The Edgefield Advertiser.

M. LABORDE, Editor.

"We will cling to the pillars of the temple of our liberties, and if it must fall we will perish amidst the ruins."

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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The Edgefield Advertiser,
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No subscription received for less than *one year*, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered, at the end of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at 62½ cents per square, for the first insertion and 43¾ cents for each continuance. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All Advertisements intended for publication in this paper, must be deposited in the Office by *Tuesday evening*.

All communications addressed to the Editor, (POST PAID) will be promptly and strictly attended to.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving their SPRING AND SUMMER Stock of GOODS, consisting of

Black and blue black Italian Lustring Silks,
Colored Gro de nap do
Black Sinchew do
Colored Florences,
Super. Black Bombazines,
A good assortment Ladies fancy Hankerchiefs,
do do do do do Belt Ribbons,
Ladies black and white Silk and Cotton Gloves,
do black and colored Kid do
do blk. white & color'd Cotton & Silk Hose,
do green, white and black Gauze Veils,
Plain, Jackonet, Mull, Swiss, & Book Muslins,
Figured and Checked do
Muslin Worked Collars,
Plain Bobinet Footing and Edgings,
A good assortment of Prints, Ginghams and French Muslins,
Printed Jackonet do
Plaid Swiss do
Printed French Cambrics,
An assortment of Ladies Bonnets,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Fine Satin stripe white Muslins,
" " embroidered do
5-4 and 6-4 Linen Sheetings.

Also, for Gentlemen's Summer Wear,

Black, blue and brown Camblet,
Black and brown twilled Summer Cloths
Brown and white Drilling, and brown Linens,
A few pieces Georgia Nankeens,
White & color'd Marseilles & Valencia Vesting,
Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Also, Black, blue and invisible Green Broad Cloths,
Gentlemen's color'd, white and brown half Hose,
do plain and pleated Bombazine Stocks,
do do do Satin do
do Linen Bosoms and Collars,
do black and colored Hosk. Gloves,
4-4 Irish Linens and Bleached Shirtings,
A good supply of 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 brown Shirting and 5-4 Sheetings,
Plaid and striped Domestics, and Bed Tickings,
A large supply of Summer Hats,
Gentlemen's Shoes and Fine Pumps,
Ladies and Misses Shoes and fine Slippers,

ALSO,

School Books, Cap and Letter Paper.

Also, a general assortment of Hardware, Saddlery, Crockery and Tin Ware, Together with a supply of

Vaucluse Osnaburgs and Cotton Yarns,

And many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

They feel very thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. NICHOLSON & PRESLEY.

Edgefield, March 14 1838 tf 6

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND

JEWELLERY.

No. 242 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GEO.
(Near the United States Hotel)

THE Subscriber offers to the Citizens of Edgefield District and its vicinity a Rich and Fashionable assortment of

WATCHES, JEWELLERY &

of the latest Style and Importation, consisting in part of the following Articles:

Gold Independent Second Watches, with from 17 to 25 Jewels,
Gold and Silver Levers, Plain & full Jewelled,
London Duplex and Anchor Escapement Watches,
Gold and Silver Lepine and Vertical Watches,
Ladies' rich Gold Neck Chains, new pattern,
Gentlemen's Gold Guard and Fob Chains,
Keys, Seals, Finger-Rings, Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings,
Gold and Silver Thimbles, Pencil Cases, Spectacles, &c. &c.
Mantle Clocks, Flower Vases and Musical BOXES.

ALSO,

A General Assortment of

SILVER WARE,

SUCH AS

SILVER TABLE AND TEA SPOONS, SUGAR TONGS, SOUP LADLES, CASTOR AND CAKE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALT SPOONS, &c.

ALSO,

SUPERIOR CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of ROGERS', ELLIOTT'S and WADE & BUTCHER'S *RAZORS, PENKNIVES AND SCISSORS*; also a good assortment of BOWIE KNIVES and DIRKS.

JOHN B. MURPHY.

N. B. CLOCKS and WATCHES carefully repaired, and *Warranted* to perform well.

Augusta, Ga. March 28, 1838 tf 9

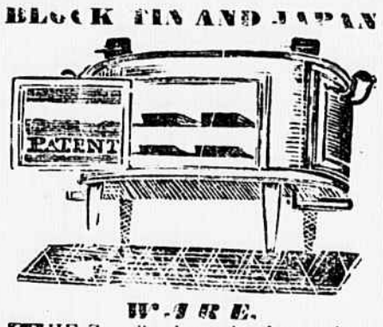
Notice.

