

# THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

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## THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY BY  
**THOMAS J. WARREN.**

### TERMS.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL is published at Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, or Four Dollars if payment is delayed three months.  
THE WEEKLY JOURNAL is published at Two Dollars if paid in advance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if payment be delayed three months, and Three Dollars if not paid till the expiration of the year.  
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following terms: For one Square (fourteen lines or less) in the semi-weekly, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. In the weekly, seventy-five cents per square for the first, and thirty-seven and a half cents for each subsequent insertion. Single insertions one dollar. Semi-monthly, monthly and quarterly advertisements charged the same as for a single insertion.  
The number of insertions desired, and the edition to be published in must be noted on the margin of all advertisements, or they will be published semi-weekly until ordered discontinued and charged accordingly.

### Timely Hints to All.

**FRIENDS.**—Reader, if you have a valued friend, in whose welfare you feel an interest, that friend will prize, as a precious memorial, your Daguerrotype Miniature, if taken in SQUIER'S peculiar style.  
**PARENTS.**—If you are still blessed with Parents, and no Artist's Pencil has or can truly trace the lineaments of his or her familiar face or form, you may well act the part of wisdom to advise or persuade them to visit, without delay, SQUIER'S Daguerrotype Rooms, and have their Miniatures taken in his superior style of art.  
**TO ALL.**—How many have lost a Father, a Mother, a Sister, a Brother, or an innocent prattling child, and have not even the shadow of a resemblance to look upon. After the separation, some "little toy" or trifling article is often kept for years, and cherished as a token of remembrance. How much more valuable would be one of SQUIER'S perfect Daguerrotype Miniatures of the "loved and lost."  
There is scarcely any one who does not take pleasure in gazing on the features of a friend, and when that friend has been removed by death, we often hear the exclamation uttered with an expression of deep regret, "Oh, what would I not give for such a picture of my friend."  
Reader, perhaps you cannot do a better thing, while your mind is upon the subject, than take an hour or two now, and visit the gallery; then you may, at some future period, have reason to feel grateful for these "Gentle Hints" from  
**SQUIER'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY.**  
September 24. 77

### Three Days from New York.

I HAVE just opened a magnificent assortment of **FRENCH EMBROIDERIES**, purchased in New York last week, consisting of Worked Muslin Collars of the newest styles, from 10c. up to \$6; Muslin Sleeves and Cuffs, new shapes and patterns; Emb'd. Chemisettes, plain and frilled; Swiss Edgings and Insertings; Cambric do., in great abundance. 20 dozen Cambric Hdkfs. Also, a complete stock of Bonnet, Neck and Cap RIBBONS, selected from the latest French Importations; black Velvet Ribbons all widths, colored do., for Trimmings.  
I also had the good fortune to receive 35 boxes and bales of DRY GOODS, before the destruction of the Congaree Bridge, the contents of which are now open and ready for public inspection. They consist of white, red and yellow Flannels; Kerseys; Sattinets; Jeans; Tweeds and Cassimeres; Plaid Linseys; Cotton Stripes, bleached and brown Homespuns and sheetings; 150 pieces of fast colored CALICOES, together with a general assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, all of which are offered at my usual small profits.  
Sept. 24. JAMES WILSON.

### Notice.

THE remainder of the Tools belonging to the Estate of R. L. Tweed will be sold at Public Auction on the first day of Fall Court, if not previously sold at private sale, consisting of Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils, &c.  
The above may be seen at the Store of James McEwen, where the sale will take place.  
Sept. 17—75tf S. TWEED, Adm'r.

### Livery and Sale Stables.

**FORMERLY JOHN C. O'HANLON'S.**  
THE Subscriber has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that, having purchased the Splendid STOCK of FIXTURES of those well-known and popular STABLES, formerly owned by O'HANLON, and lately by W. E. ARCHER, he is now prepared to furnish all who may favor him with their patronage, with excellent SADDLE HORSES, and handsome and comfortable CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of the latest styles, with teams to match, and drivers, in whose sobriety and experience every confidence can be placed, at most reasonable prices. Many improvements have been made to the Stables and Lots, and Drivers will find every accommodation they can desire.  
Carriages and Omnibuses from this Stable will run from Boatwright and Janney's universally favorite "American Hotel," and also from the long-established and well-known Columbia Hotel, by Mr. D. Caldwell, to the various Railroad Depots, or any point desired.  
Orders left at the American Hotel, with Mr. W. D. Harris, or the proprietor, at the Columbia Hotel, will be promptly attended to; and the subscriber is confident that all who employ him will be pleased with his prices and his teams.  
NATHANIEL POPE.  
Sept. 21. 76—6m

### North-Carolina Flour.

A FEW barrels first quality North Carolina Flour.  
For sale by W. C. MOORE.

