

The Edgefield Advertiser.

M. LABORDE, Editor.

VOLUME 3-

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

EDGEFIELD, C. H. (S. C.) JUNE 28, 1838.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

NO. 21.

The Edgefield Advertiser,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum if paid in advance.—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription.—Four Dollars if not paid within Six Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.
No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrears 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 25 cents per square, for the first insertion, and 15 cents for each continuation. 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 CLOTHING.

WE have just received a beautiful assortment of GOODS for Gentlemen's Summer Coats, Pantalons 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.
HATS 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.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the public 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 assortment of Crockery, Saddles, Hats, Shoes and Boots, all of which they 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.

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.

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 would also state, that they are equal if not superior to those of Mr. Boatwright, on account of an alteration, which in their opinion is an added improvement. It is, instead of holes of wood on the ribs, they have adopted the plan of making the ribs of iron Gins entirely of steel and iron, which have proved by experience to be preferable.
Mr. Boatwright having declined the ginning 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.

Perfumery.

COLOGNE, in small bottles—assorted sizes, Hermitage Extract, Florida Water, Ess. Cinnamon, Oil of Cloves, Fancy Perfume Vials, Bear's Oil, Kevlarin, N. Smith Perfumery's Saponaceous Compound Fancy Soaps, Naples Compound Shaving Soap, &c.
Just received and for sale by NICHOLSON & PRESTLEY, A. S. H. 12. 11 10

Books and Stationary.

MITH'S Arithmetic, Geography and Atlas, and Grammar, and a good assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books, also Letter and Foolscap Paper, Ink, Quills, Slates, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by NICHOLSON & PRESTLEY, April 20. 11 12

Notice.

MITH'S Grammar, Geography and Atlas, on the Productive System. Also, Smith's Practical and Mental Arithmetic, with a variety of other Seniors, Books, may be found at the Store of C. A. DOWD, March 7, 1838. 11 5

Historical Collections of S. Carolina.

BY B. R. CARROLL. THIS work is now ready for delivery to Subscribers at the Store of C. A. DOWD, in this place. A few extra copies for sale. November 2, 1837. 11 31

Indian Panacea.

JUST Received a fresh supply of INDIAN PANACEA at the Edgefield Medicine Store, Edgefield, C. H. April 23, 1838. 11 6

ORDERS No. 71.

HEAD QUARTERS. COLONIA, 5th June, 1838.

The following Regiments and Corps will parade for review and drill at the respective times and places following, viz:

The 15th Regiment of Infantry at Williams' on Saturday the 23rd of June instant.

The 43rd Regiment of Infantry at Beauford's Bridge, on Tuesday the 26th of June.

The 3rd Regiment of Cavalry at Barnwell Court House, on Thursday the 28th of June.

The 11th Regiment of Infantry at Ashley's, on Saturday the 30th of June.

The 7th Regiment of Infantry at the Old Wells, on Tuesday the 3rd of July next.

The 9th Regiment of Infantry at Lowe's, on Thursday the 5th of July.

The 2nd Regiment of Cavalry at Lowe's, on Saturday the 7th of July.

The 10th Regiment of Infantry at Richland's, on Tuesday the 10th of July.

The 8th Regiment of Infantry at Morrow's old field, on Saturday the 14th of July.

The 6th Regiment of Infantry at Lomax's, on Tuesday the 17th of July.

The 14th Regiment of Infantry at Boyd's, on Thursday the 19th of July.

The 11st Regiment of Infantry at Park's old field, on Saturday the 21st of July.

The 10th Regiment of Cavalry at Belfast, on Tuesday the 24th of July.

The 35th Regiment of Infantry at Kellers old field, on Thursday the 26th of July.

The 37th Regiment of Infantry at Loxley's, on Saturday the 28th of July.

The 24th and 25th Regiments of Infantry at Winstonsboro', on Tuesday the 31st of July.

The 6th Regiment of Cavalry at Yongue's, on Thursday the 2nd of August next.

The 26th and 27th Regiments of Infantry at Chesterville, on Saturday the 4th of August.

The 34th Regiment of Infantry at Yorkville, on Tuesday the 7th of August.

The 46th Regiment of Infantry at Ebenezer, on Thursday the 9th of August.

The 35th Regiment of Infantry at Union C. House, on Monday the 13th of August.