M. GRAY, Esq. of Hamburg, S. C. will act as my attorney in fact, as well as at law, during my absence from the State

J. B. COVINGTON.

Jan 4, 1838 6m 48

BLOCK TIN AND JAPAN



WARE.

THE Suscriber has on hand a very large supply of ready made TIN WARE of all descriptions, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at as low prices as can be afforded in this part of the country. He has also a large supply of the newest fashion of JAPAN WARE, together with English and Block Tin Ware of excellent quality. Also Copper and Sheet Iron Ware—Sheeting and Brazing Copper,—Block tin, Stove Spelter, and Tin Plate—all of which he offers for sale low for cash, at No 168 Broad street, Augusta. B. F. CHEW

The subscriber being truly thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully solicits a continuance of their favors—and offers his services in either of the following branches of his business—Copper Tin, Sheet Iron, and Roofing B. F. C.

Augusta, Ga., March 5 tf 5

TIN MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the Merchants and citizens of Edgefield District, and the public in general, that he has commenced *Manufacturing Tin Ware* at Duntonsville, nine miles North of Edgefield Court House, where he intends to keep an assortment and full supply of

READY MADE TIN WARE,

at Wholesale or Retail, which he will sell on as reasonable terms as any other like establishment in the Southern country.

Having worked at the business nine years at the North and South, he can with confidence assure those who may favor him with their custom, that they may at all times depend upon having their Ware well manufactured.

He will also make to *order*, Tin Eave Troughs, Conductor Heads and Pipes, and put them up if desired. All orders from Town or Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

N. B. Old Tin repaired, and all kinds of Job work, in his line, executed with neatness and despatch.

H. F. CHURCH.

Duntonsville, March 20, 1838 ac 8

Improved Cotton Gins.

THE subscribers having established a COTTON GIN MANUFACTORY in the Town of Hamburg, S. C., on the improved system of Mr. Boatwright, beg leave to recommend their Gins to the public. They warrant their Gins to be equal if not superior to those of Mr. Boatwright on account of an alteration, which, in their opinion, is a decided improvement: that is, instead of blocks of wood on the ribs, they have adopted the plan of making the ribs of the Gins entirely of steel and iron, which have proved by experience to be preferable.

Mr. Boatwright having declined the gin making business in Augusta, Mr. L. B. Coon, who conducted it there for him, being one of the partners in the concern, they will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

☞ Gins repaired at the shortest notice.

COOB & KENNEDY

Hamburg, S. C., April 19. 6m 11

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the publick generally, that they have just received a large supply of choice English French and American goods embracing every variety of staple and fancy goods, suited to the Spring and Summer trade. Also a large supply of *Groceries, Crockery, Saddles, Hats, Shoes and Boots*, all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or on credit to punctual customers.

Those who wish to get good bargains will do well to give them a call.

G. L. & E. PENN, & Co.

Edgefield, March 14, 1838 tf 6

New Spring and Summer CLOTHING.

WE have just received a beautiful assortment of GOODS for Gentlemen's Summer *Coats, Pantaloons and Vests* which they are prepared to have made up in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE, and on reasonable terms. Also, a general assortment Ready Made CLOTHING, suited to the season.

ALSO,

HATS, SHOES AND BOOTS.

1200 Pair of Shoes and Boots embracing every style and variety have just been received by the Subscribers, which together with their former Stock, make a general and complete assortment seldom found in the country.

Also, a handsome assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS, suited to the season. To which they invite the attention of their customers.

G. L. & E. PENN & Co.

Edgefield, March 14, 1838 tf 6

School and Miscellaneous BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have on hand a general assortment of *School and Miscellaneous Books*, amongst which are Smith's Arithmetic, Smith's Geography and Atlas, and Smith's Grammar, which are highly approved of and recommended by the best teachers.

G. L. & E. PENN, & Co.

Edgefield, March 14, 1838. tf 6

Miscellaneous.

A TIGER IN LOVE.

Communicated by a resident at Geneva.

All the world knows that Orpheus, in his time tamed tigers, and panthers, and lions, and made them obedient to the melody of his song and of his lyre. This is not so very surprising; for who can withstand the magic of sweet sounds! Last summer I had occasion to admire here a circumstance which proves that there still exists a power which subdues wild beasts, and makes them gentle, tame, and even tender. Adviment, who is well known all over the continent, came to this city with his menagerie; and we found that he had made greater advances in the education of those animals than the celebrated Martin, who, in fact, did nothing more than play and romp with an old lion and a small hyena. His tiger he left in quiet, and always asserted that nothing was to be effected with those beasts, and that they were unsusceptible of any training, just as some teachers will only take pains with youths possessing extraordinary capacity, and neglect others by whom they are not likely to gain any *eclat*.