### Bagging and Rope.

THE subscriber has on hand a large supply of GUNNY BALE and DUNDEE BAGGING. Also, best quality NINE ROPE, and three ply TWINE, which he will sell at the lowest market price. Planters are invited to call and purchase.  
Sept. 14. E. W. BONNEY.

PINE APPLE and Goshen Cheese, Family Hams and Bacon Sides. Also, Lard and Canal Flour Just received at BONNEY'S.

### Just Received.

150 PA. SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS  
100 pair Blankets  
5000 yds Gunny Bagging  
25 coils Rope. 100 kegs Nails.  
Sept. 3. W. C. MOORE.

SUPERIOR Pine Apple Cheese, Capers, Currants, Citron, and Lemon Syrups. For sale by E. W. BONNEY.  
May 8.

### NEW ARRIVALS.

M. DRUCKER & CO. have just received a large selection of the newest patterns of Plain and Fancy BERAGES, DELAINES, CHALLYS, TISSUES, SILKS, MUSLINS and GINGHAMS, and other articles for LADIES' DRESSES, to which they invite the attention of the Ladies and the public generally.  
March 23.

### Valuable Florida Lands.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Plantation in Marion County, Florida. The Tract contains sixteen hundred acres—nine hundred of which is hammock land, and the remainder pine, oak and hickory. There are four hundred acres cleared and under good fence, two hundred and fifty of which is prime hammock land. There are on the premises a good Dwelling House, and a sugar house, capable of containing a crop of two hundred hogsheads of sugar—a sugar mill and boiler complete, with negro houses, corn cribs, and all necessary outbuildings. The Land is situated two miles South of Orange Lake, and seventeen miles from the Ocklawaha River, which furnishes a good navigation to the St. John. Besides these advantages, there will be 3000 bushels of Corn, which would be disposed of reasonably to a person purchasing the place.  
Large crops of sugar and cotton, both Sea Island and Upland, have been realized from these Lands. The opportunity of purchasing so desirable and valuable a plantation, is rarely offered.  
For Terms, &c. address the subscriber at St. Augustine, East Florida, until the 20th October; and after that period at Flemington, East Florida.

JOHN H. MASON.  
Oct. 4. 80 wst

### Florida Lands for Sale.

THE following valuable Tracts of LAND, lying in Marion and Alachua counties, will be offered at private sale during the months of October, November and December, next, viz "WETUMPKA HAMMOCK," situated about ten miles North of Ocala, (the County Seat of Marion County,) containing 3,000 acres, about one half of which is hammock, unsurpassed by any in the State, and the remainder White Oak and Hickory land.  
A TRACT, well known as the "Fort Drane" Plantation, containing 3,000 acres of Land, principally first quality hammock, between four and five hundred acres of which are thoroughly cleared and at present in cultivation. This place for several years averaged two hogsheads of Sugar to the acre, and every year that it has been cultivated has produced fine crops of Corn and Cotton. These tracts could readily be divided into two or three plantations, each being surrounded by high rolling pine land.  
A TRACT of 1,000 acres on Orange Lake, consisting of hammock, orange grove and well-timbered pine land.  
TWO TRACTS of 1,000 each, near the Alachua Prairie. The greater part of these tracts is rich hammock. Also, 5,000 acres on Indian river. Any one wishing to cultivate Sugar Cane would do well to examine this land, as, being remarkably fertile, and lying south of the region of frost, it is as well adapted to that culture as any in the United States.  
12,000 acres, generally known as the "BAYARD TRACT," situated on the St. John's River, opposite Picolata. There are many small hammocks and orange groves on this tract, but it is principally valuable for its pine timber. It has a river front of 7 or 8 miles.  
1,000 acres on Lake George, and several small tracts on and near the St. John's river, well situated for farming, the rearing of orange groves, &c.  
The above tracts of Land were purchased by the late Gen. Clinch immediately after the accession of Florida to the United States. From his position at that time, his facilities for selection were unusually great, and it is believed they include as good land as can be found in the State.  
On account of their accessibility from Charleston and Savannah, they offer great inducements to planters in Carolina and Georgia wishing to remove. The titles are clear and indisputable.  
Terms cash, or payable at Charleston or Savannah, on or before the first of January.  
Any further information on the subject, can be obtained by addressing the subscriber, at Orange Spring, Marion County, Florida.

