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MISCELLANEOUS.

SPEECH OF HON. W. W. BOYCE.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

February 10 1857.

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 556) to reduce the duty on Imports, and for other purposes—

Mr. BOYCE said: Mr. CHAIRMAN: I shall speak upon the bill. The surplus now in the Treasury amounts to over \$19,000,000, and this in spite of the extravagant appropriations made during the last few years. The surplus on the 30th of June, 1857, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, will be \$43,908,710 62. These facts indicate radical defects in our existing tariff, and for-ho-w great disasters unless a timely remedy is applied. They indicate that more money has been taken from the people than the wants of the Government require, and that which is more unjust and oppressive, especially when we consider the fact that a large portion of our taxation, as being a tax on consumption, falls upon that class of our people who have but limited means or no means other than their labor, and that class constitute a great majority of our population, a class who sympathetically live by the sweat of their brow, who are compelled to practice a severe economy, and necessitated to undergo great privations.

But there are other objections to these surplus accumulations. Their natural tendency is to put an end to the business relations of the country by the withdrawal from circulation of such vast sums of money, in specie, the currency required by the Sub-Treasury law. The imminent danger from this source is obvious, when we consider the peculiar nature of our currency, consisting as it does so largely of paper credits, and resting on a very narrow specie basis. In January, 1856, the total indebtedness of the banks in the United States, including notes in circulation, bank credits, and other debts to each other, was \$471,093,837; while the specie in their possession was only \$59,214,000. Now, as long as confidence continues, no disasters may result from having so much specie locked up in the vaults of Government; but a financial crisis arise, and it is difficult to estimate the fatal consequences. The Secretary of the Treasury, speaking on this point, says, in his last report:—

"The independent Treasury may exercise a fatal control over the currency, the banks, and the trade of the country; and will do so whenever the national debt greatly exceeds the expenditures. This has been expanded, since the year 1853, more than \$45,525,000,000, and the amount of the public debt. This debt has accumulated from time to time, as the means of circulating in the national Treasury, and has become a serious emergency in the money market. If there had been no public debt, and no means of disbursing this large sum, and again giving it to the channels of commerce, the accumulated sum would have acted fatally on the banks and on trade."

The national debt is now so nearly extinguished that we cannot rely upon it further as a safety valve. I think it unnecessary further to develop this point; business men will readily comprehend its magnitude; nor is it necessary for me to do more than allude to the fact, that during the year 1856, the Treasury incurred an annual loss of \$3,000,000 in the interest of interest; this being a bonus, I think, which we pay for the chance of producing a financial crisis.

The objections to these surplus accumulations do not rest here; they increase in magnitude the more we consider them. Their natural effect is to inflame the zeal of parties, corrupt the Government, and induce to the most extravagant appropriations. With all these consequences staring us in the face, it would seem there would be but one opinion as to the necessity of a reduction of the tariff. Why, then, is it not done? It has been for several years urgently recommended by the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury. Under ordinary circumstances, it would seem that nothing would be more popular than to reduce the taxes, and that the contest would be as to who should have the merit of performing so acceptable an office. If we were the legislators of a State, we would proceed to this duty with the most sovereign alacrity; why, then, do we, the legislators of the Union, decline to act upon the subject? The reason is obvious. It is because of our indirect system of taxation, and the protective features of our tariff.

But it is to be hoped that the obstacles arising from these causes will not be insurmountable, and that we will not terminate our mission as legislators without having reduced taxation, in the face of a vast and increasing surplus especially when we remember that if we neglect to act in the matter nothing can be done for another year, during which time the accumulations in the Treasury will be constantly and rapidly increasing.

As one time, Mr. Chairman, I was willing to accept the present tariff as correct in principle, and rest satisfied with a pro rata reduction of duties. But greater reflection upon the subject has satisfied me that the existing tariff is radically defective in detail and in principle. I will now allude to some of the defects in the present tariff. There are too many schedules, the one hundred per cent, the forty per cent, the thirty per cent, the twenty-five per cent, the twenty per cent, the fifteen per cent, the ten per cent, and the five per cent. schedules, besides the free list. The effect of so many schedules is to lead to unnecessary complexity and expense in the collection of the revenue. I must not, however, be understood as being in favor of a horizontal tariff, which all experience and the laws of political economy utterly reject.

