mestic alayery is a form of government in which the master has control over the slave independent governments cannot exist together, a certain limit, defined by the laws, because in the inferior must be subordinate to the superior.

The lecturer here sketched the condition of the negro in the Northern States. They

He then inquired in to the legitimacy of he institution. Is it the proper form of govsettled by the same principles and facts as are required to determine the legitimacy of any other form of government—as, for instance, whether a despotism is a suitable laws the African is to be inferior, is it not laws the African is to be inferior, is it not laws the African is to be inferior, is it not principle of slavery and liberty being forced to enter into every known form of govern-ment in different ratios; he proceeded to au illustration by briefly sketching the elements constituting different established forms throughout the world. He then proceeded to the inquiry, what form of civil government is most appropriate for the African !-He could not stop to inquire how the Afri-cans came into this country. They are here and cannot be removed by a miracle, and being here they must be under some form of government. Northren fanatics contend that they should be embraced in the Repub-Northren fanatics contend ican form—the South contend that the opposite must be the case, and that with us they cannot be thus classed. To prove this latter position, he maintained that, first, we are presumptively right. Secondly, right per se. In the presumptive argument the North waives the fact that domestic slavery exists this being so they must assume that we are wrong thus necessitated, they relieve us of the onus probandi, that we are right. Presumptively, then they fail to prove their position, and the presumption is in our favor. Those who oppose the south have never accorded to the African republican freedom. Presumptively they have failed to prove that they can exist in a republican

The ground upon which they rest their laim is futile, viz: that the property acquired in slaves was through wrong and in-justice, and therefore the wrong should not be continued, but that the South should give freedom to their slaves. He denied first, the doctrine. He denied also the doctrine that possession founded, even in robbery can never be right. Suppose these doctrines, (for the sake of the argument,) to be admitted. What right have we to the lands we now hold, and which were wrested from the Indians? Does it then follow because the first owners acquired possession through wrong and injustice, that, therefore, we have no claims to the lands? By similar illustrative facts the lecturer proved conclusively that such doctrines are untrue—then applying his reasonings to the question of domes-tic slavery tracing at from its origin in this country-showing what participation the North had in its introduction and by what eans and for what purpose-he justified its establishment, but condemned most unqualifiedly the movement which actuated the traffic, which was for mere gain. He then took up the political history of old Engd and the European States, to prove by what title each and all of them came into possession of the lands now holden. Admit-ing as all must, that the grossest wrong and injustice may have been used, still the political principle must be maintained, that by whatever wrong these possessions have been acquired, they can never be remedied with-out inflicting grievous injury upon society.

form of government.

The institution of domestic slavery as it exists in this country is an original case, to be determined by its own metits. He de-nied that the institution, as it exists in the South, was founded in wrong and injustice. It is true, that many New Englanders decoyed negroes from Africa, and brought them here. Who are answerable for this! They. But this is not its origin. He then traced the history of slavery from its origin, beginning with the sixteenth and extending down to the present century—proving that histo-ry does not sustain the hypothesis of North-ern abolitionits. He here showed the hypocrisy of the New Englanders, who, when the African first reached our shores, thanked God for the delivery of the poor heathen, who would have remained dead to all civilizing and christainizing influences in their own Aition of Africa at that time—the government of the tribes—their mode of warfare—the disposition made of the prisoners of war —proving from facts and history that the African was subject to the most abject slave-ry under brutal chiefs, and the victims of a savage warfare. He then referred to the discovery of the Sandwich Islands—the existence of campibaliam among the people. been of cannibalism among the people.—
been he said, were made the subjects of pristion influence through the means of histonary enterprises, and answered the introgatories, why we did not attempt the time with the Africans. At that day missionary enterprises were unbard of, which egas, but the latter part of the eighteenth cutury. He urged that it is now problematical whether a pagen race can be civilizcal whether a pagan race can be civiliz-cithout first subjecting them to labor— catration of which he cluedd many facts. ms, said he, begin from the time of Lud counterate the number of pagans saized by all Protestantism through the seried exertions, to say nothing faillions of money expended, and the

He next argued domestic slavery to be the appropriate form of government for the African. 1st, because they are a distinct kind from that which control the whites. Even if constitutions should not determine this, social laws would enact it. To prove this he cited the condition of the African in the frae States in which theoretically they are supposed to be equal—but where in fact they are a more proscribed race than the slave in the South. Such being the case they must under a government inferior to they must under a government inferior to that of the whites this must be so, for two

of the negro in the Northren States. They are said to be free, yet intermarriage is forbidden them, by the social law, at and rate -offices of honor are closed against them.

