

Edgefield Advertiser.

PIERRE F. 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."

W. F. DURISOE, Publisher.

VOLUME IV.

Edgefield Court House, S. C. February 14, 1839.

NO. 2.

The Edgefield Advertiser, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum if paid in advance.—Three Dollars and 50 Cents if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription.—and Four Dollars if not paid within 12 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 62 1/2 cents per square, for the first insertion, and 43 1/2 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.

PROCLAMATION. State of South Carolina. By His Excellency PATRICK NOBLE, Esq. Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the State of South Carolina.

WHEREAS in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of this State the votes for Members of the twenty-sixth Congress have been counted in the presence of the Governor, by Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and it appears that WADY THOMPSON, Jr. has been duly elected for the Congressional District composed of Pendleton and Greenville; FRANCIS W. PICKENS for the District composed of Abbeville and Edgefield; JOHN K. GRIFFIN, for the District composed of Laurens, Newberry, and Fairfield; FRANKLIN H. ELMORE, for the District composed of Richland, Orangeburg, Barnwell, and Lexington; JAMES ROGERS, for the District composed of Spartanburg, Union, York, and Chester; JOHN CAMPBELL, for the District composed of Georgetown, Marion, Horry, Darlington, and Marlborough; JOHN P. RICHARDSON, for the District composed of Kershaw, Sumter, Lancaster, and Chesterfield; ROBERT BARNWELL RHETT, for the District composed of Beaufort and Colleton; and ISAAC E. HOLMES, for the District of Charleston.

Now, therefore, I do issue this my Proclamation, notifying and declaring, according to the provisions of the said Act, that WADY THOMPSON, Jr. F. H. ELMORE, JAMES ROGERS, F. W. PICKENS, JOHN K. GRIFFIN, JOHN CAMPBELL, R. B. RHETT, JOHN P. RICHARDSON, and I. E. HOLMES, had a majority of votes in their respective Congressional Election Districts, and are duly elected Representatives in the Congress of the United States, from this State.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State, at Columbia, the 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, and in the sixty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America.

PATRICK NOBLE, Governor.

By the Governor,
B. H. SAXON, Secretary of State.
Jan 1, 1839 c 43

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Christian Brethaupt, dec'd., are requested to make immediate payment. And all persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present them duly attested.

JOHN BAUSKETT, Ex'or
Feb. 25. 3-17

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Bartholomew Kimbrell, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having demands against the said estate are requested to present them duly attested.

LEWIS ELLZEY, Adm'r.
Nov. 5, 1838 ft 40

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Francis M. Young, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having demands against the Estate are requested to present them duly attested.

EDMUND PENN, Adm'r.
Oct 19th 1838 ft 38

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Richard Berry, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having demands against the said estate, are requested to present them duly attested.

SHIRLEY COOK, Adm'r.
Jan 4, 1839 ft 49

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber, near Hamburg, about the last of April, Two Steers, 5 or 6 years old, long slim horns. One of the Steers is red and white, the other brindled. Ear mark not recollected. The steers were in fine order, as they had been stalled. I presume they will endeavor to return to Cambridge, where they were raised.

JOHN EVANS,
Nov 23, 1833 ft 43

Notice.

JOHN COTHMAN, living on the stage road, leading from Edgefield to Abbeville court house, two miles and a half above Hard bridge. Tolls before me a small Brown Horse, about 14 hands high, seven years old, a star in his forehead, snap on his nose, both hind feet white and long tail. No other brands or marks perceivable. Appraised at Fifty Dollars.

JOHN LYON, J. Q.
Jan 26, 1839 c 52

For Sale.

MY HOUSE and LOT in the Village of Edgefield, upon terms to suit a purchaser. In my absence, apply to Col. Bauskett.

JAMES JONES,
April 19 ft 10

The Road to Wealth, INSURED FOR FIFTY CENTS.

Just commenced a new and valuable Monthly Publication, adapted to the purposes of every Farmer, and designed to propagate all Useful and Practical Information concerning the Silk Growing in the United States, entitled

THE AMERICAN SILK GROWER, AND FARMER'S MANUAL.