This is far from being the case with Adviment, the Pestalozzi and Fellenburg of wild beasts. You should only see when he entered the cage of the great savage hyena, with what commanding assurance he took all sorts of liberties with the formidable brute, how he snatched away the meat thrown to him, and would not allow him so much as to touch it. But this was not all; the ferocious animal was obliged to open his jaws to their full extent; Adviment then placed his head between them, and in this position he fired a pistol close to the ear of the hyena. The slightest, even involuntary start of the animal, the least movement of the jaw, might have cost him a wound at least. So far was any thing of this kind from happening, that the spectators could not help noticing what pains the animal took to keep his teeth apart lest he should hurt his master. The same trick Adviment performed with the tiger, a powerful and beautiful creature. He did not indeed take the meat from him, but would not let him eat it, and laid hold of his fore legs and made him jump and dance on the hinder just as he pleased.

This tiger was extremely graceful in all his attitudes, positions, and motions; hence a young lady took a fancy to make drawings of him from nature. Accordingly, in the morning, when there are but few visitors, she placed herself before the cage of the tiger, fixed her lovely eyes upon his face, and waited until he assumed a fine attitude or position, nay, when he had lain down and curled himself up to sleep, she allowed him no rest, but made the keepers rouse and tease him. In the first days he was extremely angry at this disturbance, but he soon became more gentle, and when Madamoiselle M. placed herself with her portfolio before the cage, he would rise, walk about, raise himself up, thrust his paws between the iron bars, as if to reach them out to her; he would then throw himself down, playing and rolling on his back, as cats are accustomed to do, especially when she sang to him. Such an intimacy had soon taken place between them that Adviment declared that Madamoiselle M. might venture alone into the cage, for he was sure he would not hurt her.

In ten days she had drawn five different positions. Having finished her work, she collected her drawings, tied up her portfolio, put on her gloves, waved a friendly farewell to the animal. *Adieu, adieu, mon cher Hassan, je te remercie bien*, said she, and away she went. Hassan looked after her beg till she reached the door, and then lay down to sleep, which he would not before have done on any account; for he was really gallant towards his fair visitor.

Next morning about the time when Md'lle M. had been used to come, Hassan roused up licked himself, walked good humoredly round and round, presently stood still, then lay down in various attitudes, got up again, turned and wound himself round like an academic model, and at last raised himself on his hind legs, looking impatiently at the door, and taking no notice of the keepers who spoke caressingly to him. Hassan then became surly, howled in a frightful manner, gnashed his teeth furiously at his keepers, and when he was in the mood Adviment did not deem it prudent to go into his cage in the evening and to perform the usual manœuvres with him. Hassan even ate less than usual, and contemptuously left a fine bone untouched.

On the following morning, about 9 o'clock, there were the same preparations, the same intentions of hope and expectation, the same joyous agitation so long as he conceived that she was likely to come, whose sweet smile, whose lovely face, and whose melodious voice had made a deep impression on his tiger heart. But an hour afterwards he become so furious and intractable that Adviment began to be alarmed. He called therefore upon Md'lle Macquantel her with the state of the case, and requested her to visit Hassan, to see if he would then be pacified. What female would not have been flattered by such an application. She accompanied him, and no sooner had she entered the menagerie, than Hassan was totally changed—the joy, the transport, of the brute, after his previous rage, was most extraordinary; he threw himself down immediately, and laid his head on the floor, keeping his eyes steadfastly fixed on the lady; he then went through all his former favorite positions, and did every thing to deserve her favorable notice, and to detain her as long as possible. After staying a quarter of an hour, she left him again: it was not without agitation he saw her depart, but he afterwards remained quiet. If in the sequel Md'lle M. stayed away for days together, his rage was always renewed. In this manner I once saw Hassan myself pass from the most savage howling and rage to the gentleness of a pet cat when Md'lle entered; and I verily believe with Adviment that she might have led him through the streets with a ribbon.—*London Court Jour.*

From the Mobile Examiner.