Is this freedom? he asked. It is the liberty better they should enjoy that system of gov-ernment under which they exist in the South ern States?

He then showed the relation existing be tween the master and his slave. Being di-vided into small communities, and brought into frequent contact with the writes, under whose care and protection he constantly find himself, a strong attachment springs up between them. This sympathy is so strong and the reliance felt by the leave upon those with whom he has been connected, that a a universal rule, the slaves refuse to be hired to a Northern family who may settle in a

slave community.

The African being then a separate race must be under a separate government, and subordinate to the winces everywhere they are brought together. The propriety of this form of government is proved in the fact that they are not intellectual and morally developed to the extent fitting them for self-gov-ernment. To accord them self government, would be to destroy them. He contended that the African was inferior in the original formation of their minds—but not originally different in mental structure—but difference in the development owing to the barbarous subjection of their forefathers. If this barbarous and savage people were fitted for self-government, why did not the Puritans coner it on them ! because their good sense showed them how futile it would be, and suggested to them the domestic system. He admitted that the race had improved in this country, which improvement indicated the wisdom of Providence in introducing them and through this the final redemption of the continent of Africa.

Whether the negro has so far advanced as to be fitted for republican equal it, whether he has reached such a point in intellectual and moral progress as to be capable of poli- at the stores. Two or three pair of boots tical freedom, can not be settled, but by the Southern community. The concurrent two dollars are husbanded on each pair, the testimony of the Southern people is the opinion that they are fit for political freedom.

But even if they were fitted, they cannot they owe to their sovereign, Fashion. The amalgamate with the whites from physical result of this useful employment is that the causes, therefore they would have to be refair sex of Detroit will be proverbial for moved to another land, if even capable of elf-government.

measure the ignorance on this point. Many at the North know this, but political agitation and aspirations prevent its proper influence. (The lecturer here indulged in cutting on our Congress mer open a subject and stirring up the bad blood ones to, in favor of Republican laws. in the land for political purposes.) He illustrated by instances the consequence of domestic colonization. He said that in Virgin-Court were pleasantly trated by instances the consequence of domestic colonization. He said that in Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and all the border States, whole families had been manumited-but such curses were they to the communities in which they settled that the whites could not tolerate them, and if allowed to remain thus, would relapse into their original barbarism. He admitted that now and then a negro was found fitted for freedom. but the masses were not. In this connection he referred to the colonization scheme, and by a brief historical sketch of Liberia, he showed that it was settled by free colored people from this country. They were free and went of their own accord. The lecturer here portrayed most eloquently the charac-ter of the first settlers of Liberia—he made them men of courage, and intelligence, and christain fortitude, but they were not forced to go-conscious of their high calling they understood well the duties devolving upor them-and the same course would have been pursued in the future populating it—but a spirit of emancipation began in '28, and until '32 large numbers of slaves were sent over, who were wholly unfit for the form of gove ernment under which they found themselves The governor of Liberia protes against the sending of such emigrants as in ious and destructive to the prosperity of the colony, and, said the lecturer, if abolitionism had not begun, the tendency of which is to cheek emancipation, the colony would have been crushed. If then the slave is not fit for free dom in Liberia he is not in the Southern

A barbarous race is not fit for a govern-ment equal to the civilized. God authorized the Jews to make slaves of the barbarians, because so far gone in idolatry.

He quoted several of the sayings of the

Saviour on the subject of lavery, and read passages from 1st Timothy, ch. 6, from 1st to 6th verse—upon which he commented most forcibly setting forth the character of the modern abolitionists as being drawn in the 3d, 4th and 5th verses.

