mansion House.

I will give your readers a circumstance which occurred two years ago. A lady and gentleman, with the rest of their family, were travelling from Fairfield District to Sumter District. Preferring Robinson's Hotel on account of the quietude of its locality, they put up there for the night. The supper was poor indeed, but they consoled themselves with the reflection that breakfast would compensate for the indelicacy of the supper. The following morning, the only dish on the table, (besides what may be some bread or biscuits) was a dish of HAM AND EGGS—it was handed to the lady by the obsequious landlord with, "will you have some more?" "None, I thank you sir," was the reply. The landlord disappeared, as the lady thought, to lurry up the beef or chickens. Said the gentleman, "you had better try the HAM AND EGGS, I doubt if you get any thing better." Soon the landlord appeared but beef or chickens did not. Again the HAM AND EGGS were handed, and to avoid starvation, the lady was obliged to accept of it.

When the lady, gentleman and family returned from Sumter, they stopped at the Waterhouse. This sir, is one instance of good entertainment; but not wishing to occupy too much of your paper, I will at once proceed to notice our late trip to the North.

On my way down, the stage stopped at the Mansion House; Mr. Willetts, the driver, did not enquire of us where we would stop, nor did I know that since the destruction of the Waterhouse, that there was any other Hotel in Camden.

I conceive, Mr. Editor, that one has just as much right to commend or condemn the management of a Public House, as he has to condemn the management of a steamboat, or public press. It would be certainly more to my interest to praise the management of the Mansion House, (for the proprietor has been a good patron of mine,) but I make it a point to speak of things as I find them, without "fear, favor or affection."—On our late trip, we stopped at the Mansion House—the fare was indifferent. Soon after supper, we retired—two beds in the chamber, one for each of us.

On one, was spread a pavilion or net, and this one my companion very kindly permitted me to occupy, he took the other. Could he sleep? No! He tossed, and talked about, from the bites of mosquitoes, and finally, had to share a part of my bed before he could obtain any rest.

ACCOMMODATIONS TRULY!

How was it on our return? We were placed in separate rooms, fortunately I had a pavilion, he had none. Next morning's breakfast though, equalled the climax of efficient Hotel keeping. The HAM AND EGGS were there, but *no abut dicit* there was an insufficient quantity. A gentleman from Mississippi, as also my companion and myself, declared we would have before we reached home. Very indifferent fare, and then not enough.

The proprietor of the Mansion House, had told me the night before, that on some previous morning, some 800 chickens (I think that was the number) were offered for sale at that corner.

We could not refrain from complaining, and a very respectable citizen of Camden remarked to us, that Mr. Robinson's boarders had complained of the indelicacy and scantiness of his fare, a *de had* advised Robinson to provide more bountifully, or he would lose custom. A citizen of our place sir, was in Camden the week my article appeared, and on his return, informed me that some were indignant. My reply was, "what I have said of Robinson's Hotel is true. 'Yes sir,' said he 'it is the fact you have asserted.'"

When your paper reached me, and before I had finished reading the article, a friend close by, observed, "Mr. Bailey there are a number in this place of the same opinion as yourself about that Hotel."

That there is any foundation for the insinuation made against me, I leave to my travelling companion to answer; and sir, the proprietor of the Mansion House can answer himself.

He has before a-ke-d me to take spirits at his house, remarking at the time, that although he did not keep a bar, he kept spirits for the accommodation of travellers who stopped with him. He can say sir, whether we requested any of him or not.

I have been in the habit of stopping with my friend Holleyman of the former Waterhouse. Having stopped there in Dec'r, and Feb'y, last—and he his bar keeper can state whether the retailing of liquors, influenced my stopping there or not.

But Mr. Editor, I dislike to pollute my hands, by replying to an article which *no gentleman* would have written, and must here apologise for occupying so much of your paper, which space I am sure, could be devoted to much more interesting and useful intelligence. You may rest assured however, that this is my first and my last; whatever Billingsgate slander may be said in reply, I shall turn a deaf ear to. I will say no more. I trust this article however, will produce one good effect—the better provision for the boarders at the Mansion House.

Respectfully  
R. S. BAILEY,  
Editor Lancaster Ledger.

GRASSHOPPER SCOURGE.—The New York Tribune has some melancholy story of the destruction of vegetation by grasshoppers in Chataque county, in that State, where they have devoured the hay crop, the wheat, the oats, beans, turnips, cabbages, garden vegetables generally, Indian corn, and run over the pastures and meadows. Other counties are affected in that State and Pennsylvania. At Plymouth, New Hampshire, they have also overrun entire fields, and it is said have forced themselves in swarms into dwelling houses, prying upon clothing, window curtains, &c.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.—