The world is beginning to place right a estimate upon the character of Bulwer's writings. Admiration of their enticing brilliancy, has hitherto withheld expressions of abhorrence, which they must certainly prompt in all well regulated minds. This apparent toleration has evidently induced their author to surpass even its former efforts in profligacy. His last works are infinitely more objectionable than those of an earlier date; and from almost every quarter, condemnation, the most impressive is passed upon them. The following forcible paragraph in relation to Ernest Maltravers, is extracted from a late number of the American Quarterly Magazine: 'However severe, our opinions of Mr. Bulwer's books have been uniform and consistent. We believe him to be a false philosopher; a sophistical author; a poet whom neither gods nor columns allow; and what is more, much more than all, a bad man. All his books prove it. He advocates infidelity under the mask of liberalism, and alleges that prostitution is justifiable, when the victim chances to be a child of a profligate father. His Philosophy of life, is the elaborate compend of a fiend. Nothing but an unprincipled ambition, the anxious, craving, insatiable desire of notoriety, could induce him to compose such a work as this. When Satan cites scripture, and Bulwer talks of morality, let the good reader. We are sickened by his sensuality, and disgusted by his infamous slang. In the perusal of his books, one would believe that half of his life had been passed among the reprobates of St. Giles, and the night-walkers of the minories: for such licentious opinions as he develops, could be acquired in no other place of abandonment."

Longevity of a Robin Red Breast.—In the year 1812, in the month of March, as Mr. Andrew Logan, of Ballymena was leveling some stacks, within at the back of an old ditch, a robin red breast made up his acquaintance with him, it seemed, for the sake of being privileged to pick up a small white worm which was sometimes turned out with the shade. As Mr Logan continued his labour from day to day during a month, more or less, robin attended him closely. As soon as Mr Logan appeared with the spade, robin was soon chirping at his elbow, and soon became so bold that he would take the worms from the hand of his benefactor. When the labour was over, and the worms exhausted Mr. Logan continued to feed him with grits, for which he readily perched upon his hand. Every winter and spring since that time, Mr. Logan paid his morning visit with his grits or crumbs, at the usual place of meeting, where, by a peculiar whistle, which was the signal for robin, he appeared, and was instantly on the hand of his kind benefactor. This has been the practice for 26 years, but the age of robin at the beginning of their acquaintance cannot be ascertained. He seems to be in good health, and he only change that Mr. Logan thinks he sees in him is, that he is not so large as formerly. The bird, recognising the whistle, places doubt out of the question as to his being the same cock robin, as no other would attend to the call, especially in the open field.

Belfast News Letter.

GOVERNOR OF CUBA.—Gen. Tacon has left Cuba, carrying with him the blessings and regrets of the honest, and the curses and the malediction of all the idlers, gamblers, and robbers, of the Island. Cuba never can pay the debt she owes him. In the course of three short years, and as if by magic, the most unsafe, desperate and murdering place upon earth was made by him the most safe and best regulated city in the world, and his influence was not confined to Havana, but was felt and reached to the remotest parts of the Island. Of his successor, Gen. Espeleta, we know of him this much, that he is a native born; his father having been Governor of the Island some forty years ago he has been second in command for one year, possessed the friendship of Gen. Tacon, and through the wishes of latter was made Governor by the Queen. He promises to tread in the steps of his illustrious predecessor: but how far he has the will, the ability, and firmness to do so, remains yet to be known.—*Alex. Gazette.*

UNKNOWN TALENT.—When we reckon up how many talented children we find in country towns and schools, and 20 years after see how few of them become heads of colleges, general officers, and the like, we shall be astonished. There is none of God's demesnes so slightly cultivated as that of genius. Heaven sows every year, the seeds of a rich harvest but we care not to water or transplant them. A country boy of talent to himself, reminds us of a pound of iron, which in its rough state is worth one *sou*, but when made up into watch springs, fetches 16,000,000 of sous. How many springs might be made out of these neglected geniuses?

A Cobler's End.—A great crowd being gathered about a poor cobler who had just died in the street; a man asked another what was to be seen? 'Only a *cobler's end*,' returned he.

MORE LIBERALITY.—The *Southern Christian Advocate* of yesterday morning, contains several extracts of letters "for the the purpose of shewing to the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Charleston, that they are not forgotten by their friends abroad." Amongst them we select the following:

Rev. N. Talley, in a letter to the Rev. B. English of this city, states—"I have preached in the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches in the city of Augusta, and the citizens have acted with noble generosity towards us. I have received contributions to aid in rebuilding our churches amounting nearly to seventeen hundred dollars."