Further, the articles brandies and cordials, embraced in schedules A, the one hundred per cent, schedule, are subject to too high a rate of duty. These duties are above the revenue standard; for there is no doubt that, at a lower rate of duty, say thirty or fifty per cent,

they would yield a larger revenue, and there can be no excuse for having them above the revenue standard—that point at which they would produce the most revenue. The effect of these high duties is necessarily very much to cripple our trade with France, a result greatly to be regretted, for there is no country with which it is more desirable to cultivate commercial relations than France, even upon the principles of the protectionists, for the exports from France do not come in competition with the products of this country; besides, there is a great sympathy of feeling between the people of France and this country, which ought to be cherished, as we have much to gain, not merely commercially, but otherwise, by close relations with a people so remarkable as the French people are for great ideas and noble impulses.

Another defect in the present tariff is, that the duties on articles of prime necessity, such as cotton, woolen, and iron manufactures, and sugar, are too high. These articles are indispensable to the great mass of our people, and the great mass of our people are the laboring classes. The duty upon these articles range from twenty-five to thirty per cent., producing \$28,145,627 35 of revenue for the fiscal year 1856, being nearly one half of the total revenue of that year; the result of which is that a vast portion of the burden of taxation is thrown upon the laboring classes, whereas as little as possible should be thrown upon them. The effect of these high duties upon these articles of prime necessity, by enhancing their price, is the same as if we were to pass a law to reduce the wages of labor. To reduce these duties would be, on the other hand, to increase the wages of labor; for though they would nominally remain the same, they would buy more, and leave a larger surplus. For the interest, then, of the laboring classes, I insist that these duties should be reduced; and, if done, it would not be inappropriate to entitle the bill, "A bill to reduce the duties on prime necessities, and to increase wages"—a result, I apprehend, which would be entirely satisfactory to every man in the United States who has to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

Another defect in the present tariff is, that the revenue is derived from too high a rate of duties. What I mean is evident when I state, that for the year 1853 \$49,000,000, or six sevenths of the entire revenue, was derived from duties of twenty-five per cent., and upwards. Experience has demonstrated, that upon the generality of articles twenty per cent. duties is the revenue standard; that if you advance the duties beyond that point you more or less prohibit importations and diminish the revenue. It is not difficult, therefore, to understand how the collection of six sevenths of the revenue at a rate of duty five per cent. above the revenue standard, must operate most injuriously upon the exchanges of the country by diminishing the imports, and by consequence, the exports. In the interest, then, of the exchanges of the country, I insist on a reduction of our present high rate of duties.

In this pointing out the defects of the present tariff I would not be understood as depreciating the statesmanship of the gentleman, who was at the head of the Treasury Department in 1846, and who it is understood had more influence in the passage of this act than any one else. I allude to Mr. Robert J. Walker. On the contrary, I think the country owes him a great debt of gratitude for his services upon that occasion. His celebrated report, in 1846, is a masterly exposition of our true revenue policy and of the tariff of 1846, did not come up to the high standard of his report, the fault, I am sure, was not in him, but in the difficulties of his position.

I now propose, Mr. Chairman, to consider the report from the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means on this subject. That report rests upon the idea that the protective policy is a wise policy, and that the tariff should be modified in subservience to that policy. I wish to examine that question; and if I destroy the foundation upon which the report rests, then the superstructure erected upon it must fall to the ground. To put the argument in the most striking and comprehensible light, I will state it in a simple and practical form. Certain persons wishing to go into manufacturing, ask Government to aid them in a business naturally unprofitable, by preventing the consumers of the country from buying foreign goods cheap, in order that those consumers may be compelled to buy their goods dear. These are the three propositions necessarily involved in the demand for protection. Let us examine them.