The 45th Regiment of Infantry at the Burnt Factory, on Wednesday the 15th of August.

The 16th Regiment of Infantry at Timonium, on Thursday the 16th of August.

The 37th Regiment of Infantry, at Wilkin's old field, on Tuesday the 21st of August.

The 9th Regiment of Cavalry at Galleys old field, on Thursday the 23rd of August.

The 1st Regiment of Infantry at Fortson's, on Saturday the 1st of Sept. next.

The 3rd Regiment of Infantry at Toney's old store, on Tuesday the 14th of September.

The 1st Regiment of Cavalry at Pickensville, on Thursday the 16th of September.

The 5th Regiment of Infantry at Hunters, on Saturday the 18th of September.

The 2nd Regiment of Infantry at Hall's, on Tuesday the 14th of September.

The 42nd Regiment of Infantry at Minion, on Thursday the 15th of September.

The 4th Regiment of Infantry at Verrennes, on Saturday the 15th of September.

The Officers and Sergeants of the 7th Brigade will assemble for Enactment near Society Hill, on Monday the 1st of October next; to remain Encamped six days.

The 25th Regiment of Infantry will parade for review and drill at Dandragton C. House, on Monday the 8th of October.

The 34th Regiment of Infantry at Bennettsville, on Thursday the 11th of October.

The 28th Regiment of Infantry at Chesterfield Court House, on Saturday the 13th of October.

The 21st Regiment of Infantry at Lancaster Court House, on Tuesday the 16th of October.

The 22nd Regiment of Infantry at Camden, on Thursday the 18th of October.

POLITICAL.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF THE HON. WADSWORTH THOMPSON OF S. C. On the Bill providing for the issuing of ten millions of Treasury notes; delivered in the House of Representatives, May 1838.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Although, sir, I regard the present as an occasion when, if ever in the history of this country, it would be justifiable to resort to the great conservative of English liberty, to withhold supplies until there was a change of measures, and a redress of grievances, I am, nevertheless willing to vote the necessary supplies to the Government. I must, however, be allowed to choose the mode of raising the funds. I cannot vote for a measure like that proposed, which is, in my deliberate judgment, a violation of the Constitution, and of evil and dangerous tendency. However, and by whomsoever administered, I cannot forget that it is still the Government of my country, and entitled to all just aids from me of money, and of every thing else. But I will not allow any exigency, however great—any pressure, however severe—to induce me, in the slightest particular, to violate the Constitution. The section from which I come, is the weaker interest in the confederacy; the Constitution is therefore to us, literally the "ark of our covenant," and should be as sacredly kept. Every consideration of interest is superadded, to the highest sanction under which men can act, so to watch over and protect it. As a matter of conscience, and of sworn duty, I cannot, as one of prudence, and of policy, I would not, if I could, in the slightest particular, violate that sacred instrument.

He looks but narrowly at this measure, as regards it simply as a question of raising money for a present emergency. No, sir, it is, in my judgment, a most important part—the very foundation of a new life, financial, and commercial system, which it is intended to erect upon the ruins of all the salutary usages to which we have been accustomed of the Constitution itself, and of the property, prosperity and happiness of the people. A purpose, now no longer doubtful, to suppress bank notes as a currency. We have been told from a high quarter, one entitled to all consideration, that a "mortal conflict" was now waging between bank paper and gold, and that the Government, and especially that banks ought not to issue their paper as currency. These announcements are distinct enough; and I trust that it will not again be denied that the purpose, (no doubt most honestly and patriotically entertained) is gradually to suppress bank notes as a currency; yet we are told at the same time that it is not contemplated to bring the country to a currency exclusively metallic. The currency then is to be in no part bank paper, and not entirely metallic. What, then? Nothing has been proposed but this Government currency. I am not a discriminate advocate of the banking system. I know the faults and vices of that system, and would rejoice to see them reformed; yet I prefer it with all these faults to the terrible suffering and agony of passion through the transition from that system to a metallic currency. I also prefer bank currency to this Government currency which you now propose to issue:

1. Because I think the issue of such a paper clearly unconstitutional.
2. It is not so good a currency as convertible bank paper.
3. Its tendency to excess, the great fault of the banking system, is greater.
4. It is more expensive.
5. Its political tendencies are more dangerous.
6. Its effects will be unequal and sectional, and especially injurious to the section from which I come.