Another letter from the Rev. Capers, to the Rev. R. Sinclair, says:

"*Dear Brother*—Let us not fear, but trust in God whom we serve. My reception in Columbia has been the most kind and subscriptions are made liberally. The report would have been a meeting of the church last week, for the purpose of concerting some measures of assistance, but understanding I would come up, they waited for me.—Such a meeting has just been held. The hour perhaps unfavorable, a heavy rain falling just at that time, so that but few were present; these, however, subscribed $850, and though my stay may be for but a day or two longer, I expect confidently a subscription of $2000 before I leave Columbia. Would it surprise you should I get a third more, say $3000 from Columbia?—There is a spirit here which might give even that; and this too, from those who have just bestowed their aid so liberally to the sufferers by the fire."

We call the attention of our readers to the following just rebuke, which we copy from the Baltimore *Republican* of Wednesday last:

"There is never a more detestable manifestation of that accursed thirst of gold which seems to be the very moving principle of the existence of some human forms, than in rioting upon the misery and suffering of our fellow creatures. While the benevolent in Charleston are throwing open even their private residences as a retreat for the poor and houseless, and while the hand and the energies of the charitable, are opened with prodigality and untiring exertion for the relief of the necessitous, it shames us to see noticed in the papers, that there are wretches,—sordid and avaricious wretches, who are taking advantage of the dire calamity that has befallen that city, and who have advanced their rents to the enormous extent in some instances, of at least *one hundred* per cent! Such monsters should be held up to public scorn—they should be branded and cast upon the world, that, like wandering Cains, they may be made to feel the deep abhorrence of civilized mankind. Savages would avoid their association, as that of pestilential lepers.

CHINESE INDUSTRY.

The population of the empire of China is well known to be enormous, being probably one third of the whole number of the human race, and it is at first difficult to conceive how any country can support such a dense population. But in China, the land is made to yield its treasures for the support of the inhabitants, not a foot of soil which is susceptible of cultivation is neglected, however difficult of access, and no labor or ingenious devise is spared to make the crops luxuriant and bountiful. Greens & esculent plants are the principle food of the inhabitants, & they take great pains to procure them in the greatest variety, and of the best kinds. They have edible roots and herbs, which are unknown in Europe, and besides cultivating all their lands, they obtain valuable crops from several aquatic plants, which are used as delicacies at the Chinese tables, particularly the water chesnut, which by the imperial order, has been cultivated in the lakes and marshes in the empire. It even covers the canals which water the Emperor's garden, and the ponds and ditches are overspread with the flowers and verdure of this plant which bears a fruit enclosed in a husk, like a chesnut and is of a very wholesome and palatable nature.

In the narrative of Lord Macartney's embassy to China, it is related that some of his attendants in passing through a part of that empire, saw a man cultivating the side of a steep precipice. On examination, they found that he had a rope fastened round his middle, which was secured at the top of the mountain, and by which he let himself down to any part of the precipice, where a few yards of fruitful soil gave him encouragement to plant his vegetables and sow his corn. The whole of the cultivated spot appeared to be not more than half an acre, & near the bottom of the precipice on a hillock, he had a little hut, where he supported a wife and family, in this hazardous manner.

By this habit of industry, which is so universal among the Chinese, together with their knowledge of agriculture, and their simple mode of living, added to the mildness of the climate, almost every man is able to support a family. The precepts of a Malthus or a Martineau, are unknown among them, and the holy state of matrimony is embraced at an early age.—*Boston Journal.*

A Senator, who was not esteemed the wises man in the house, had a custom of shaking his head when another spoke, which giving offence to a particular person, he complained of the indignity. Hereupon, one who had been acquainted with the first gentleman from a child, as he told the house, assured them it was only the effect of an ill habit—"For," says he, "though he often shakes his head, there is *nothing* in it."

ANECDOTES OF DR. RUSH.

On preaching.—The doctor once informed me that when he was a young man, he had been invited on some occasion to dine in company with Robert Morris, Esq. a man celebrated for the part he took in the American revolution. It so happened that the company had waited for some time for Mr. Morris, who, on his appearance, apologised for detaining them, by saying that he had been engaged in reading a sermon of a clergyman who had just gone to England to receive orders. "Well, Mr. Morris," said the doctor, "how did you like the sermon? I have heard it highly extolled." "Why, doctor," said he, "I did not like it at all. It is too smooth and tame for me." "Mr. Morris" replied the doctor, "what sort of a sermon do you like?" "I like sir," said Mr. Morris, "that preaching which makes a man get up into the corner of his pew, and makes him think that the devil is after him."