This closed the lecture, which we regret is the last we shall hear from the ablest reasoner to whom we have over listened. If time

A RELIC OF PATRIOTISM .-- General Woos ter, to whose memory a monument has re cently been erected at Danbury hospital, where the dying general was brought, acbed his wounds, and searched for the bullet wain, and the ball still remained in the body when it was consigned to the grave. Seventy-seven year afterwards, as we learn from it was sought to remove the remains of Wooster, the exact spot of his interment was uncertain. Digging near the place where a few aged persons supposed the grave to have been, soon the skulf and larger bones of a man were found. Then two bunches of matted wire were thrown out: bunches of matted wire were thrown out; they were the epauletts of the dead. Next was found a portion of a plume, and finally a lump of clay was fossed up, which on being broken by the laborer, was discovered to contain the leaden bullet. This was conclusive proof of the identity of the remains.—

The bullet was known to be of English manunscture from its extraordinary size—being much larger than those used by the Americans. How little the soldier who sent the fatal messenger of death imagined that it would be held to the gaze of a great con-course of people, and honored by them as a precious relic, seventy years afterwards.

SINGULERITIES OF THE ENGLISH LAN-GUAGE.—'Your language,' said a learned foreign philologist, in speaking of English, 'is the most unphilosphical and yet the most practical in the world.' We become familar with contradictory modes of expression and do not notice them as do children and foreigners. When we sand the floor we cast sand upon it; but when we dust the furniture, we remove dust from it. When we paint the house, we lay something on, but then we skin the ox, we take something off. We dress a child by overlaying it, and scale a shad by removing that by which it is overlaid. If it be proper to say 'skin the ox. why is it not proper to speak of wooling the sheep, instead of shearing it! What should we think of a farmer who should talk of corning or grassing his friends or appling his orchard; or of his wife who should speak of feathering her geese, or blacking her knives, or dirting the clothes? But we do that which is equally ridiculous when we speak of dusting the furniture, skinning the ox and scaling the fish, although custom has sanctioned those modes of expression, and Noah Webster has recorded them in his

DETROIT LADIES .- Our friends abroad may perhaps be surprised to learn that a large number of our ladies make their own boots. When visiting a lady of the ton, it is a very common thing to find her busy with last, awl, waxed ends, pincers, and all the etcetra that compose the kit of the boot maker. So skillfully do the delicate hands execute their work that it rivals in elegance and neatness the shoes which are purch can be made in a day, and though about wearing the most elegant boots, and having The reason, he said, why abolitionism of New York and Boston, and other eastern was so rampant at the North was in a great cities, must look to their laurels.

Detroit Advertiser

BEAUTY OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS. We find an incident in the Buffalo Com-

as a juryman, with which he had been served by Constable Emerick."

The individual who so lately filled the highest seat in the world, and whose tour

through the country was one public ovation. comes into a justice's court like the most humble, in obedience to its process, and presents his excuse why he cannot serve on the jury. And mark the excuse! Not that having been President of the United States and therefore above such business, but like any private citizen similarly situated, begs that his pressing engagements may be his excuse.—Cleveland Herald.

idea that there is a social degradation in the

packages must be sent to them, no matter now much to the inconvenience of others, This arises from a low kind of pride. There is a pride that is higher; that erises from a consciousness of there being something in the individual not to be effected by such accidents—worth and weight of character. This latter pride was exhibited by the American son of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte While he was in College at Cambridge, he was just purchased, when he met a friend, who, noticing the broom, with surprise ex-

"Why did you not have it sent home !" "I am not ashamed to carry anything hich belongs to me," was the very sensible

reply of young Bonaparte.

Very different pride was this form that of a young lady whom we know, who always gave her mother all the bundles to carry when they went out together, because she thought it vulgar to been with one herself.

Senator Brandeth, of pill making note riety, is execting a block of stores in New York city at the cost of \$160,000—a por-tion only of his leave gains from the sale of his quark nectures.

The cholera is prevailing extensively regret to state that the eminent vo Madame Sontag, died of the epidemic 18th ult. She was taken ill on the when about to appear in Lucretia l when about to appear in Lucretia Borgia, the was improving on the 16th, but on the 18th relapsed and died. There was univer-sal grief in the city, and her funeral was at-tended by an immense concourse of citizens of all classes.

