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.

VOLUME 3. EDGEFIELD C. H. (S. C.) January 31, 1839. NO. 52.

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.—and 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 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.

CAROLINA HOTEL.

HAMBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that this Hotel has undergone thorough repair, and that he is now prepared for the reception and accommodation of *Permanent Boarders*, as well as

Travellers and Transient VISITORS.

He would observe, that those who may favor him with a call, shall find themselves agreeably and comfortably provided for. His table is supplied with all the substantial requisites of *good living*, together with every delicacy and variety, that the markets of Augusta and Hamburg can afford, with the attention of *active servants* and a *faithful hostler*. His Bar is stored with liquors of the choicest kind.

With the confident assurance of giving full satisfaction, he solicits his old friends, and the public in general, to favor him with a call.

Drovers can be accommodated with stables and lots for stock.

A. KEMP.

Dec 15, 1838 tf 46

The Greenville Mountaineer, and Pendleton Messenger will insert the above for six weeks, and send their accounts to the subscriber in Hamburg. A. K.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

HAMBURG, S C.

THE Subscriber takes great pleasure in informing his friends & the public generally that he has opened his large and commodious House, and will be very thankful to them for a liberal share of their patronage. He flatters himself, that from the experience of the Lady who has charge of the domestic affairs of the House, also his Servants and Hostlers, together with his own will and disposition to please, that general satisfaction may be given. The situation of the House affords a convenience, particularly desirable to persons who may have business to attend to, or who may wish to take the Rail Road Car for Charleston: and his Stable lots are large and well prepared for the accommodation of Gentlemen who may have Stock for sale.

G. W. MAYSON.

Oct. 24, 1838 tf 38

To the Public.

THE Subscriber, aware from the excessive drought of the last season, that many crops of Cotton did not sufficiently mature, to depend upon the Seed for a succeeding one.—Has carefully selected from the most matured part of his Crop, a few hundred bushels of seed, the second year's product from seed imported direct from the Petit Gulf Hills, which can be had at his plantation, on the Road from Edgefield to Augusta, about two hundred yards from Horn's Creek Meeting House. Early application should be made to secure the seed.

ROBERT WATTS

Jan 2, 1839 d 48

Just Received,

AND for sale by NICHOLSON & PRESLEY, one cask good fresh *CHEESE*.

A few fine Double barrel Percussion Guns,
" " " Single " do.

Also, a good assortment Men's fine Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Bridle Mountings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment Crockery and Glass Ware.

Dec. 18, 1838 tf 46

Cloaks and Overcoats.

LADIES' Cloaks & Men's Overcoats made up and for sale.

ALSO,

CLOTHING of all kinds made in good style at the shortest notice.

NICHOLSON & PRESLEY.

Dec 4, 1838 tf 44

Improved Surgeons' Truss

FOR the radical cure of HERNIA, invented by HEBER CHASE, M. D. Philadelphia.—(*warranted to cure*) All orders by mail or otherwise will be promptly attended to. Address either

Dr. H BURT.
Dr. M. LABORDE,
Dr. E. J. ADAMS.

Edgefield C. H. S. C. tf 24

FRESH RICE.

THE subscribers have received two Tierces of the above article, of very excellent quality. G. L. & E. PENN & CO.

Nov 14, 1838 tf 41

Victoria Slippers.

JUST Received a supply of very handsome Victoria Slippers, to which we invite the attention of the Ladies.

G. L. & E. PENN & Co

Dec. 12, 1838 tf 45

Lowndesville Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday in January next, under the care of the *Rev. William H. Harris*, as Principal and Classical Teacher, and Mr. *Abraham Cunningham*, as Teacher of the English Department.

The Trustees feel no hesitation in saying, that these gentlemen are as competent to the discharge of the duties of their respective departments, as any to be found in the upper country, and that they will spare no pains to continue to merit the high stand, which has been awarded to them as Teachers.

As the impression abroad, respecting the health of Abbeville District, is unfavorable, we deem it necessary to say, that Lowndesville and its vicinity, are as healthy as any section of the upper country. The Village is situated on a high and dry ridge, remote from any standing water, as well as all causes of disease; it must therefore continue to be healthy.