I heard him reprove his medical class once for restlessness during one of his lectures, by saying, "Gentlemen, I fear I do not make you happy. The happy are always contented." This gentle rebuke pleased me so well that after lecture I thanked him for it, observing that "when occasion should offer I would try the effect of it upon my congregation." "No," said the doctor, "I hope you will not. It is no compliment to a minister of the Gospel to reprove his congregation for inattention." Adding that "Dr. M.'s congregations were always attentive."

Dr Rush was, perhaps, one of the most untiring students that ever lived. Two young physicians were conversing in his presence once, and one of them said "When I finished my studies—" "When you finished your studies!" said the Doctor abruptly. "Why you must be a happy man to have finished so young. I do not expect to finish mine while I live."

The writer once asked him, how he had been able to collect such an immense amount of information and facts as his publications and lectures contained. "I have been enabled to do it," replied he, "by economonising my time as Mr. Wesley did. I have not spent one hour in amusement for the last thirty years." And taking a small note book from his pocket and showing it to me, he said, "I fill such a book as this once a week with observations and thoughts which occur to me, and facts collected in the rooms of my patients, and these are all preserved and used."

Dr. Rush was a great enemy to theatrical amusements. He told me that he was once in conversation with a lady, a professor of religion, who was speaking of the pleasure she anticipated at the theatre, in the evening. "What madam," said he, "do you go to the theatre?" "Yes," was the reply; "and don't you go? Do you think it sinful?" said she. He replied, "I never will publish to the world that I think Jesus Christ a hypocrite, or a dedication an unsatisfying portion, which I should do if I went on to the devil's ground in quest of happiness." This argument was short but conclusive. The lady determined not to go.

I once heard the doctor relate the following dream, to show that the memory sometimes exerts itself more powerfully in our sleeping than in our waking hours, in calling up things that have been forgotten.—A gentleman in Jersey, of large property had provided in his will, that his wife, in connection with a neighbor, should settle his estate. After his death, in fulfilling the intentions of his will, a certain important paper was missing. Repeated and diligent search was made for it, but in vain. The widow at length dreamed that the said paper was in the bottom of a barrel in the garret, covered with a number of books. The dream made so strong an impression on her mind that she was induced to make an examination; and there, to her astonishment, she found the paper. The doctor's explanation was, that no supernatural agency had been employed, but that during the abstraction of all external objects and impressions from the senses in a sleeping state, the memory exerted itself with an intenseness that it could not do in the waking state. He supposed that her husband had informed her at some time, of the situation of this paper, and that the fact had become dormant in the memory until the dream called it up.—*Christian Advocate and Jour.*

EDUCATION.—The American parent does an injustice to his child, which he can never repair, for which no inheritance can compensate, who refuses to give him an education because he is not intended for a learned profession. Whatever he may intend, he cannot know to what his son may come, and if there should be no change in this respect, will a liberal education be lost upon him, because he is not a lawyer, a doctor, or a divine? Nothing can be more untrue or pernicious than this opinion. It is impossible to imagine a citizen of this commonwealth to be in any situation in which the discipline and achievements of a liberal education, however various and extended, will not have value. They will give him consideration and usefulness, which will be seen and felt in his daily intercourse of business or pleasure; they will give him weight and worth as a member of society, and be a never fading source of honorable, virtuous and lasting enjoyment under all circumstances, and in every station in life. They will preserve him from the delusion of dangerous resorts, and the seductions of degrading and destructive vices.

The gambling table will not be resorted to, to hasten the slow and listless step of time, when the library offers a surer and more attractive source. The bottle will not be applied to, to stir the languid blood to action and delight, when the magic of the poet is at hand to rouse the imagination and pour its fascinating wonders on the soul. Such gifts, such acquirements, will make their possessor a true friend, a more cherished companion, a more interesting, beloved and loving husband, a more valuable and respectable parent.

Hard at Bottom.—A young fellow riding down a steep hill, and doubting the foot of it was boggish; called out to a clown that was ditching, and asked him if it was hard at the bottom? Aye, answered the countryman, it is hard enough at the bottom, I'll warrant you. But in half a dozen steps the horse sunk up to the saddle girths, which made the young goliant whip, spur, curse and swear. Why, thou lying rascal, said said he to the ditcher, didst thou not tell me it was hard at the bottom? Aye, replied the other, but you are not half way to the bottom yet.

Hard Cider.—'Why dear me Mr. Longswallow,' said a good lady, how can you drink down a whole quart of that dreadful hard cider at a single draught?' As soon as the man could breathe again, he replied, 'I beg pardon, madam, but 'pon my soul it was so hard *I could'nt bite it off.*'