Embellished with appropriate Engravings.

THE first number of this highly important and valuable Work, is now ready for delivery to subscribers. We beg leave respectfully to call the attention of our citizens to the praise worthy objects it has in view, and for the promotion of which, it has been put in operation.

There has not probably hitherto been a time when the attention of the people of this country was so much engaged on the subject of the Silk Culture as at present; nor a time when those who have already embarked in this business felt such entire confidence, not only that liberal profits may be derived from it, but in their ability to produce as good Silk as can be procured in any part of the world. It is established that all that is now wanting to fully establish this great interest in this country, with all its vast advantages, is but the dissemination of plain practical information concerning it, and to convince our citizens of what we know to be true, viz: that there is no more difficulty about raising a crop of Silk, than there is in producing a crop of grain. The capital thus bestowed yields a far greater return than can be obtained from any other branch of husbandry. The editors have long been engaged in the silk culture, and intend hereafter to give their entire attention. They have made extensive arrangements for finding the silk-worm, and cultivating that invaluable species of mulberry, the Morns Multicaulis. And, from their long experience in the occupation and extensive correspondence with silk growers, they believe they may say without ostentation, that they shall be able to make the AMERICAN SILK-GROWER useful and entertaining, and to communicate through its pages information as valuable respecting every branch of the silk business, as can be elsewhere obtained in the United States. A portion of the work will be devoted to noting the modern improvements of Agriculture, and such matters as are generally useful to the cultivators of the soil.

The Proprietors respectfully solicit contributions on Agricultural subjects generally—and also the Silk Growing business in particular. Address the Editors, Ward, Cheney & Brothers, Burlington, New Jersey.

The work will be published monthly—every number comprising twenty-four large octavo pages, with the addition of a cover for advertisement, &c. and at the end of each volume, a complete table of contents will be furnished to subscribers. Terms one dollar a year, payable in advance, for single subscribers.—Twenty subscriptions will be supplied for a whole year by forwarding a current ten dollar bill, free of postage.

All orders for the work, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, if addressed to the Publisher, C. Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Citizens, Silk-growers, Agriculturists, and others, who wish to procure this work for the present time, will please forward their names and the amount of subscription immediately.

LIBERAL PREMIUM.

Any agent forwarding 100 subscribers for one year, and a \$50 current bank bill, will be entitled to ten thousand silk worm eggs, selected from the most approved varieties—which can be forwarded by mail to any part of the United States at a trifling expense, and which, if properly attended to, according to the instructions which are promulgated in the work, will yield a profit considerably exceeding the amount of the price of subscription for one hundred copies.

Editors of papers who are desirous of encouraging the Growth of Silk in this country, will please copy this advertisement a few times, and we will furnish them with an ex-change, and also occasional samples of the Silk, which is manufactured at the Editors' extensive establishment at Burlington, N. J.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Underigned have associated themselves together in the practice of Law and Equity in Edgefield District.

N. I. GRIFFIN,
A. BURT.
Sept. 4, 1838 ft 31

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 Peak 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 ft 48

FOUND.

NEAR the Printing Office, a Pair Waffle Irons, which the owner can have, by applying at this Office, and paying for this advertisement.

Jan 1, 1839 ft 48

FOUND.

IN the Village of Edgefield, a Pocket Book, containing sundry valuable treasures. The owner is invited to call at this Office, prove property, pay for this advertisement, and take it away.

Jan 4, 1839 ft 49

FOUND.

ON the Columbia Road, near the Village, an Umbrella, which the owner can have by applying at this Office, and paying for this advertisement.

Jan 10, 1839 ft 50

LOST.

A SHORT time since Two Notes of Hand, 1 on F. G. Thomas for \$75, dated in May or June and due in October, 1838, the other on Rhodes, Ramey & Co. for \$100, dated about 5th June, 1838, and due 1st January, 1839. The public are cautioned against trading for these notes.