In point of morality, we believe it is generally conceded, that there is no section of country more exempt, from all inducement to vicious habits, than this. We would hazard the assertion, that we stand unrivalled in this particular.

Excellent Boarding can be had in the Village and vicinity, at $8 per month.

The School will continue the common Scholastic year.

TERMS.

The Classics,	$16	per session.
The Natural Sciences,	16	" "
English Grammar, Geography, and History,	9	" "
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c.	6	" "

Dr. A. B. ARNOLD, *Pres. B. Trus.*
" W. R. SANDERS, *Vice Pres.*
W. C. COZBY, *Treasurer*
MATTHEW YOUNG,
J. MOFFET SIMPSON,
S. J. SHACKLEFORD, } Trustees

By order of the Board.

J. G. CALDWELL, *Secretary.*

Dec 19, 1838 c 47

The Pendleton Messenger, and the Weekly Chronicle & Sentinel, of Augusta, will copy the above three times, and forward their accounts for payment.

Greenwood Academies.

WE Have the pleasure of informing our friends and the public in general, that the exercises of these Institutions will recommence on 2nd Monday in January next.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

To meet the increasing patronage of this Department, we have added another Teacher, it will therefore be conducted in future, under the joint control of Mr. JAMES LESLEY, our former Teacher, and Mr. WILLIAM C. MORAGNE, late of the English Academy; both graduates of the S. Carolina College, and experienced Teachers.

English Male Department.—This Department will be under the management of Mr. JAMES GILES, a graduate of Franklin College, and of several years experience in teaching.

Female Department.—Will be conducted by Mr. JAS. M. FENN and Lady, and Miss O'HARO, late of the Summerville Academies, distinguished alike for their literary qualifications, and experience as Teachers. Mrs. Fenn and Miss O'Haro, the former distinguished as a Musical & French teacher, and the latter in Paintings. These branches will therefore be taught in the most improved and perfect system.

The Public will discover that we are incurring an immense expense for the benefit of the youths of the country, and all we ask is an examination into the merits of our Institutions, believing that they will be patronized if known. For we are bold to assert that in no one point are our Schools surpassed by any in the Southern States. No Student will be admitted into any of the Schools, unless he comes recommended by a good moral character, and if he comes from another School, he shall bring with him, a certificate of his character and standing. A Chapel is now building in the place, intended for the exclusive benefit of the Schools. Terms of board and Tuition are as moderate as else where in this District

RICHARD GRIFFIN
E. R. CALHOUN,
ALBERT WALLER,
LARKIN GRIFFIN,
JOHN McCLELLAN,
THOMAS B. BYRD,
JOHN LOGAN, } Trustees.

Greenwood, Dec. 15 1838 c 46

WE, the undersigned, invite the attention of the Public, to the new regulations in the Classical School at Greenwood, Abbeville District S. C. We have agreed to take charge of this Academy in connexion, and, provided we can obtain a sufficient share of the Public patronage, we expect to continue together for some years. We will give instructions in all the branches requisite for entering the South Carolina College or any other in the United States. The principal of these will be the Greek and Latin Languages, Mathematics, History and Geography. Composition, Declamation, Reading and Writing, will be strictly attended to. As we will be able so to arrange our classes, that each one of us can devote his exclusive attention to particular branches, we flatter ourselves that they will be thoroughly taught. We pledge ourselves to use our utmost efforts, not only, to facilitate the progress of our pupils in their studies, but also, to instil into their minds, correct principles of morality

W. C. MORAGNE.
J. L. LESLY.

Greenwood, Dec 14, 1838 c 46

SHORT SETTLEMENTS *Make Long Friends.*

WE, the subscribers, are compelled to say to our friends and customers, that they must recollect that the merchants need their money, and necessarily must make collections, after toiling hard, day and night, to serve their customers faithfully, and sell them goods on time, for 12 months We think it our duty, to claim of our customers, settlements of all open accounts, by the 1st of January, each year, except those which stand open by special agreement. We are compelled, in conducting our business to be prompt in attending to our payments and beg of our customers to recollect, that this is the way to enable us to compete with our neighbors, in business, and sell them Goods on the most reasonable terms.

We feel grateful to our friends and patrons, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended towards us, and hope, by strict and unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

NICHOLSON & PRESLEY.