Could a State, without a violation of the Constitution issue such a paper? No one will say so who admits the correctness of the case referred to. If not, why not? No answer can be given. But because they are bills of credit. For if they are not, the State may issue them. If these notes are not bills of credit, I demand to know what are they? Give me a definition which will not include these. Draw a form of a bill of credit, which the States may not issue. That clause of the Constitution must have meant something. What manner of thing was meant by bills of credit? I do not think that the argument can be answered. If then they are bills of credit, has Congress power to issue them? It is enough for me and the school of politicians to which I belong that the power is not to be found in the Constitution. I am accustomed to look there for the grant, not for the prohibition of powers. But this case is infinitely stronger. The power was asserted by the Convention, and under circumstances expressly refusing the specific power itself.—On the 5th of August the committee had been charged with the duty of preparing a Constitution and submitted their draft to the Convention. In that draft was the following clause, taken verbatim from a like clause in the articles of confederation: "Congress shall have power to borrow money and emit bills on the credit of the United States."—On the 16th of August a motion is made to strike out the words, "emit bills of credit," and carried 9 yeas to 2. I feel that it is enough for me that the power is not enumerated in the Constitution, nor necessary (not convenient) to any power that is granted.

But how infinitely is this ground strengthened when the power is not only not found in the Constitution as adopted, but was actually proposed and inserted, and afterwards taken out on motion and debate. By an opposite rule of construction I demand to know what power it is, that is not expressly prohibited that may not be arrogated? The constitutionality of a bank has been well questioned on grounds infinitely less strong, as I will proceed to show. The proposition to give Congress power to grant charters of incorporation generally, was referred to committee, and never afterwards acted on. The power to grant a charter of a bank was never proposed.
2d. It is not so good a currency as bank paper. It is the currency of revolutionary governments, and never has maintained a par value, and never will, except in periods of great pressure; and in small amounts. It is even now below par, when every circumstance of the condition of the country's most anxious to it; and when added to its quality of currency, it has that of a poor value, and never will, except in periods of great pressure; and in small amounts. It is even now below par, when every circumstance of the condition of the country's most anxious to it; and when added to its quality of currency, it has that of a poor value, and never will, except in periods of great pressure; and in small amounts.

Charleston have increased of late, and hence this policy is favorable to the south. So in a much greater degree than those of Philadelphia. Is Philadelphia a southern city? Why have they increased? For the simple reason, that in the present derangement of the currency, funds cannot be placed in New York; and, from the greater suffering of New York than any other port by the late universal crash, one of those tornadoes, in which the tallest trees are the first to fall, when time must be allowed for those to straighten which have been bent, and for a new growth. The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means tells us, that it was not anticipated that these notes would have so soon returned to this Treasury.—I suppose it was not. But it might have been foreseen, and would have been, by a number of ordinary sagacity, or even by the present Secretary, if he had consulted the history of former issues of the same kind of paper. The report of Mr. Dallas would have informed him, that when tried in 1816, the revenue had been collected almost exclusively in Treasury notes, and would continue to be so collected, as long as they are issued by the Government.—Mr. Crawford says the same thing, and in the opinions of those able men, such must always be the case. That if any revenue that of consequence, they will return, and the Treasury in the payment of public dues so rapidly as they were paid out to the public creditors, like Penelope's web, undoing in the night the work of the day. But I suppose that the brilliant genius of Mr. Woodbury seems all aid from the lights of experience, or the suggestions of such plodding fellows as Dallas, Crawford, and Gallatin; and that if he looks at all into the history of the Persian monarchy, it is a matter of curious reading, not for information & practical instruction. But, sir, it is really necessary that the Government should resort to this dangerous power? It is not.—There are other, and in every way better modes of raising money, by which the necessary supplies may be raised, and most beneficial effects produced upon the private energies and interests of the country. Make a loan in the regular and proper form of a loan—receive it in specie, or bills of our specie—bring banks—and in sixty days you will see the prosperity of the country revive; its powerfully energies will be paralyzed by unwise legislation, will rise it up again like a giant aroused from his slumber.