THOMAS NICHOLS,
Jan 10, 1839 d 50

Political.

Extracts from the Hon. Chas. Shepard's Address, to the Freemen of the fourth Congressional District of N. Carolina.

I am opposed to the establishment of a National Bank, or the existence of any corporation, whose power and whose business pervade the whole Confederacy.—It is not to be denied, that a Federal Institution is a convenient agent to the Secretary of the Treasury. The revenue, wherever collected, can be deposited there, and wherever needed, can be disbursed through its various branches; and if regard be had only to the ease of public officers, or the despatch with which credit can be transported, a National Bank is the most appropriate instrument. But it is not indispensably necessary. The commercial relations of the Union, enable the Bank to perform the duty above mentioned, and the same reason will put it in the power of the Government to expend its money through its own officers. Most of the revenue is collected in New York, and some of it is wanted in Missouri. The merchants of the latter State purchase their goods in the former, and are always glad to have funds where their debts are payable; and if the money of the Government be in safe hands at New York, a draft on this deposit will be equivalent to the specie in St. Louis, and eagerly desired. This simple illustration throws light on the whole subject; in early times, when there were neither banks nor brokers, it might have been necessary to put up a National Institution, but a check or draft of the Secretary of the Treasury, wherever it may now go, will purchase the best currency, and be sufficient to pay the debts of the Government.

A paper circulation, common to the whole country, has been much lauded, and is certainly useful to the travelling community. It is said that if a person started at New Orleans and went to Boston, half of his expenses might be charged to brokerage; but the taking of a small quantity of specie would remedy this evil, even if we were disposed to compare the temporary convenience of a few travellers, to the permanent interests of the thousands who never leave their own State. The local Banks, if properly managed, can always furnish exchange at a moderate premium. The relative business of the different sections of the country, is the basis of this operation; if Northern buys more than it sells, exchange will be against Newbern, and if it sells more than it buys, exchange will be in its favor, and this is the universal law under every system of finance.—During the late crisis, exchange at New Orleans on New York was 10 per cent. above par, while in North Carolina, a draft could be obtained at 1 per cent.; the reason was, that New Orleans was heavily indebted to New York, whilst the merchants of our own State had been doing a snug and prudent business. The Bank of England has no branch at Dublin or Edinburgh, yet the merchants of that Kingdom do not complain of the derangement of exchanges; there is no bank to regulate the commercial intercourse between N. York and Liverpool, and there is no justifiable cause why the business of our own cities should not be on a footing equally favorable. In the breaking up of an old system, and the commencement of another, there will be some distress and confusion, but in a short time the business of the country will become adapted to the new state of things, and the predicted evils will not appear.

The chief argument, however, in favor of a National Bank, is its supposed ability to carry on a sound currency. The precedent of 1816, when Mr. Madison gave up his objections and signed the bill for the establishment of the late Institution, is frequently referred to, and at one time it had great weight in my own mind. But a more minute acquaintance with the history of banking, and a more searching investigation of its tendencies, have shaken my faith in the soundness of this opinion.

The General Assembly grants a charter of incorporation, and if moneyed men are pleased with its provisions, they subscribe for stock, and the bank begins its operations. The object of the Legislature is to furnish a paper currency to the people,—that of the capitalist, to make a good investment for himself. Prudent, and keen sighted, looking to his own interests, he manages the bank to make money for the stockholders. The greater the issue of paper, the larger will be the dividends, and the higher the stock will rise in the market; thus for a time, even an honest man will be tempted to go beyond the bounds of prudence, and throw out more currency than is wanted. When to this is added the eagerness of borrowers, the result of the whole affair is easily perceptible. Though young in years, the country is already in the old age of luxury and refinement. Habits of industry and economy are distasteful to many of our people. They wish to substitute speculation for patient labor, and they are greedy of riches; they indulge in expensive pleasures. A temporary combination takes place between the banker and the borrower; every thing rises in price; the rich man thinks himself a prince the poor one acts as if he had wealth, and all go on rejoicing until the bubble is swollen to its utmost extent, and the puncture of a pin brings it to the earth. The Bank cannot redeem its paper, because its debtors cannot pay, for prices and property are in an artificial state; the knowing capitalist took advantage of some one's ignorance to sell his stock at

a high advance, and leaves the institution to the odium, which his own conduct bro't against it.