Jan 7, 1839 tf 49

Poetic Recess.

CHILDHOOD.

Childhood is like the laughing hours
Of early Spring—
The very cloud that o'er it lowers
A charm can bring;
For, like an April sky,
A shower, a sunny ray,
So the bright tear in childhood's eye
A smile can chase away.

But even whilst we gaze
Those early days are gone,
And soon the glowing rays
Of Summer hasten on:
The bud hath opened to the flower,
The boy to manhood sprung,
And from his heart sin's dark'ning power
Its bitterness hath wrung.

He dreams that he can win from fame
An honored, deathless name;
And following glory's banner's bright,
He finds an early grave;
But memory enshrouds in night
The last hope of the brave.

He is forgotten—o'er his bier
No nation's tears are shed;
Naught, save a widowed mother's tear,
Laments the hero dead.

The poet strikes his lute—
Sweet thrill its golden strings;
But public praise is mute—
His lay no rapture brings.

And mournfully his heart
Echoes its tender tone,
His airy dreams depart,
His hope of fame has flown.

Like an expanded flower,
Whose leaves fall one by one,
Hope fades 'neath disappointment's power,
Till manhood's prime is gone.

And age, like Autumn, chill and sere,
Scatters each fading leaf,
Till not one flower remains to cheer
The path of life so sadly drear,
And yet so brief—
Till all the weary heart would crave
Is but a rest from woes—
The coming winter of the grave,
Its snow around him throws—
And even thus from youth to age,
Man treads his weary pilgrimage.

Clifton. LAVINIA.

MORNING MEDITATIONS.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

Let Taylor preach, upon a morning breezy,
How well to rise while night and larks are flying,
For my part, getting up seems not as easy
By half as *lying*.

What if the lark does carol in the sky,
Soaring beyond the sight to find him out—
Wherefore am I to rise at such a fly?
I'm not a trout!

Talk not to me of bees and such like hums,
The smell of sweet buds at the morning prime—
Only lie long enough, and bed becomes
A bed of *time*.

To me Dan Phœbus and his car are nought,
His steed that pass impatiently about—
Let *them* enjoy, say I, as horses ought,
The first turn out!

Right beautiful the dewy meads appear,
Besprinkled by the rosy fingered girl—
What then,—if I prefer my pillow bier
To early *pearl!*

My stomach is not ruled by other men's,
And, grumbling for a reason, quaintly begs,
Wherefore should master rise before the hens
Have laid the eggs?

Why from a comfortable pillow start,
To see faint flushes in the east awaken—
A fig, say I, for any streaky part,
Excepting bacon!

An early riser Mr. Gray has drawn,
Who used to haste, the dewy grass among,
To meet the sun upon the upland lawn—
Well—he died young!

With charwomen such early hours agree,
And sweeps that earn betimes their bite and sup,
But I'm no climbing boy, and need not be
All up—all up!

So here I'll lie, my morning calls deferring,
Till something nearer to the stroke of noon,
A man that's fond precociously of *stirring*,
Must be a *spoon!*

Bachelors—Go Ahead!—A young lady of Germantown, Penn. endowed with great beauty and worth a cool 30,000, has advertised for a husband!

A GOOD 'UN.—Why are the majority of women like facts? Because they are "stubborn things."—*Boston Post.*

Miscellaneous.

BRANCH MINT IN GEORGIA.

We take the following information from the Globe:

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the following extract of a letter from an officer of the branch mint in Georgia, showing the richness in the gold region there, and the favorable prospects which attend the miners. Connected with this subject, we have to remark that the bill which passed the Senate at the last session for extending the coinage of the two branch mints, in Georgia and N. Carolina, to the coining of silver change, to wit: 25 cent, 10 cent, and 5 cent pieces, is received in the Senate: and we presume will encounter little or no objection, as the additional coinage will occasion no addition al expense, will only occupy the mint when it might otherwise be idle, and will give a supply of silver change in parts of the Union, to which it would, with difficulty, come from the mints of New Orleans and Philadelphia, which alone now coin silver.

"UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT,
Dahlonega, January 1, 1839.