J. H. M. CLINCH, Ex'or.  
September 24. 77 3m

### In Equity—Kershaw.

Zack Cantey and Wife vs. John M. DeSaussure, Trustee, Wm. Adamson Cantey—Bill to sell Trust Property.  
IN obedience to an order in this case made at June Term A. D. 1852, of the said Court, I will offer for sale at Public Outcry, at the Court House Door in Camden, on the first Monday in November next, all that Tract or Parcel of land (except the residence) on that Tract or Parcel of land (except the residence) on that same known as Spring Dale place, and two hundred (200) acres around it) lying on the East side of Wateree River, in Kershaw District, containing by survey of E. Parker, Deputy Surveyor of the 17th day of January, 1849—Fifteen Hundred and Twenty (1520) Acres—bounded North by lands of Dr. E. A. Safford and lands of the Estate of John Chesnut, East by lands of the Estate of John Chesnut, South by lands of Edward E. Adamson, and West by the Wateree River. The said Tract, with the exception above made, will be sold at the time and place hereinbefore specified, to the highest bidder for the same, provided it brings over Six Thousand Dollars, (6000) but it will not be sold for less than Six Thousand Dollars (6000).  
TERMS.—A credit of one, two and three years—purchaser to give bond with approved personal security and a mortgage of the premises. Possession of said lands to be given on the 1st day of January ensuing said sale, and the purchase money to bear interest from the day possession is given.  
W. H. R. WORKMAN, C. E. K. D.

### In Equity—Kershaw.

Josiah Pierce and Wife, Zack Cantey and Wife vs. Edward E. Adamson—Bill to sell land for Partition.  
IN compliance with an order in this case made at last June Term of said Court, I invite proposals for the purchase of that portion of the Real Estate of Louis C. Adamson, lately dec'd, lying on Wateree River and called the Broadland Place, containing it is thought about Four Thousand and Eighty-three (4083) acres. Said tract adjoins lands belonging to W. J. Taylor, Zack Bowen, E. Parker, Estate of Jno. Chesnut.  
TERMS to be specified in proposals as they are open to agreement of parties in interest to whom all propositions are to be referred for acceptance or rejection. Proposals may be made to the undersigned. Sale not to be effected before the 1st January next.  
W. H. R. WORKMAN, C. E. K. D.  
July 30. 61 5m

### To Rent.

THE Store at present occupied by Shaw & Austin. Apply to W. ANDERSON.  
Aug. 20. 67 1f

**Bogardie's Planetary Horse Powers,**  
PATENT TYRE-BENDERS  
SAW MILL IRONS. For sale by McDOWALL & COOPER.  
Orders for Castings, &c. promptly executed.  
Aug. 27. 79 1f

300 LBS. of the handsomest Candies ever offered in this market. W. C. MOORE.

### Wanted Immediately.

TWO or THREE good Journeyman TAILORS, of steady habits, will find constant employment, permanent situations, and liberal wages, by applying to P. ROBENSON.  
Camden, Oct. 5. 80tf

Democrat, Charlotte, N. C., copy 4 times and forward bill.  
PAIN KILLER.—One Gross Perry Davis & Son's unrivalled PAIN KILLER, in bottles from 12 1/2c to \$1. Received yesterday, at Oct. 12. Z. J. DEHAYS.

The following beautiful lines, from a late number of the Cleveland True Democrat, will doubtless please our many lady readers, as well as others:

### "OH, DON'T YOU REMEMBER"

BY FRANCES D. GAGE.

Oh! don't you remember the school house, dear Kate,  
Where we first learned our A B C,  
And the old Beach tree where Frank used to wait  
Every morning for you and me?  
You have not forgotten dear Frank, I'm sure,  
With his eyes so laughing and blue;  
For of all the girls of our district school  
There was none that he loved like you.