Any bank of large capital, properly managed, would certainly check the State corporations, and keep them within reasonable limits. But there is no guaranty that a National Institution would be governed with more virtue and wisdom than the State Banks; men of the same character are stockholders of each, desirous of large dividends, and the debtors of one are as little likely to be circumspect as those of the other. The same vice infects the whole system, and where there is an apparent difference between the federal and local banks, it is caused by peculiar circumstances. In 1816, the Legislatures had compelled the State corporations to perform their contracts or the General Government had demanded specie in the payment of its dues, there would have been no necessity for a National Bank; if the makers and guardians of the law would extend to banks the same penalties, which befall insolvent individuals, we should not often bear of the suspension of specie payments. That this is the true remedy, late events incontestably prove. The banks of New York would have forfeited their charters, if resumption had not taken place on or before the 1st May, and this did happen not only without a National Bank, but in spite of the Mammoth Institution at Philadelphia. I have no affinity with those who wish to persecute moneyed institutions, for there are times when the wisest cannot foresee the revulsions in trade and commerce, and should not be blamed; I only lay down a general principle, applicable to ordinary cases, by which the people can be protected, and the banks be made to know their duty.

But if a National Bank can confer these boasted blessings on the people, it must be invested with vast power and extensive privileges. The President of the late Institution, when asked by a committee of the Senate "Has the Bank at any time oppressed any of the State Banks?" answered "No, never—but there are very few banks that might not have been destroyed by an exertion of the power of the Bank." It thus seems that twelve individuals would control the moneyed interests of this great country. If they were favorable to a State Bank it might issue bills to any amount, and make large dividends for its stockholders; if they were hostile, it might shut its doors, and close its business, without regard to the power which brought it into existence. Whatever might be the interests of the people among whom it was located, or the object of the Legislature which granted the charter, the local bank must look to the views and feelings of the distant master, on whose smiles and frowns its fate would hang. This powerful influence would not be confined to the capitalists and their immediate dependants; the industrious classes, the merchant, manufacturer, agriculturist, and all who were in need of loans and credit for successful operations, would have a direct interest in propitiating the great Moloch of money. When we think of the rage for riches which characterizes the present generation, and the inordinate desire for the luxuries of life, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the power, which is believed to dispense these favors, would be almost irresistible.

When Mr. Van Buren was inaugurated he declared himself the uncompromising opponent of Abolition. At the commencement of the 3d session of the 25th Congress, it was thought prudent to stifle the petitions and memorials on this subject, and Mr. Patton, of Virginia, introduced a resolution, ordering them to be laid on the table without further action thereon: seventy-four members of the House of Representatives voted against this resolution of whom nine or ten were supporters of the Administration, and the rest were its opponents, not a single 'Whig' from the North voting in the affirmative. On the 12th of December, 1838, Mr. Atherton, of New Hampshire, presented to our body certain resolutions on the subject of the powers of the General Government, and for the purpose of disposing of the "Abolition papers," with which the House was to be flooded; they affirm the control of the States over their domestic institutions, and rebuke in a proper spirit the agitators, who wish to use this Government as a lever to effect their designs on the Southern country. Seventy-eight members voted against the last clause of the last resolution, ordering the petitions and memorials of the fanatics to be laid on the table, "without being printed, read, or referred;" of these nine or ten were "Democrats," and the rest were "Whigs," not a single opponent of Mr. Van Buren, from the North, voting in the affirmative.