"DEAR SIR; We commenced operations in February last, the edifice not being sufficiently advanced to enable us to commence before. Since that time, we have received gold bullion amounting in value to $140,000. This amount would have been greatly exceeded, had there not been a very great demand of laborers for the rail roads now in progress of construction in different parts of the State. The country abounds in gold, and should labor become redundant, will become eminently productive. The want of capital and science among the miners are among the causes which conspire to render it comparatively unproductive. In point of climate, this country will yield to none; and as it respects scenery, is not inferior to Western Virginia. Considering how recently the country has been settled, the society is very good."

The National silk Growers' Convention.—The convention met at Baltimore on the 11th December. Among the resolutions adopted are the following;

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention that *Silk* may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export, hereby giving active employment to American labor, and retaining millions of dollars in our country that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

Resolved, That the convention recommend to those who are cultivating the mulberry tree for market to turn their attention to the production of Silk, by which they will not only increase their own gain, but eminently subserve the interests of their country by diffusing a knowledge of this highly important branch of national industry, and exhibiting practical and demonstrable evidence of the profits to be derived there-from.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Society, there are no occupations that promise more to ameliorate the moral and physical condition of a large portion of our population, and to elevate them in the scale of intellectual and moral worth, than those involved in the culture of Silk.—Poor children, indigent females, the lame and infirm of both sexes and all ages, will find in this branch of industry employment lucrative, healthy, and moral. That the Philanthropic and humane with those of the clerical and learned professions in promoting, by their influence and example, the culture of Silk, will add another to the many already existing evidences of their devotion to the best interests of our people, and will deserve the thanks of their fellow citizens and of this Society.

LADIES' FASHION FOR JANUARY

Dinner Dress—Emerald green satin robe, the corsage half behind, but open and crossing on the bosom, is trimmed with three rouleaus, which, branching out from the waist encircle it in the heart style: the sleeve excessively full from the elbow to the wrist, has the upper part arranged in two buillons; they are formed by scalloped bands. The skirt is trimmed with a flounce, upon which a buillon is laid, supporting the heading which stands up, and is scalloped, as is also the edge of the flounce.—Oiseau velvet, an aureole brim, the interior trimmed with a wreath of flowers, which encircle the face. A superb bird of paradise placed on one side of the crown droops low at the other.

Home Dress,—Black levantine robe; half high, corsage made tight to the shape, and partly covered by a pelerine rounded at the back, the fronts pointed, and crossing on the bosom; it is bordered with a band of black velvet, and ornamented on each shoulder with a velvet band, on which satin knots are placed. The sleeves of the bishop form at bottom, are trimmed at the top with two flounces The front of the skirt is decorated with velvet disposed in the form of a broken cone, and a row of capillion knots of ribbons down the centre.—Green velvet bonnet, an open shape, very full, trimed with black lace, and a bunch of grapes.

Morning Dress.—Fawn-colored gros de Naples robe, body high at back, but rather open front, in full bias folds round the top, it wraps over on one side, and a lace frill stands up round the bust. Sleeve of the half *gigot* form, trimmed with fold at the top. Knots of ribbon placed rather close together decorate the front of the skirt. Rose-colored satin bonnet, round moderate sized brim: the interior trimmed in the cap style with lace; the crown is low, surmounted by the drapery forming a point, and edged with lace, the drapery descends upon the brim, and the lace which trims it, encircles the back of the crown; knots and *brides* of rose ribbon complete the trimming.

Carriage Dress.—Claret colored satin robe, half-high *corsage*, the lower part trimmed with a velvet stomacher, upon which satin rouleaus are disposed in a scroll pattern; this trimming, but much increased in size, descends from the waist to the bottom of the skirt; the upper part of the sleeve is finished with three folds laid on with a little fulness. Very small pelerine of a new form, composed of black velvet, and edged with sable rouleaus; it is fastened in front by a row of black fancy silk buttons: White rep velvet hat, a very opened brim trimmed next the face with a twisted rouleau of white satin, and a sprig of velvet foliage, curtain viel of *tulle*; velvet flowers and white satin ribbons adorn the crown.