And don't you remember Miss Betsy, Kate,  
Our old school ma'am so tall and slim—  
How she combed up her hair o'er a cushion so queer;  
And her vandike so white and trim?  
She was kind and true—though her look was stern—  
And she taught us to count and spell,  
And for all the ferulings, now and then,  
We loved the old school ma'am well.

And don't you remember the walnut, Kate,  
That stood by the school house door,  
Where we used to sit in the summer hours;  
And study our lessons o'er?  
And our play house, too, with its sunny seat,  
Where we went at noon time to play;  
And the hang-bird's nest in the oak hard by  
That we watched from day to day?

And don't you remember the grape-vine swing,  
That hung from that oak so high,  
Where Frank used to swing us merrily—  
Dear Frank with his deep blue eye;—  
And Henry, too;—But my tears will start,  
Dear Kate, when I think of him!  
'Tis many a year since his pulse grew still  
And the light of his eye grew dim!

And there's many more—many more, dear Kate,  
That we loved in our childhood hours,  
Who have passed away from this green, bright world  
Like the dew from the morning flowers!  
But we miss them now on life's pathway, Kate;  
For the loving, the good and true,  
Whose spirits still hover around to bless  
In this changeable world, are few.

And don't you remember the saw-mill pond,  
With its ice so strong and glare,  
Where we used to go in the moon-light time  
To slide in the old arm chair?  
And don't you remember the night, dear Kate,  
When we coaxed our mothers to go,  
And we pushed them about with a mirth, dear Kate,  
Oh! such joy we may ne'er again know!

For the old mill is gone, and our sliding place  
No longer glares in the sun,  
And our mothers sleep in the new church yard—  
Their work and their play are done.  
On the spot where the school house stood, dear Kate  
Is the church yard, silent and sad,  
And the merry shout of childhood, now  
Ne'er makes the old play-ground glad.

Of all things that were loved so well,  
Dear Kate, by you and me,  
There's left but one—'tis the walnut old—  
And our Frank sleeps beneath that tree.

### On Cattle Feeding.

As this is the season when feeding cattle for winter beef is a prime object with all farmers, and also when he should prepare to lay out a system for winter feeding, we presume that a few remarks on this subject will be as words in right season.

In a great many cases cattle feeding is badly managed on account of irregularity. Although this is so common, and the consequences so palpable, yet it is a point very apt to be overlooked. If we were to ask six people how they use a certain kind of food for their stock, we should probably get as many different answers. Some may use hay and turnips, giving plenty of the former, and sometimes of the latter, just as they find it convenient to provide them. The hay is given in large quantities at one time, with the injunction to let them have no more till they have finished what they have got. But the best method in this is on the principle of little and often. One day they get turnips in such large quantities as to produce the symptoms and no doubt some of the effects of scouring, and at another time they have so few that they are bound up in the bowels. And after trying this up-and-down way of it for a time, it is found out that the beasts hardly pay the expense of carrying the roots for them, and the whole plan is condemned as unprofitable. Perhaps some artificial food is used, instead of giving it regularly as to time and quantity, they get it just as it suits the parties in charge; and as the beasts eat it readily, and anxious to get it, having no stated time for that, they are always on the look-out whenever they see the feeder, and are deprived of that rest which they ought to enjoy.  
A good plan for feeding is to give the cattle hay when they are cleaning out in the morning, then give each about a bushel of turnips, and litter them deep, and after breakfast give each about another bushel of turnips, or half turnips and potatoes cut up, and leave them till noon; this is for stall feeding. The cattle want to lie soft, and enjoy rest in order to grow fat. About one o'clock, they should get another feed of turnips, and a few potatoes, about a quarter of a bushel of each, and at 2 o'clock a feed of good hay. At 5 o'clock, P. M. they should get some

hay, and be cleaned out again, after which they should be well littered for the night, get some fresh hay in their racks, and a composition food of boiled pumpkins, potatoes and indian meal, slightly salted; after which, let them rest for the night. Turnips should never be given in a frozen state, yet some farmers never think about this; the cattle should be kept in moderately warm, dry, and well ventilated stables.