For the past few weeks almost every section of our District has been refreshed by stirring and, we trust, profitable revivals in Religion, and many and important additions have been made to the churches of every denomination amongst us. We respectfully ask the Ministers, or others who feel disposed to do so, and have attended these revivals, to furnish us with accounts from the different churches, as we consider it a matter of a great importance, and should be laid before all who feel any interest in the morals of the District, or the eternal good of their fellow men. We have accounts from two churches, but being of one denomination, we have concluded to defer their publication, in order that all may appear in the same great picture, *Laurensville Herald.*

DR. THORNWELL.—In looking through the proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, for the present year, we find the following high merited compliment to the Rev. Dr. Thornwell, of this town, which we beg to lay before our readers. Dr. T. had been nominated for the chair of Pastoral Theology, Church Government, &c., in the Seminary at Danville, by Mr. Peden; whereupon Dr. Palmer stated that he was satisfied if he was elected he would not consent to serve. Dr. Breckinridge rose and said, "that he had no hesitation in saying Dr. Thornwell was the ablest man of his age now living." He was a man to whom Dr. B. cherished the strongest affection, and if the Board had had the slightest hope of obtaining his services, there was no place in the Seminary that he could not have had; but, under existing circumstances, he considered his nomination as entirely useless, and its effect would only be to embarrass the house." Dr. Breckinridge is known to most of our readers; but at the risk of being superfluous, we will add, that by his Church he is esteemed the first man within its fold, and by the general voice regarded as second to none in the pulpit of the United States in intellect, learning, eloquence, and all the graces of the Christian character. The secular papers simply state that Dr. Thornwell was nominated, and the election of another is announced. To guard against unjust inference, the above extract from the proceedings is given.—*South Carolinian.*

COL. ORR.—At the Farewell Festival given by George N. Saunders, Esq., at the Astor House, New York, on Friday, Col. Forney having proposed the health of James L. Orr, of this State, who had previously been alluded to by Col. Preston, of Kentucky, as the next Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Orr said it hardly became him to respond to such a toast. It was a very difficult matter to predict who would be the next Speaker.—His own State had given one distinguished and able man to that post, Hon. Langdon Cheves, and no one could well hope to fill that place with equal distinction.—*Carolinian.*

COL. GADSDEN.—We learn that a private letter has been received from Col. Gadsden, our Minister to Mexico, announcing his arrival at the Capital on the 10th inst. On the 17th he was publicly received by President Santa Anna, at Tacubaya, the ceremonies being conducted with great pomp.

We are glad to learn that Col. Gadsden's health has been very greatly improved by his journey to Mexico. He speaks in warm terms of the beauty of the scenery, and the healthful and pleasant character of the climate, in the interior of Mexico. We hope that his mission may terminate as auspiciously as it has commenced.—*Charleston Mercury.*

MOBILE.—We regret learn by the Mobile papers that the yellow Fever is rapidly spreading in that city. The deaths on the 25th were 27, of which 18 were by Yellow Fever; and on the 29th there were 34 deaths, of which 29 were by Yellow Fever.

The Edgefield Advertiser says: The second Plank Road for Edgefield is about to be set on foot. We mean the one which is to lead from Edgefield-C. H. to Chatham's nine miles above on the Abbeville Road. It is estimated that the entire cost of the work will not exceed the comparative small sum of eighteen thousand dollars. But even with fifteen thousand dollars this company will be organized and forthwith proceed to business.

ITINERANT LECTURERS.—I have no hesitation in pronouncing a great part of pompously styled Lecturing, upon natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Grammar, Geography, History, Eloquence, Meas. ory and the like, the most arrant quackery that ever disgraced the records of learning. It is the mere froth and sediment—or shall I not rather say, it is the sulphureted hydrogen, and carbonic acid of science and literature. So far is it from raising the general standard of education, that its direct tendency is to discourage application, to foster pedantry, and, to beget a general contempt for that long and tedious process, by which men have hitherto risen to eminence in general knowledge and in all the learned professions.—*President Humphrey.*

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced. Its astonishing success is without a precedent in the history of the *Materia Medica*. Dark and luxuriant curls, soft and glossy hair, with scores of admirers, (mark this, Ladies,) is the universal effect of the Kathairon. Bald and gray heads stood perfectly astonished. "The Kathairon has fully restored my hair after a baldness of 12 years. A JAT Court-mart, 76 Bond-St. N. Y." The Kathairon is a certain cure for Nervous Head Ache, and all Cutaneous Diseases. Sold by all dealers everywhere. Try it. Price only 25 cents, in large bottles. D. S. Barnes, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by every Druggist in Camden. Haviland, Harrell & Co. wholesale Agents, Charleston 3m—30 July 26.

POISONING.

Thousands of parents whose Verminous composed of Castor Oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hobensack's Medicines, to which we ask the attention of all interested in their own as well as their children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine Medicine, Hobensack's Liver Pills. *Be not deceived!* but ask for Hobensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOBENSACK, as none else are genuine.

MARRIED.—On the 10th of August last, by the Rev. Mr. Hoyt, L. B. STEPHENSON, Esq., of Pickens co., Ala., to Miss SARAH M., daughter of Col. J. C. HALE, of this District.