As regards the first proposition, Government is asked to aid men in embarking in an unprofitable business. I think that I have stated this proposition correctly. The proposed business is either profitable or it is unprofitable. If it were profitable, no application would be made to Government for aid. The very fact of the application to Government necessarily implies that the business is unprofitable. This is a logical conclusion of absolute certainty. Assuming, then, that the proposed business is unprofitable, what course ought Government to take? Is it not plain that, if it did anything, instead of aiding persons to go into an unprofitable business, it should rather discourage them from it? For it must be observed that Government does not by its action increase the capital of a country; it can only give a new direction to it. The capital of a country, then, remaining the same, I insist it is unwise for Government, as a mere question of political economy, to aid in turning any portion of the capital of a country into an unprofitable channel; because, in the degree that the rates of profit upon the capital thus unprofitably directed is below the average rate of profits of the capital of the country generally, to that extent there is an absolute loss to the productive energies of the country. Therefore, it is unwise in any country to turn capital into any channel yielding a less rate of profit than the average of profits of the country. But such a policy is peculiarly with us, having, as we do, a new, vast, and undeveloped country, needing only the application of capital and energy to produce the grandest and most profitable results. So much for this first proposition.

As regards the second proposition, that the consumers should not be allowed to buy foreign goods cheap. I shall not dwell upon the injustice involved in this proposition, though it strikes me as a direct attack upon the right of property and the right of labor, to prohibit a man from buying or selling to the best advantage. To the extent that he loses by your prohibition, to that extent you have confiscated the fruits of his industry. But, what wisdom is there in this proposition? It is true, we are often told by the protectionists that it is ruinous to buy cheap foreign goods. But I can hardly conceive of a more monstrous fallacy than this idea. Test it by every day's experience and common sense. Suppose, Mr. Chairman, you should go into a tailor's shop to buy a coat, and the tailor should say to you: "You may have this one for thirty dollars, it was made in the United States; but you may have that other one, which is just as good, for fifteen dollars, as it was made in Europe." What would you do? Would you, I imagine, take two of the fifteen-dollar coats, rather than one of the thirty-dollar coats. Everybody acts upon this principle, and the wisdom of every day life. If it is ruinous to individuals to do this, why is it not ruinous to the country to do the same? To show the infinite absurdity of this idea, let us suppose that foreign countries, instead of selling us their goods cheap, should give them to us. What would be the consequence? Why, our utter ruin; for if it is injurious to buy cheap, of course it would be utter ruin to get for nothing. Such is the logical conclusion to which this argument necessarily tends—a conclusion to which I shall not dwell longer upon.

Now, for the third. In order that these manufacturers may succeed, they require you to make the consumers of the country purchase from them, at a price enhanced to the extent of the duty on the foreign article. What justice is there in that? Why is it that one portion of the people should be compelled to buy from another portion, and a smaller portion, at a higher price than they could buy elsewhere? Why should the great body of the American people be required to pay in the enhanced price an indirect tax to the manufacturers? Is there any justice in it? In reading the annals of the middle ages, we are shocked when we are informed that the fierce barons of those times were wont to descend from their mountain fastnesses and levy contributions from the people of the valleys at the point of the sword. We considered they were barbarians.

Now, what difference is there in principle, whether you levy tribute at the point of the sword or by the ledger of legislation?—A direct tax was levied on the great body of the American people to be paid over as a bonus to the manufacturer: would the people stand up against its payment. What is the difference in principle whether you do it directly or indirectly? In one case you do it with manifest; in the other with concealment. If you ask what are the profits of the manufacturer, the reply is, "they do not make more than six or seven per cent." After the honorable gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. Durfee] made his speech two weeks ago upon the subject of free wool, I asked him what were the profits of the woolen manufacturers? He said that the woolen manufacturers were losing money, but that the cotton manufacturers said they were making six per cent. What is the result, then? Why, the great mass of the people have been made poorer to assist these men in making average profits. As the indirect tribute levied from the consumers by the manufacturers, only raises their profits to the average profits of the country, it follows, then, that this indirect tribute is a total loss to the productive energies of the country, and the effect is the same thing to the country as if, under a free trade policy, this amount had been thrown into the sea.

I have thus gone through with the three propositions involved in the demand for protection; and as they are all fallacies, it follows that the system resting upon them is also a fallacy.