But this tendency to excess will be greater than bank currency, I do not doubt; and that is the great vice of the banking system, can there be a more striking proof of this than the present state of things.—Government none is unaffected by the universal pressure, and is seen careering along in a course of unexampled extravagance. Yes, sir, an administration which came into power with the watch-words retrenchment and economy eternally on their lips, proposing to expend in the present year more than forty millions. Thirteen millions being the highest amount expended under the administration which they denounced as ruining the country by its extravagance. How and why, is all this?—Why, sir, for the simple reason that the more money that is appropriated, the more Treasury notes will be issued, and the greater the relief to the country. No such currency ever has been resorted to, which has not run into wild excess.

It is more expensive. Bank currency all six, and the Government has never been advanced. This Government currency costs directly six per cent. upon the whole amount in circulation.
5th. As to its political tendencies. I, sir, as a republican of the state rights school, not of some ten or twelve years' standing, I have always been so. I was born in it. I was born in the midst of the bank cockade; and have no drop of blood that flows from any one who ever wore one; and I confess that I am amazed, I am almost disposed to doubt my own identity, when I hear gentlemen of the strictest social standing that this power of making currency is too important a power to trust to poor miserable cowardly corporations, (as they have shown themselves to be,) corporations which are State institutions, drawing the breath of their nostrils from the States, receiving from and giving strength to the States; indissolubly united in their destinies with the States; and having no other powers but this. But that it is perfectly safe to add this power, great as it is, to the vast mass of power already possessed by this Government, to a raw, head-blowing accumulation of power in the Federal Government, which we have been denouncing, and warring against—because it is said the power most able so nowhere, and it is too dangerous a power to trust to state corporations, which have neither money, courage, nor ability, to abuse it. And, sir, has it come to this? Is this the boasted separation of the Government from the money power? A most notable separation. A separation by a direct and entire union. A separation by granting the unlimited power to make and issue money; a power too dangerous to give to State corporations, least perchance they may combine with the Government, but perfectly safe to grant the whole power without restriction to this Government. And this is State rights?

6th. It will operate unequally. These notes, by laws of trade and commerce, invariable and unchangeable, will accumulate in large cities where they are needed, under the universal law of demand and supply, and will afford no relief to the interior;—to the farmers and the country merchants. Such was the experience of Mr. Dallas in 1818. He says, "that the treasury notes afforded no general relief; that they had, and would continue to accumulate in the large commercial cities where they were needed, and rarely found their way into the interior, and that the currency of the local banks was all that the farmer could obtain." Mr. Crawford says the same thing, and adds that "they gave relief only to that section east of this city where Government disbursements were chiefly made." Where is now the largest amount of these notes?—Where it always will be—in New York;—where they are most wanted. Below par in New York; five per cent. above par in Charleston; and yet I am asked to believe that, to have a peculiar currency for the Government, when that currency accumulates in such abundance in New York, as to be below par, and is so scarce in Charleston, as to command five per cent. premium, is to facilitate the payment of duties in Charleston. Am I forever to be asked to assent to these novelties, unsupported by argument, and opposed by all experience and facts. It is said the importations of

wards taken out on motion and debate. By an opposite rule of construction I demand to know what power it is, that is not expressly prohibited that may not be arrogated? The constitutionality of a bank has been well questioned on grounds infinitely less strong, as I will proceed to show. The proposition to give Congress power to grant charters of incorporation generally, was referred to committee, and never afterwards acted on. The power to grant a charter of a bank was never proposed.
2d. It is not so good a currency as bank paper. It is the currency of revolutionary governments, and never has maintained a par value, and never will, except in periods of great pressure; and in small amounts. It is even now below par, when every circumstance of the condition of the country's most anxious to it; and when added to its quality of currency, it has that of a poor value, and never will, except in periods of great pressure; and in small amounts.