For winter feeding, cattle should get their food, as regular as the feeders.—Dry hay is a sorry morsel, day in and day out, and especially heated hay, that miserable stuff, deprived of half its original nutritive qualities by heating in the mow. This kind of hay is too plenty. Potatoes and turnips, or cabbages and bruised indian corn should be given to all cattle young and old, at least once per day during the winter season. Every farmer should have a large iron boiler in a well-built shed, and food should be boiled in it once every day for milch cows; chopped straw hay, crushed oats, a few potatoes, turnips, cabbages, &c., make palatable and comforting meals for neat cattle, but food must be given at stated times or the good effects of cooked meals will not be exhibited.

### Death of English Kings.

William the Conqueror died from enormous fat, from drink, and from the violence of his passions.

William Rufus died the death of the poor strays that he hunted.

Henry the First died of gluttony, having eaten too much of a dash of lampreys.

Stephen died in a few days, of what was called iliac passion, of which we suppose may be a royal word for prussic acid or something like it.

Henry the Second died of a broken heart, occasioned by the bad conduct of his children. A broken heart, is a very odd complaint for a monarch to die of. Perhaps "rat's bane in his porridge" meant the same thing as a broken heart.

Richard Coeur de Loyn died like the animal from which his heart was named, by an arrow from an archer.

John died nobody knows how, but it is said of chagrin, which we suppose, is another term for a dose of hellebore.

Henry the Third is said to have died a "natural death," by which, with kings in places means the unnatural death by which a mortal can shuffle off his "mortal coil."

Edward the First is likewise said to have died of a "natural sickness," a sickness which it would puzzle all the college of physicians to denominate.

Edward the Second was most barbarously, indecently murdered, by ruffians, employed by his own mother and her paramour.

Edward the Third died of dotage, and Richard the Second of starvation, the very reverse of George the fourth.

Henry the Fourth is said to have died "of fits caused by uneasiness," and uneasiness in places at those times was a very common complaint.

Henry the Fifth is said to have died "of a painful affliction, prematurely." This is a courtly phrase for getting rid of a king.

Henry the Sixth died in prison by means known then only to his jailor, and known now only by heaven.

Edward the Fifth was strangled in the tower by his uncle Richard the Third, whom Hume declares to have possessed every quality for government.

Richard the Third was killed in battle, fairly, of course, for all kings were either killed or died naturally according to the court circulars of those days.

Henry the Seventh wasted away as a miser ought to do and Henry the Eighth died of carbuncles, fat and fury, whilst Edward the Sixth died, of a decline.

Queen Mary is said to have died of "a broken heart," whereas she died of a surfeit, from eating too much of black pudding, her sanguinary nature being prone to hog's blood or blood of any sort.

Old Queen Bess is said to have died of melancholy from having sacrificed Essex to his enemies.

James the First died of drinking, and of the effects of a nameless vice.

Charles the First died a righteous death on the scaffold, and Charles the Second died suddenly. it is said of apoplexy.

William the Third died from a consumptive habit of body, and from the stumbling of his horse.

Queen Anne died from her attachment to "strong water," or in other words, from drunkenness which the physicians politely called the dropsy.

George the First died of drunkenness, which his physicians as politely called an apoplectic fit.

George the Second died by a rupture on the heart, which the periodicals of the day termed a visitation of God. It is the only instance in which God ever touched his heart.

George the Third died as he lived—a madman. Throughout life he was at least a consistent monarch.

George the Fourth died of gluttony and drunkenness.

William the Fourth died amidst the sympathies of his subjects.

"Mother," said a fellow the other day, "is there any harm in breaking egg-shells?" Certainly not my dear; but why do you ask? "Cause I dropped the basket just now; and see what a mess I am in with yolk!"

A few years since, at the celebration of our national anniversary, a poor tinker, who was present, being called upon for a toast, offered the following: "Here is health to poverty; it sticks to a man when all his friends desert him."

### Lazy Boys.

A lazy boy makes a lazy man, just as sure as a crooked twig makes a crooked tree. Who ever yet saw a boy grow up in idleness that did not make a shiftless vagabond when he became a man, unless he had a fortune left him to keep up appearances? The great mass of thieves, paupers and criminals that fill our penitentiaries and almshouses, have come to what they are by being brought up in idleness. Those who constitute the business portion of the community, those who make our great and useful men, were trained up in their boyhood to be industrious.