And here I would ask, what is the amount of indirect taxes paid by the consumers of the country to the manufacturers, under this protective policy? It appears that, in the last fiscal year, there were enough of cotton and woolen goods, manufactures of iron, and sugar, produced in this country to make the indirect tax upon them amount to \$39,075,985—that is, the price of these articles was enhanced to that extent by the duty upon foreign articles of a similar kind. In other words, we paid \$39,075,985 of indirect taxes to manufacturers during the last fiscal year. But I am disposed to be moderate, and I will strike out the "nine," and call it, in round numbers, \$30,000,000, though the Secretary of the Treasury, in 1846, estimated these indirect taxes at \$50,000,000. I put it at \$30,000,000. In 1832, it was estimated that the indirect taxes paid up to that time to the manufacturers were \$240,000,000. Supposing it to amount to \$30,000,000 annually from that time to the present, the total sum up to the present time is \$1,000,000,000, in round numbers; and that is the amount which the people of the United States have paid manufacturers in indirect taxes. Well, that is a vast sum!

Mr. MILLSON. As I understand the gentleman, he multiplies the domestic consumption by the foreign tax.

Mr. BOYCE. Certainly.

Mr. MILLSON. I would suggest to the gentleman, then, that upon his principle the amount of indirect taxation upon woolen manufactures, cotton manufactures, and iron manufactures, and sugar alone, would be upwards of \$60,000,000.

Mr. BOYCE. I thank my friend from Virginia for the suggestion which he has made. It seems, therefore, according to the suggestion of my friend from Virginia, that I have underrated the indirect taxation paid to the manufacturers. I put it at only \$30,000,000 annually.

Mr. STANTON. Do I understand the gentleman's principle to be, that the domestic produce is enhanced in price, the amount of the duty?

Mr. BOYCE. Precisely so.

Mr. STANTON. And that all fabrics of cotton manufacture are enhanced in price the amount of duty above what they would bear

if there were no tariff, no matter whether any commodity of the same kind was imported or not.

MR. BOYCE. Home products, naturally cheaper than similar foreign products; are of course in nowise affected by customs duties; but if the foreign product is cheaper than the home product it is enhanced in price to the extent of the duty. For instance, duties on raw cotton would not affect the price of cotton, but duties on cotton goods would do so. The imposition of duties on foreign products implies the belief that the foreign products are cheaper; the fact of any such importations paying duties demonstrates the correctness of that belief, and involves the enhancement of price on rival home products. I rest myself upon this simple idea, that there cannot be two prices of the same commodity in the same market; and if it were not for the duty upon the foreign articles, they would come in much cheaper. It seems to me that the matter is very simple.

Mr. KENNEF. I would ask the gentleman from South Carolina how he would make out that proposition when sugar was selling in the market at three cents per pound, and the import duty at the same time was also three cents per pound?

Mr. BOYCE. The reason is very obvious. The duty of three per cent, under the circumstances stated by the gentleman, must have necessarily operated entirely to prohibit foreign sugar, for it is absolutely impossible it could be imported under a duty of three cents, and sold for three cents. If such a state of things existed permanently as the gentleman alludes to, the cheap price of the domestic sugar would exclude the foreign sugar, and the duty would, under such circumstances, have no effect what ever on the price. There can be no doubt of this proposition, that one article can have but one price in the same market at the same time. If that is not so, why do gentlemen who represent the manufacturing interest desire protection? If these high duties upon foreign articles do not increase the price of similar articles manufactured at home, why ask for high duties upon foreign articles? Why exclude importation? There can be no protection unless the price is increased.

Sir, according to my idea the protective policy, so far as the indirect taxes are concerned—to say nothing of the injury caused to the country by the burden placed upon the exchanges, and of the paralysis which the productive energies of the country have received—has cost the country to the present time, \$1,000,000,000. Well, sir, that sum would do a great deal. The interest of it would build all the railroads in the United States which we could desire from this time to the end of the world—the Pacific railroad included. It would support the Government without taxation. It would support four navies as large as our present one; and what perhaps is better still, it would give a dowry to every poor girl in the United States, which would enable her, possibly, to get a good husband. It would carry telegraphic wires to every village in the United States. It would clear out every river and harbor in the United States; and it would build a good house for every poor man in the United States. I do not know where I would stop were I to enumerate all the good which the interest of \$1,000,000,000 would do to the United States.—Yet, sir, this vast sum has been sunk, because we have been dominated over by this manufacturing interest.