The Abolitionists and their friends were deeply offended at the passage of these resolutions: those who voted for them were stigmatized in the vilest language, and denounced as the puppets of slaveholders, whilst they who voted against them, were heralded through the North as the friends of liberty and free discussion. I am far from saying that all the Northern Whigs are favorable to the schemes of this misguided people; but Mr. Van Buren having early taken ground against them, and his friends in Congress having voted with the Southern delegation, thereby incurring the hatred of the fanatics, whilst the Whigs have received their thanks and praises, it is not unreasonable to conclude that one party is much sounder than the other. I however, only state the facts; it becomes you to make the comment in justice and charity.

But we must not put too much faith in

parties and politicians. I have seen enough to make me distrust those who are struggling for power and office. We must adhere to our principles; we must keep aloof from those contests, whose result is to elevate men and divide the spoils of victory. If the slave-holding States be true to themselves, they can give law to the Government; but if our public men be divided into factions, and permit the great doctrines of the Constitution to be sunk into a mere scramble for the "loaves and fishes," our influence will be lost, and our property will be sacrificed.

The preceding remarks unfold my political principles, and indicate the course, that I shall pursue on the bill for the establishment of the "Independent Treasury," if it contains those safeguards, which I deem essential to permanent success.—Under its provisions, Executive patronage will be less than if the Government were leagued with the banks; its tendency is to diminish the public expenditures—to purify the currency, and to render unnecessary that paper monopoly, so alien to the genius of our institutions, and so fatal to the interests of the Southern States.—The length of this communication, prevents me from entering more fully into the merits of the great doctrine of the separation of Bank and State; its novelty and the clamor that was raised for political effect, induced many excellent men to question its expediency, but contrary to pre-conceived notions, I feel compelled to give it my support, and shall take another opportunity of stating the reasons.

Your obedient servant,
CHARLES SHEPARD.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20th, 1838.

Ohio Legislature.—Mr. Flood offered the following preamble and resolutions to the House of Representatives, Saturday, Jan 15th.

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio. That in the opinion of this General assembly, ours is a Government of limited powers; that all powers not delegated by the Constitution are reserved to the People; and that by the Constitution of the United States, Congress has no jurisdiction over the institutions of slavery in the several States of this Confederacy.

"Resolved, That the agitation of the subject of slavery in the non-slave holding States, is, in the opinion of this General Assembly, attended with no good; that the amelioration of slaves is not enhanced; and that it is a violation of the faith which ought ever to exist among states of the same confederacy.

"Resolved, That the schemes of the Abolitionists, for the pretended happiness of the slaves, are, in the opinion of this General Assembly, will, delusive and factitious; and have a direct tendency to destroy the harmony of the Union, to rivet the chain of the slaves, and to destroy the perpetuity of our free institutions.

"Resolved, That all attempts to abolish slavery in the States of this Union, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the country and another, with the views aforesaid, are, in the opinion of this General Assembly, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and destructive of the fundamental principles on which rests the union of these States."

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, it is unwise, impolitic and inexpedient, to repeal any law in force, imposing disabilities upon black and mulatto persons, thus placing them on an equality with the whites, so far as the Legislature can do, and indirectly inviting the black population of other States to emigrate to this State, to the manifest injury of the public interest.

"Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to the President and Vice President of the United States to each of our Senators in Congress, and to the Executive of every State in the Confederacy."

The Merchants.—During the debate on the Swartwout Defalcations, Mr. Hoffman said, it had of late become the practice in every way, and on all occasions, to assail the character of our Merchants, who seemed to be regarded by some as a caravan on the desert, that every wandering tribe might think it fair to attack and plunder. But who are the merchants of this country? They were men whose honor and enterprise have done as much to elevate our national character as the gallant achievements of our army and navy; and whose integrity and faith, during our late financial difficulties, had called forth on the floor of the British Parliament, a tribute of praise from the Chancellor of the Exchequer—men who had left less than £500 unpaid, out of more than \$2,000,000, which had been returned upon them protested from England. Where did their enemies find motives for this perpetual attack? Was it to be found in present exertions, or their past history? Was it to be found in that spirit of enterprise which had carried our flag to every sea and every clime, and had paid into our very Treasury the sums which had formed this alms to speculation and defalcation? Was it to be found in the early history of our Republic? Are not gentlemen admonished of its injustice, by that picture which adorns your Rotunda, when they see and know, that he who is there sitting in his Chair of dignity and peril, receiving the Declaration of our Independence from a Jefferson and a Franklin, was a Boston merchant—the proscribed and patriotic Hancock!