Charleston have increased of late, and hence this policy is favorable to the south. So in a much greater degree than those of Philadelphia. Is Philadelphia a southern city? Why have they increased? For the simple reason, that in the present derangement of the currency, funds cannot be placed in New York; and, from the greater suffering of New York than any other port by the late universal crash, one of those tornadoes, in which the tallest trees are the first to fall, when time must be allowed for those to straighten which have been bent, and for a new growth. The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means tells us, that it was not anticipated that these notes would have so soon returned to this Treasury.—I suppose it was not. But it might have been foreseen, and would have been, by a number of ordinary sagacity, or even by the present Secretary, if he had consulted the history of former issues of the same kind of paper. The report of Mr. Dallas would have informed him, that when tried in 1816, the revenue had been collected almost exclusively in Treasury notes, and would continue to be so collected, as long as they are issued by the Government.—Mr. Crawford says the same thing, and in the opinions of those able men, such must always be the case. That if any revenue that of consequence, they will return, and the Treasury in the payment of public dues so rapidly as they were paid out to the public creditors, like Penelope's web, undoing in the night the work of the day. But I suppose that the brilliant genius of Mr. Woodbury seems all aid from the lights of experience, or the suggestions of such plodding fellows as Dallas, Crawford, and Gallatin; and that if he looks at all into the history of the Persian monarchy, it is a matter of curious reading, not for information & practical instruction. But, sir, it is really necessary that the Government should resort to this dangerous power? It is not.—There are other, and in every way better modes of raising money, by which the necessary supplies may be raised, and most beneficial effects produced upon the private energies and interests of the country. Make a loan in the regular and proper form of a loan—receive it in specie, or bills of our specie—bring banks—and in sixty days you will see the prosperity of the country revive; its powerfully energies will be paralyzed by unwise legislation, will rise it up again like a giant aroused from his slumber.

But this tendency to excess will be greater than bank currency, I do not doubt; and that is the great vice of the banking system, can there be a more striking proof of this than the present state of things.—Government none is unaffected by the universal pressure, and is seen careering along in a course of unexampled extravagance. Yes, sir, an administration which came into power with the watch-words retrenchment and economy eternally on their lips, proposing to expend in the present year more than forty millions. Thirteen millions being the highest amount expended under the administration which they denounced as ruining the country by its extravagance. How and why, is all this?—Why, sir, for the simple reason that the more money that is appropriated, the more Treasury notes will be issued, and the greater the relief to the country. No such currency ever has been resorted to, which has not run into wild excess.

It is more expensive. Bank currency all six, and the Government has never been advanced. This Government currency costs directly six per cent. upon the whole amount in circulation.
5th. As to its political tendencies. I, sir, as a republican of the state rights school, not of some ten or twelve years' standing, I have always been so. I was born in it. I was born in the midst of the bank cockade; and have no drop of blood that flows from any one who ever wore one; and I confess that I am amazed, I am almost disposed to doubt my own identity, when I hear gentlemen of the strictest social standing that this power of making currency is too important a power to trust to poor miserable cowardly corporations, (as they have shown themselves to be,) corporations which are State institutions, drawing the breath of their nostrils from the States, receiving from and giving strength to the States; indissolubly united in their destinies with the States; and having no other powers but this. But that it is perfectly safe to add this power, great as it is, to the vast mass of power already possessed by this Government, to a raw, head-blowing accumulation of power in the Federal Government, which we have been denouncing, and warring against—because it is said the power most able so nowhere, and it is too dangerous a power to trust to state corporations, which have neither money, courage, nor ability, to abuse it. And, sir, has it come to this? Is this the boasted separation of the Government from the money power? A most notable separation. A separation by a direct and entire union. A separation by granting the unlimited power to make and issue money; a power too dangerous to give to State corporations, least perchance they may combine with the Government, but perfectly safe to grant the whole power without restriction to this Government. And this is State rights?

6th. It will operate unequally. These notes, by laws of trade and commerce, invariable and unchangeable, will accumulate in large cities where they are needed, under the universal law of demand and supply, and will afford no relief to the interior;—to the farmers and the country merchants. Such was the experience of Mr. Dallas in 1818. He says, "that the treasury notes afforded no general relief; that they had, and would continue to accumulate in the large commercial cities where they were needed, and rarely found their way into the interior, and that the currency of the local banks was all that the farmer could obtain." Mr. Crawford says the same thing, and adds that "they gave relief only to that section east of this city where Government disbursements were chiefly made." Where is now the largest amount of these notes?—Where it always will be—in New York;—where they are most wanted. Below par in New York; five per cent. above par in Charleston; and yet I am asked to believe that, to have a peculiar currency for the Government, when that currency accumulates in such abundance in New York, as to be below par, and is so scarce in Charleston, as to command five per cent. premium, is to facilitate the payment of duties in Charleston. Am I forever to be asked to assent to these novelties, unsupported by argument, and opposed by all experience and facts. It is said the importations of

England and Texas.—A commercial treaty, (says the New-Orleans Bulletin) has been entered into by the Texian government, through her minister, with Great Britain. It does not, for certain stated reasons, recognize the independence of Texas, but it is in effect tantamount to a recognition.