A HINT FOR JANUARY.—The Collecting Mouth—Not at Home.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times tells the following story at the expense of one of its customers:—

The devices of collectors, it is known, are various as they are sometimes ingenious—and more especially so with collectors of newspaper bills. Ours has just related us the following which being good as well as late, we give it for the benefit of all parties. Dropping it at the place of business of a *slippery* customer yesterday morning, he addressed the servant with—"Is Mr. Butler within?" 'No; he is out of town." "When can I see him?" "I don't know—have you any special business with him?" "Yes, there is a small bill which I wish to settle." "Well" said the servant, "I don't know whether he will return this week or not." "But I wish to pay the bill as I am to leave town immediately." "O! you wish to *pay him* some money? He is up stairs, I'm thinking; I will call him—Please to walk in; take a chair, sir, your hat if you please. Mr. Butler will be with you in a moment."

CRAB APPLE ELOQUENCE.—The following speech was perpetrated in Pike country, Illinois, by a buck-eye lawyer of those parts. It was upon a case of a dead cow:

Gentlemen of the jury—it are one thing for a man to be brought up, and it are another thing for him to think he are; as for that are man (his opponent,) I dont think he war ever brought up at all, but jist naturally fotched down on a raft! He have said a gread deal about vexations, suits, and sich; but, gentlemen, if he had a come down to this court, and had'nt found no suits on docket, I guess there'd a been another sort of vexation then. And vexations or not, the gentleman gits as many fees out on'em an any body else. He have told you that we have not proved our cow to be worth a single cent, and you don't know that she was worth any thing. Now this are not the idea of a sound and legal lawyer, but are the notion of a mushroon! Sir, there never war a cow since the days of old Adam that war not worth a single cent—for if she warn't worth nothing for a breed cow, she are worth something for her hide and taller, and the tail goes with the hide! He have said much more about our evidence. Now this are not a criminal case, and we an't obliged to have prima facie evidence. If it war a criminal case like murder, then, before you can find him guilty, you must have prima facie evidence of the fact—I say prima facie evidence, that is, selt evident of itself! But this an't a criminal case, and we an't bound to have prima facie evidence. And now I think on't the gentleman told you it war a civil suit for damages, and he said the law I read to you war for a criminal offence. It war so, gentlemen, and I read it to you to show you what we mought have done, if we had a choose to be vexatious as the gentleman supposed—we mought have made a criminal case, but we did'nt; and now, gentleman, I'll tell you a case that came into my head, but I don't know war it is. A man war tuck up for stealing ducks, and they tried him, and war going to find him guilty, when he proved that they war all drakes, and so they did'nt have prima facie evidence of the fact. But as I said before, gentlemen, we an't in a criminal case, and we an't bound to have prima facie evidence. The gentleman have said his client's are a hard case. It are a hard case, gentlemen of the jury, and it ought for to be; for what says the good book—it says "The ways of the transgressors are all hard!" and that's the reason why the gentleman's client's are a hard one.

MISSISSIPPI ENTERPRISE.—We learn from the Natchez Free Trader of the 21st ult., that a company has been formed in Mississippi under the law for limited copartnerships, entitled "the Mississippi Importing Company," for the purpose of importing directly from Liverpool. The Company is said to be powerful and enterprising. Its principal House will be located in Natchez—one of the branches being in Vicksburg and another in New Orleans, will facilitate the business of the Company in the present interrupted state of direct communication, between Natchez and Liverpool.

The Free Trader says.

The day is not far distant, when this direct Importing Company,' or some one more enterprising, (if that be possible) shall have two first rate Steam Ships, plying constantly between Natchez and Liverpool—and those Ships will be built by the Natchez Merchants!

STATIONS

Of the Ministers of the South Carolina Conference.