There is nothing new from Alvarez. There was a skirmish between 300 insurgents and government troops, in which the former were

routed.

The birth-day of the President was celebrated with great pomp and splendor, but J 8 Riche, I the empire was not declared.

Santa Anna has issued a decree declaring all towns and districts in a state of siege which did not acknowledge the authority of the supreme government.

From California.

The North Star has arrived at New York with dates to the 30th ult: Acapulco was still blocksked by Santa Anna's naval vessels. The city was still in possession of General Alvarez.

The revolution in New Grenada was gressing. On the 24th of May General Melo routed the Constitutional forces at Capigniera, under General Franco, with consider able loss, and Gen. Franco was killed. General Posada was raising troops in Panama, and was to leave in the first English steamer for Carthagena, General Mosquera was at Baranguilla on the 1st of June, but was to leave in a few days for Bogota with troops.

The most prominent news from California is the accounts from the gold regions and the fires.

The trial of Dillon, the French consul, for violation of the neutrality laws, ended in the disagreement of the jury, whereupon a nolle pros. was entered by the district attorney. The proceedings against the Mexican consul had also been discontinued.

The grand jury had found true bills against Walker, Snow, and other officers of the late Republic of Sonora.

The trial of Edward H. Avery, for the murder of Susannah Russell, on board the steamer Yankee Blade, has resulted in a disagreement of the jury. A new trial has been rdered.

George S. Hunt was killed in a duel with Numa Hubert, late a member of the assembly. A few days after, Thomas L. Bension was killed in a duel with a man named Menzio. It was reported at San Francisco that a

Russian frigate was seen cruising off the heads. A destructive fire had occurred at Marysville, consuming the theatre, post office, New Orleans Hotel, and the Presbyterian

Church. Loss over \$200,000. Another fire has also occurred at San Francisco, on Dupont street. Loss \$70,000. The accounts from the mining regions are

till most flattering.
Intelligence had been received at San rancisco confirming he news of the safety of the steamer Sea Bird.

Considerable snow fell recently at Jarne gon, and it was quite cold. Further difficulties with the Indians have been reported in different sections of the

CUBA AND ITS WEALTH .- Cuba, at this time comprises a population of about 1,400,-000. Of this aggregate 800,000 are black, 600,000 of them being slaves, the balance free and comparatively a nuisance. The whole island contains an area of 32,000 square miles-equal to more than 20,000. 000 acres, every three of which are capable, with proper cultivation, of producing one hogshead of sugar annually. In 1848 the exports of Cuba amounted to \$26,000,000, and her imports to \$25,000,000; she yielded a revenue of \$13,000,000, and the property of the island was estimated at the value of \$800,000,000. And yet but about one-fifth of the island was supposed to be under cultivation.—Albany Evening Atlas.

POLAND is one of the loveliest countries in the world—its name being derived from a word which signifies a plain. It is almost an inbroken and unvaried level. It is remarkably adapted to the raising of grain, its annual exports being about sixteen million bushels. It was the Samartia of the ancients, and was the original seat of those that over ran the Roman Empire.

CARRYING BUNDLES.—Many people have contemptable fear of being seed to carry a the Connetticut House of Representatives, bundle, however small, having the absurd by a vote of 116 to 78 (31 not voting,) passed a resolution to amend the state constituact. The most trifling as well as weighty tion so as to allow negroes to vote on the same terms as white men. Also (106 to 80) an amendment to prohibit any person from voting who cannot read. These proposed amendments were then ordered to be continued to the next Legislature, and published with the laws.

> EMIGRATING TO THE NEW TERRITORIAS -The Savannah Sentinel, published in Andrew county, Missouri, on the west line, thus speaks of matters across the state line: "Settling in Nebraska-Kansas, we learn from the Gazette and other sources, is going on rapidly. Hundreds of claims are already taken up opposite Saint Joseph, and a meeting of the settlers held. Not a day passes but new additions are made to the number.

> SPECIE COMING South,-Within the last week some \$200,000 in the United States silver coin, of all denominations, have gone to the State of Virginia from the Treasury of the United States in Washington. The Star says that \$40,000 were sent to Richmond on a transfer draft, and \$12,000 to Norfolk in the same way. To Alexandria \$40,000 went in exchange for United States

ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.