Miscellaneous.

It would appear that human enterprise, not contented with exploring the fields of earth and air, is seeking for itself occupation in diving beneath the waves of the ocean, and recovering thence treasures that had been considered as forever lost. The invention of a Capt. Taylor, of an air and water tight dress denominated "Submarine Armor," has been adopted as the means of visiting the foundations of the vast deep.— This contrivance is so arranged as to enable the explorer to walk about at will on the bottom of the sea, and examine at leisure the objects of his search. While thus occupied the wearer of the armor is furnished with an ample supply of atmospheric air from above, by means of a forcing pump. A company has been formed in New York with a view to submarine investigations, and their efforts have met with considerable success. Inasmuch as each person acts independently of any other in using the invention, it is only necessary to multiply the suits of armor in proportion to the number of individuals whose services are required. Successful attempts have been made to recover articles from the wreck of the ship Bristol, lost some time since, not far from New York, in which nearly sufficient property has been found to indemnify the proprietors of the enterprise for the expenses incurred in providing the schooner used on the occasion and other necessary equipments. Much has been said of treasures lost in vessels that have been wrecked on various occasions, we shall now have an opportunity of ascertaining the truth of the matter.

CHARITABLE MAN.—Now I had always prided myself upon my charities to the poor the deserving poor—and when widow Johnson's house was consumed with fire, and all her property and her little daughter with it, I headed a subscription paper for her benefit with the exceedingly generous sum of 5 dollars, which I paid in presence of more than half the town, who had assembled at the bar room of the village inn to talk over the barroom, after they had stood to see the house consumed, and had labored with great zeal to quench the burning chimney after the roof and walls had fallen in. When Philip Brown lost his cow by a stroke of lightning, I contributed 50 cts. to assist him in the purchase of another, although in this been left of his property. Many a time and oft have I "worked out" a fo'pence' hat-penny for the relief of suffering merit, and had this come to the comfortable conclusion that I was a particularly charitable man, in which opinion sundry of my neighbors had very candidly told me they fully concurred; but here was a new case, evidently differing from any case I had ever relieved. I had always felt for the suffering, but it was for the suffering of the meritorious. I was ever ready to relieve poverty, but it was the poverty of the virtuous.

Electro-Magnetism in Illinois.—It is stated by the Canton Herald, that Mr. M. P. Phetters of that place, is now erecting a flouring mill, a castor oil press, and a machine for sawing lumber, all to be propelled by that newly applied and powerful agent—Electro Magnetism. This is said to be the first attempt of the kind in the State of Illinois, and we add, the first attempt west of the mountains—perhaps in the country.—We are gratified to learn of this enterprising spirit in our immediate vicinity. If this might try power is destined to meet the success which is now anticipated, there is not a section of country in the Union which will realize its influence more extensively than the broad and beautiful prairie lands of the Far West.

It is extremely cheap in application, is attended with none of the dangers of the steam boiler, requires no fuel, and very little space for machinery; is infinitely in its application or power, and so simple in operation that a child may direct its movements.— The only arrangement necessary for evolving the power, is a slightly regulated water and alternate plates of zinc and copper, proportioned in number to the force required. We hope the experiment will be a thorough and persevering one; difficult, partial failure, is incident to every great undertaking; it should always be anticipated, and should have no other effect but to raise the powers to increased exertion.—St. Louis Com. Bul.

Singular Challenge.—We cut the following from a Dublin paper:
Col. N.—proposes, that he on his part should go into any market town of Meath on a fair day, without the notice beforehand, and there select one hundred Irishmen, natives of that country, and that some Englishman shall go into any market town in England, also without notice, and choose two hundred Englishmen—that the parties should meet on the Curragh of Kildare, on a day to be fixed in August next, without weapons of any kind, and that they should make the following trial of strength of skill. That the two parties shall be drawn up in line opposite to each other, at a distance of 21 yards—that they close at a signal, that no blow shall be given, and the challenger undertakes for £1,000 or upwards, that the one hundred Irishmen will throw the two hundred Englishmen on the ground each man once thrown to be removed, and not to be allowed to take further part in the contest.

Do not flatter yourself with the hope of perfect happiness: there is no such thing in the world.