Charleston District—Henry Bass, P. E.
Charleston—N. Talley, J. E. Evans, P. A. M. Williams.
Black Swamp—J. C. Postell, H. H. Durant.
Walterboro'—A. W. Walker, W. Pegues.
Orangeburg—M. C. Turrentine, J. C. Chandler.
Cypress—C. G. Hill, W. Holliday.
Cooper River—S. Smoke.
Beaufort Mission—T. E. Leadbetter, W. C. Kirkland.
Combahee and Ashepoo Mission—C. J. Walker, T. Sumter Daniel.
Pocataligo Mission—J. N. Davis.
Savannah, May and New River Mission—J M. Deas.
Pon Pon Mission—Charles Wilson.
South Santee Mission—John R. Coburn.
North Santee Mission—W. C. Ferrel.
Cooper River Mission—L. J. Crum.
Cokesbury District—W. M. Wightman, P. E.
Cokesbury—S. Dunwody, A. M. Chreitzburg.
Edgefield—George W. Moore, J. Zimmerman.
Barnwell—J. W. Townsend, A. J. Green.
Pendleton—S. D. Laney, J Thomason.
Greenvile—W. M. D. Moore, D. W. Seal.
Yorkville—J W. Wellborn.
Union—A. Nettles, John G. Postell.
Laurens—J. McMackin.
Newberry—D. Derrick, J. Tarrant.
Columbia District—H. Spain, P. E.
Columbia—Charles Betts, W. P. Mougon.
Columbia Circuit—R. J. Limehouse, E. S. King.
Winnsboro'—W. Patterson, S. Townsend.
Lancasterville—W. Brockington, Z. W. Barnes.
Camden—B. Thomason.
Santee—C A. Crowell, W. Haltom.
Darlington—Ira L. Potter, J. Nipper.
Chesterfield—K. Murchison, W. E. Collier.
Wateree Mission—W. A. Gamewell.
Upper Santee Mission—S. Laird, S. Owens
Broad River Mission—J. Holmes.
Agent for R. M. College and Cokesbury School—W. M. Kennedy.
Wilmington District—B. English, P. E.
Wilmington—Jos H. Wheeler.
Brunswick—W. S. Harrison, M. P. Myers.
Bladen—J. R. Eckett, J. R. Talley.
Fayetteville—J. Stacy.
Rockingham—T. Huggins, W. Clarke.
Cheraw—H. A. C. Walker.
Pee Dee—R. J. Boyd, J. A Minnick.
Black River—F. Rush H. E. Ogburne.
Georgetown—A. M. Forster.
Waccamaw—L. Scarborough, A. Richardson.
Black River and Pee Dee Mission—L. Rush, C. McLeod.
Waccamaw Neck Mission—W. J. Jackson, J. L. Bellu.
Lincolnton District—W. Crook, P. E.
Lincolnton—A. B. Kelley, D. G. McDaniel.
Deep River—C. Murchison, W. M. Kerr.
Montgomery—P. G. Bowman, W. McSwain.
Wadesboro'—A. B McGilvray, M. Russell.
Centre—A. Hoyle, S. Jones.
Charlotte—J. M. Bradley, M. Edy.
Rutherford—C. Smith.
Kings Mountain—J. P. Kirton.
Morgantown—B. Hamilton M. A. McKibben,
Spartanburg—S. Armstrong.
Catawba Mission—J. B. Authony.
Rock Fish Mission—A. McCorquodale.

☞ The next Conference will be held in Charleston, commencing January 8, 1840.

W. M. WIGHTMAN,
Sec'y of Conference.

THE WORD WHIG, was first used to denounce one set of men from another in the time of Cromwell. The Engagers, who figured so conspicuously in Scottish history, opposing themselves to two powerful factions which divided the kingdom, assembled an army and began their career with at first some shadow of success. But the protector with his usual activity came upon the rebels and dispersed them without their striking a blow in their defence. "This insurrection," says Sir Walter Scott "was called the "Weigamores," said to be from whig! whig!—that is get on! get on!—which is still used by the Western peasants in driving their horses—a "name destined to become the distinction of a powerful party in British history," and he might have added, of an unprincipled one in the United States.—*N. Jersey Herald.*

In the Kentucky Legislature, on the 15th ult. during the consideration of a divorce case, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the petition of Maranda Motley be committed to the committee of Courts of Justice, with instructions to report a bill, making habitual drunkenness a sufficient ground for a divorce in a court of chancery; and that they also inquire into the expediency of authorizing the chancellor to exercise the same control over the persons and estates of habitual drunkards, that he is authorized to exercise over the persons and estates of lunatics.

Blessings of Emancipation.—In New York the negroes, of whom there are a considerable number, live in a state of freedom. It is stated in the message of Governor Seward to the Legislature, that the Blacks, in proportion to their number, furnish eight times as many subjects for the State prisons as the Whites.—*Telescope*