Flat B.

GREENVILLE HOTEL-BY JOHN M'SHIDE

From June 22d. to the 29th Ireland J M Rufer,
N C T P Tolison,
Anderson J C Hill,
Greene J W Watson,
John Watson,
H Mason,
Colubia Albert Hair, Spari A Y Owen Green Greenv M T Speneer, B C Campbell, labama J Culverson, Thos Barton, J M Russell, Greeny R B Vance.

List of Consignees at Greenville Depot. From June 20th to the 26th.

W D Rankin & Co., J Cathey, J E Patton, F Cantrell, S K Stausell, W Blake, J H Allen, Elford & Tann, A Miller & Co., N Barnwell, D Blake, T Steen, P Turner, W Smith, Coi E P Jones, S Mauldin & Co., R & Co., C M Cheves, C B Stone, Hon Thos Bennett, J W Grady, Wm Patton, P M Wallace, Jno T Coleman, J & J Hilderbrand, CJ Elford, Swandale & Irvine, E L Tren-holm, W A Alston, W L Hilliard, James Boyle, Jno A Kirkpatrick, Edward Reed, W McBee, R S Chick, Gowers, C & M., J S Summey, J Gilreath, W F Lester, A C Fal-coner, P N Powers & Co. Col Wm Lowndes, Green Man Company, W S Hastie, Dr. King, Smith, Baird & Vance, Roberts & Duncan, W D Whitted, J A Alston, James Locke & Son, Hon Wm Elliott, Patton & McKee, J Buckner, M M Patton, Thomas A Lowndes, E B Heyward, J B Weaver, Rob't Blackstone, J M Fowler, Jno H Goodwin, Alfred Taylor, J C Oeland, Smith & Baird, N. A. FEASTER, Ag't. J L Harlow.

Provision Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE ENTERPRISE. BY J. W. GRADY, MERCHANT.

GREENVILLE, June 29, 1854. 7 a 8 Lard, Bacon, Butter, 18 a 20 Cuba, 13 a 14 N. Orleans, Beeswax, Coffee, 75 Rice. Feathers. 54 a \$6 Wheat,

Lime, is bringing 60 a 65; Nails, 6 a 7

COMMERCIAL

Corron.-The advices by the Atlantic, which were received yesterday morning, rather checked the upward tendency in prices, and brought the market to a stand. 70 bales changed hands, at 71 for ordinary to 81 for good middling. CHARLESTON June 27

Corron.-The sales of cotton to-day were 1,000 bales at 74 a 94. Prices in favor of sellers.

THE LADIES interested in behalf of the Meth-

dist Church, will hold a FAIR on the evening of the FOURTH OF JULY, at M'BEE'S HALL, the proceeds of which are to be used in repairing the Building. Admission 10 cents.

June 30.

†

I. O. O. F.

FULL ATTENDANCE of the Members A Mountain Lodge, No. 15, L. O. U. F., is requested as the Election of Officers will take place and other important business transacted. W. P. TURPIN, Secretary.

Livery Stable.

THE subscribers are supplied with a number of COMFORTABLE HACKS, CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES, with gentle well-broke HORSES, and eareful and competent DRIVERS, and will convey Travellers or hire their Vehicles on Reasonable Terms. Their Omnibus will always be found at the Depot, on the Arrival of the Cars, and will convey Passengers to any part of town or from any part of town for 25 cents. Travelers will do well to make no arrangements until they reach Greenville. until they reach Greenville.
RUTLEDGE & ARCHER.

A. BRUCE,

SURGEONDENTI Greenville, S. C.

TS PREPARED for all operations on TEETH And particularly FULL SETI'S of Teeth, made after the most improved plain. Eutire satisfaction given before paid for. Those persons about Greenville C. II., who I occasionally hear of saying that I do not pretend to set Teeth on Plate, or make Full Setts, will please discontinue, or I will offer them an opportunity for establishing their assertion if they can.

June 23, 1854.

WADDY THOMPSON.

Thompson & Easley, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, GREENVILLE C. H., S. C. June 28, 1854.

WH. E. BAS: EY.