Dr. Franklin used to say that there might possibly be such a thing as "paying too dear for the whistle." It does seem to me, though I submit it with great diffidence, that we may be "paying too dear for the whistle" of protection. And here, let me ask, who has been benefited by the loss of that \$1,000,000,000? In 1846, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, there were ten thousand capitalists engaged in manufactures, and four hundred thousand operatives. Well, sir, suppose that we now double that number. Suppose that we place at twenty thousand the capitalists engaged in manufactures, and at eight hundred thousand the operatives. First, what do the operatives receive for protection? They do not gain more than average wages. I appeal to you, gentlemen, who represent manufacturing interests, do the operatives gain more than average wages? Hardly, I apprehend. The operatives are in nowise better off than they would have been without the protective policy, for they would have made the same average rate of wages in other employment. But there are twenty thousand capitalists benefited by it; and to benefit these twenty thousand capitalists we have lost \$1,000,000,000. Now, I have the most benevolent feelings in the world for these twenty thousand capitalists; but it seems to me that they tax us rather too high when they charge us \$1,000,000,000. It would be better to pension these lords of the spindle at once; better give them each a fortune, and let them go, if we could thereby obtain the great privilege of having our industry and exchanges untrammelled. So much on this point.

(CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK)

THE SHIP FIDES WRECKED.—The ship Fides, which has been reported off this Bar for some time, with a cargo of Salt from Cagliari, in attempting to come in at the Ship Bar yesterday, in tow of the steamer Aid, was struck by a severe squall of wind which stopped the progress of the tug boat and ship, both of them falling off immediately, and the ship fetching up on the South Breaker, where she soon made water with great rapidity, and has since bigged. Both vessel and cargo will be nearly a total loss. The Fides was bound to New York and putting into this port for repairs. The officers and crew reached this city yesterday afternoon in a pilot boat.

Charleston Standard.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.—Mr. Arms, chief engineer and superintendent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad says that the connection on that road will certainly be made by the middle of March or the first of April. This is much sooner than was anticipated by many, but Mr. Arms speaks with a full knowledge of the subject and knows what he says to be beyond all contingencies.

Knoxville Register.

Bank Bill Found.

Just nineteen years ago, a gentleman then residing at Olio, Marlboro' District, in this State enclosed in a letter, a \$20 bill of the Merchant's Bank of this place, to one of its officers. The letter was duly mailed at Olio Post Office. But never reached its destination. Upon enquiry at the Post Office here, no such letter could be found, neither the way bill which ought to have accompanied it. The letter and its contents, therefore, were given up as lost.

Recently, we removed our Office to the building then occupied as the Post Office, and in sweeping out on Wednesday last, the long lost letter, unopened, was swept into the street, picked up and delivered to the Bank Officer, to whom it was addressed. It was opened, and there lay the twenty dollar bill safe and sound. It was reenclosed in a new envelope, with the letter in which it had lain so long concealed, and forwarded to its owner, who resides at Bishopville, who no doubt had long ere this ceased to mourn its loss.

Nineteen years ago, there was a paper currency called, "United States Bank Bills," which had a wider reputation than that of institutions of less pretensions, and which was obtained one of these, that the Merchant's Bank Bill was sent to one of its officers.

Had this bill been loaned at 7 per cent, it would have yielded its owner \$26, which amount he has lost. Though buried in rubbish this twenty dollar bill has not been idle. Its owner's loss has been the gain of others. The Bank has reaped the profits due to its owner. It has declared dividends upon it for all the time it has been lost. A marked exemplification of the proverb, "That what ever is one man's gain is another man's loss."

Cheraw Gazette.