When a boy is old enough to begin to play in the street, then he is old enough to be taught how to work. Of course we would not deprive children of healthful, playful exercise, or the time they should spend in study, but teach them to work, little by little, as the child is taught to learn at school. In this way he will acquire habits of industry that will not forsake him when he grows up.

Many parents who are poor let their children grow up to fourteen or sixteen years of age, or till they cannot support them no longer, before they put them to labor. Such children, not having any idea what work is, and having acquired habits of idleness, go forth to impose upon their employers with laziness. There is a repulsiveness in all labor set before them, and to get it done, no matter how, is their only aim. They are ambitious at play but dull at work.—The consequence is, they do not stick to one thing; but a short time; they rove about the world, get into mischief, and finally find their way to the prison or almshouse.

With the habit of idleness vice may generally, if not invariably be found. Where the mind and hands are not occupied in some useful employment, an evil genius finds them enough to do. They are found in the street till late in the evening, learning the vulgar and profane habits of those older in vice; they may be seen hanging around groceries, bar-rooms and stores, where crowds gather; but they are seldom found engaged in study.

A lazy boy is not only a bad boy but a disgrace to his parents, for it is through their neglect that he became thus. No parents, however poor, in these times of cheap books and newspapers, need let their children grow up in idleness. If they cannot be kept at manual labor, let their minds be kept at work; make them industrious scholars and they will be industrious as any business they may undertake in after life.

We know of many boys—young men—old enough to do business for themselves, who cannot read, much less write their own names.—They, too, are lazy, for ignorance and laziness are twin brothers. We always feel sorry for such men—their habits are for life, the twig bent in childhood has grown to a distorted tree, and there is no remedy for it. They must pass through life as they have lived—in laziness and ignorance. Think of it, young reader, and take heed that your habits and character be not formed like theirs.—Palmer Journal.

**KOSSUTH AND THE REVOLUTIONARY LEAGUE.**—A letter from Kossuth, addressed to the Congress of the American Revolutionary Fund for Europe, appears in the New-York newspapers, in which he gives encouraging accounts of the progress of the liberal cause in Europe. He says the Hungarians are prepared to rise en masse on the first summons; in Germany the idea of a Republic is daily gaining ground, and the necessity for united action is now clearly established. He urges the necessity of increasing the means of carrying on the revolution when it is once begun. The moment the fight commences, he says, "the Hungarian scrip which is in circulation will receive a market value, so that it will be possible for those who may find it convenient to await the issue of the war to realize the value of their stock." Three German patriots, he conceives, should be chosen to manage the fund. The general agency of the Hungarian loan was entrusted by Kossuth, before he left this country, to the German Committee in Philadelphia. The instructions he left shows, he says, that it was not his intention to apply the avails of that loan exclusively to his own country; but he is disposed to place a portion of it to the emancipation of Germany.

**JOHN BUNYAN'S GRAVE.**—A recent traveller gives the following description of a visit to the grave of the author of the Pilgrim's Progress:

I have just returned from a visit to "Bunhill fields," and "City Road Chapel."—These are interesting places to those who cherish the memories of departed worthies. In visiting the former, the Christian stranger seeks especially the graves of Bunyan and Watts. One might search long for that of Bunyan, and then pass without knowing it. It is decayed, tabular monument, whose stones, darkened by time, are just now contrasted in appearance with long fresh grass, that covers a large part of its base. The carvings upon it are rude, and many of the chiselled corners seem to have been robbed by those who desire to carry away some memento, of their visit to the grave of the "pilgrim" who at the end of his "progress" in this world, was buried here. The time-slackened, and time-eaten pile is intended to perpetuate the memory of three beside Bunyan, but who two of them be, we cannot tell. The remnants of one inscription inform us that "Here lyeth the remains;" of whom? On the opposite side to this, in distinct characters, evidently recently carved, we find the simple inscription, "Mr. John Bunyan author of 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' ob'd 31, August; aged sixty."

**DRIVING BUSINESS.**—The Underwood Railroad is doing a fine business just now. On Friday night last, twenty-six slaves, the property of Mr. Elias Cheney, of Funkstown, Md., and Mr. Alexander Mitchell of Hagerstown, Md., ran off. The People's Own says the greater part of the slaves belong to Mr. Cheney, and will be a heavy loss to him, as they are nearly all grown persons.