Greenville and Laurens. G. SUDDUTH will carry persons from Greenville to Laurens C. H. Leaving Greenville overy Tuesday and Friday, returning Wednesdays and Saturdays. Application to be made the day before leaving.

store at the ear

SIKW-ILIGHTINE

DAGUERREAN GALLERY

HAS REFITTED and put in complete the Rooms formerly occupied by Rowass as a Book-Bindery and DAGUER!

GALLERY any other style of case. Christeens pictor ken in a very few minutes will securacy. Greenville, June 2, 1854.

IOHN W. GRADY.

DEALER IN RUMAN DIMA ENIGANTE DEC W CHENCHEN

Ready-Made Clothing, HATS, CAPS & BONNETS, BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE & OUTLERY. Drugs and Dyc-Stuffs,

Erockery, Glassmare, Groceries, &c. OPPOSITE THE COURT- OUSE, ON MAIN-STREET. All description of Produce taken in exchar for Goods at the market price. Liberal Cashs advances made on Cotton and other produce in-

Greenville, June 2, 1854.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. GREENVILLE DISTRICT.

THE TROUBERT

Massena Taylor, Administrator, de., and David W Hodges va Caroline C J Hodges, Asa Hodges, es, et. al. Bill for sule of Rent Estate and Par-B. F. PERRY, Esq., Compl's. Solicitor.

B. F. Perry, Esq., Comple. Solicitor.

IN OBEDIENCE to the order of the Court of Equity for said District, made at Chambers on the first day of December. A. D. 1853, I will proceed to self, at public outery, to the highest bidder, within the hours prescribed by law, on the First Monday in July next, (sale-day in July, A. D. 1854,) before the Court-House door of said District, all the following tract or parcel of land, viz.

LOT No. 5. The Tract of land, near Glassy Mountain, containing 147 acres, more or less. Said land lying and being situate as aforesaid in the District of Greenville. This land will be sold at the risk and costs of Smith F. Cottrell, he being the highest bidder for the same on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1854, (sale day,) when said land was sold in pursuance of the order of Court, and he having failed to comply with the terms of the

TERMS OF SALE: A credit of one and two years, with bond and surety. Costs of sale Cash.
S. A. TOWNES, c. E. G. D.
June 9, 1854.

Office G. & C. R. R. Co.

COLUMBIA, MAY 9, 1854. THE Stockholders in this Company who are in default in payment of their stock or assessment, will take notice that the matter will be brought to the attention of the Convention of stockholders to be held at Greenville on Wednes day after the second Monday in July next, and an order as to the stockholders may seem proper.

By order of the Board.
THOS. C. PERRIN, Pres't. June 23, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF. The Pocket Asculapius: OR, EVERY ONE IMS OWN PHYSICIAN.

THE FIFTIEFH EMTION, with One THE FIVILETH EDITION, with One Hundred Engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the Human System in every shape and form. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WILLIAM YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ESCULAPIUS to his child. It may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or

him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of marriage without reading the POCKET ESCULA-PIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknight cough, Pain in the side, restlers nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensafeelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up their physician, he another moment without consulting the **ECULAPIUS**. Have those married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has deen the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of deaths.

**Any person sending Thenty-Five Cents eaclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies sent for one Dollar. Address, (post-paid) Dr. WM. YOUNG,

June 15, 1854. Philadelphia.

Leonard, Scott & Co. BRITISH PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

1. The London Quarterly Review, Conservative
2. The Edinburgh Review, Whig.
3. The North British Review, Free Church
4. The Westminster Review, Liberal.

4. The Westminster Review, Liberal.
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, Tory.

A LTHOUGH these works are distinguished by
the political shades above indicated, yet
but a small portion of their contents is devoted
to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class.

TERMS:

Any one of the Four Reviews,
Any two of the Four Beviews, Any three of the Four Reviews All Four of the Reviews,

Blackwood's Magazine,
Blackwood and three Reviews,
Blackwood and the four Reviews,
Payments to be made in all cases in Money current in the State where received at par.

CLUBBING

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent, from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus, Four copies of Bischwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for 89; four copies of the Four Reviews and Blackwood for 830, and so on.

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To Fulton street, (entrance 54 Goldet, N. Yorks.)