CHERAW AND COALFIELD RAILROAD.—We have the pleasure of announcing to our readers the fact, that the North Carolina Legislature, at its recent session, chartered a company to construct a Railroad from Carbondon, in that State, to the South Carolina line, in the direction of this place, to be called the "Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad." As an indication of the importance attached to this link of internal improvement and of its popularity in that State, we will state the fact that, in the Senate, composed of fifty Senators, but ten voted against it, and in the House, composed of one hundred and twenty members, but twenty-nine voted against it. A measure of such unbounded popularity must have intrinsic merit of its own, upon which that popularity is based.

We have not yet seen the charter, but are informed by one of its most ardent supporters, that it is quite liberal in its provisions. By a clerical error, which the enemies of the bill had their fondest hopes of its defeat upon, it provides that \$2,000,000 of stocks shall be subscribed before the company can be organized, instead of \$200,000 as in the original bill. Upon the discovery of this error, the most reliable judicial officer of the State was consulted, the result of which was, that it was not of material disadvantage to the organization of the company.

The leading features of the charter are these: It is to continue for ninety-nine years, and it is not to be taxed above that of all other roads in the State. Its track to be the South Carolina gauge, so that coal trains may pass to the seaboard without changing cars.

The people of North Carolina, who are most deeply interested in securing an outlet and a market for their vast and valuable mineral wealth, have succeeded in obtaining a charter, and it is now for them and others who are to be benefitted to take immediate steps to organize the company and build the road. Nor can we doubt for a moment that they will do so. And as Charleston, the Northeastern Road and the Cheraw and Darlington Road are all deeply interested, as well as the people of North Carolina, in the early completion of the Cheraw and Coal Fields Road, we trust prompt action by all parties will at once be taken.

We feel it to be our duty to devote our best energies to the work; and at an early day we intend to give a brief history of the Coal Fields—of more recent explorations—of its value to the commercial world, and of the easy access to their inexhaustible treasures by the proposed road. We shall urge the necessity of the road to the development of the unbounded natural resources of one of the most fertile and productive regions of North Carolina.

The charter has been granted, and we say most emphatically that the road must be built; and that we do invoke the aid of every one interested to an early and united effort to build it.

Cheraw Gazette.

"WALKING PAPERS."—Our friends at Wadesboro' N. C. (says the Pee Dee Herald) during the last week held a meeting, and with satisfactory evidence before them, came to the conclusion that a man named Anderson, was a dangerous man to the community, that he was an abolitionist, that he had been tampering with negroes, and that he had been expressing his abolition sentiments rather too freely.—Upon these grounds, they passed a resolution that he should leave the town within a given space of time; he did leave, and passed through this place on his way to somewhere. That's the way to act. We cannot be too vigilant, but should every man act a sentinel on our respective Watch Towers. Our country is flooded with nigger shriekers, disguised in every shape and form, and the sooner we are rid of them the better. Keep the ball a moving.

VALUE OF BLOOD.—Orange or lemon juice left upon a knife or other piece of iron will, in a few days, produce a stain so nearly resembling that caused by blood, as to deceive the most careful observer; and not many years ago in Paris, a man was nearly convicted of murder, owing to a knife being found in his possession stained with what was pronounced by several witnesses to be blood, but afterwards discovered to be simply lime juice.

We learn that Gen. Win. Wallace, of Blount was elected, at the recent meeting of the Board of Directors, President of the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad Company, vice W. G. Swan, resigned.—Knoxville Register.

An Affecting Scene.

A Washington correspondent of the Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser and State Gazette, describes a truly touching scene that occurred upon the dead body of the lamented Brooks. Indescribably painful must have been the death of one so loved to the venerable and devoted Judge Butler. No wonder that he wept like a child, for within the wide range and circle of Mr. Brooks' acquaintances none "knew but to love him, none named him but to praise."

No one having even the common sensibilities of our nature, can read what follows unmoved:

About ten minutes after his death, the venerable old Senator, whose locks are now white with the frosts of age, came into the room, and upon seeing him cold in the embrace of death, threw himself upon his bosom and wept as if his heart would burst from its bounds. Judge Butler had lavished the attention and affection of many years upon Mr. Brooks, and he seemed to be the important object of his solitude and existence, and while the death sweat still stood upon the brow of the immortal sleeper, the old man called to the fleeting spirit in tones of sorrow, that moved the pitying hearts of those who stood round to tears—"My boy, my boy, my boy!" And such a scene of mourning and sorrow, as was witnessed there, cannot be comprehended, much less repeated here.

Blue Ridge Rail Road.

We have been informed, from a reliable source that a good deal of excitement prevails in Anderson and Pickens Districts, in relation to this important enterprise, and that active exertions are being made to raise the amount required by the State as the condition of its second subscription of \$600,000. Anderson, it is said, will subscribe \$12,000; Pendleton and its neighborhood \$12,000; and Wallhalla \$20,000.—Clayton is also aroused to the necessity of doing something, and will, we learn, subscribe \$10,000; and most of the contractors will add to the amount of stock taking by them in payment for work.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter dated Anderson, the 8th of February:

"Since we returned from Charleston, we have held rail road meetings, at Pendleton and Wallhalla. Our proposition to raise \$70,000, in the upper country, has met with the most flattering reception. A considerable amount was subscribed promptly at both places, and committees appointed to canvass the country for aid. There is an appointment for a mass meeting at Wallhalla on Saturday next, at which time we hope to raise the subscription, at that place to \$20,000. We feel certain that we shall be able to redeem our pledge to the Board of Directors at an early day."

With these encouraging tidings in relation to the subscription, we also learn that satisfactory progress is making in the lower country. The work is going on at both extremities in the main tunnel, and the first shaft is so nearly sunk to the grade line that the heading has been commenced in both directions, and several gangs can now be worked at the same time, and there is every motive, certainly, under circumstances so encouraging, to persevere in this great work; and if this road will do for Charleston what its friends claim, we hope that the subscription to be raised to secure the second State subscription will not be withheld.

Charleston Courier.

Gen. Washington's Artificial Teeth.

A paragraph stating that Gen. Washington wore artificial teeth, has elicited the following curious statement.

That same set of teeth changed not only the countenance but the character of Washington, as the latter is generally understood.—Everybody has noticed the marked difference between the "Stuart" and the "Trumbull" portraits. The latter is by far the most spirited, and martial looking face, yet for some reason or other it has never been the popular favorite. The peculiarity of the Stuart picture, is its unexpressive, grandmotherly mien, which one sees to this day in all the engravings. But this face was not Washington's, but was an exaggeration, or distortion rather, produced by his artificial teeth, which entirely changed the expression of his countenance, giving it a certain look of maternal benignity that is not found in the Trumbull likeness, painted, before the dentist had earned his "five hundred dollars," by a job which, though very well in those days, would now be reckoned a bungling piece of workmanship.

These facts, though I have not seen them in any biography of Washington, are as well authenticated, as his patriotism, or consummate generalship. Trumbull and Stuart were accustomed to talk of the matter together, and in the correspondence of the latter there is an allusion to the artificial teeth and the striking change they made in the appearance of the wearer. It may be owing to the fact that the American people like to contemplate the gentle qualities of Washington, rather than his stern and heroic virtues, that they have always considered the dentist's portrait as the true one, though, in truth, it is as false as the teeth which distorted it. The fault was not Stuart's who painted his illustrious sitter as he found him; but he had the misfortune to attempt the hero's likeness "in spite of his teeth," and the result was such as might be expected.

THE GREENVILLE COLLEGE.—The Furmen University and the Baptist Female College have opened this session under the most flattering circumstances. We understand the Institution has a prospect of three hundred and fifty. The Professors, in both Colleges, have, by their talents, attainments and devotion to their school richly merited the success which awaits them.

GREENVILLE PATRIOT & WEAVER.

It has been most successfully said that the best which covers the face of a man is a well, therefore, for address, it shades the brow that favors smiles of gladness.

HARD UP FOR HUSBANDS.—The exchange papers say that the girls in some parts of Pennsylvania are so hard up for husbands that they sometimes take up with printers and lawyers.