Let me tell the gentleman from Md, that Commerce is, and always has been, the handmaid of Liberty; and its protection or destruction, has always been the unerring indication of a wise and free, or a weak and arbitrary government. Let me remind him, that the weak and vacillating reign of the 6th Henry of England, was still more darkened by legislative enactments against the freedom of commerce — whilst the same page of history, which shines with the achievements and wisdom of one of her best Kings, was illumined by laws to unlettered and protect her merchants.—Alex. Guz.

Miscellaneous.

From the South Carolinian.

THE COUNTRY BANKS.—On our first page, will be seen the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, as adopted at the late session of the Legislature, in relation to the country Banks of this State which do not redeem their bills in Charleston.—We greatly approve and admire the liberal and far-sighted policy of the Commercial Bank and Bank of Camden, in redeeming their bills in Charleston, and should be gratified to see it adopted by the others; but cannot approve of any measure to compel them to do so, contrary to the provisions of their charters, and all Banking principles. We understand they promptly redeem at their own counters, and are willing to make satisfactory periodical settlements with the Banks in Charleston, and propose to do so, and to bear their portion of the expenses of such settlements; and this, unquestionably, is all that can be properly required of them.—As well might we require them to redeem their bills in our office, as the Charleston Banks, that they should redeem them in theirs. How would the Charleston Banks, like to be compelled to redeem in Cheraw, or Hamburg, or any other place in the State, where their bills were to be found?

Another Tamer of Brutes.—The Marcellus print, Le Senapeur, publishes the following miraculous piece of news from Tuscan, which attracts the attention of most of our Parisian contemporaries:—

"Laghorn, Nov. 16th, 1838.—We are here all in astonishment, since the arrival from Columbia, of the American vessel Bustard. It has brought Senor Martin Ontaya, his son Pamela, and a racer of a new description, which Senor Martin has succeeded in taming with wondrous dexterity. This racer is a Condor of the Cordilleras, of enormous size; the extent between the two extremities of his extended wings is 32 feet. He has been rendered so gentle and so tractable that Senor Martin Ontaya's son uses him as a horse, gets upon his back, and to the astonishment of all, flies with him to an immense height.—Young Pamela manages him as easily as a horse by the means of a little stick with a steel point. His first ascension took place yesterday at noon. He rose from the Place d'Armes, and at a certain elevation young Pamela stood up and saluted the Leghorn people by waving his handkerchief. He next got astride his steed, and they disappeared in a trice. The bird and boy reached Florence in 12 minutes, and were back in the evening. The child was the bearer of certificates from the Florence authorities. Every body hastens to see the condor, the price of admission being two francs. Senor Martin is proceeding with his son and condor to Milan, whence they will repair to Paris."

Yankee Girls.—Do love to meet a Yankee girl, let it be where it will, but more especially when west of the Hudson, for then her pure simplicity of word and action, contrast so amiably with the constrained manner of too many amongst us, whose heads and hearts have been spoiled by an artificial state of society. She generally speaks what she thinks; nor is she fearful of thinking independently either; her actions, though free, never go beyond the strictest rule of propriety; and the most fastidious, who may at first imagine her imprudent, soon become assured that she is less erratic in thought than the mincing prude who chides her niece of fifteen for smiling, with unconstrained open heartedness in the face of her cousin who has just returned from abroad. I feel as if I had just emerged from the confined air of a city, into a pure breezy atmosphere, whenever I find myself in the society of a genuine Yankee girl, who has moved in good society and possesses a cultivated mind.

The most excellent traits which I have observed in the Yankee girl, are her evenness of disposition and fine flow of spirits. You will always find her the same, see her where you will and when you will,—and you are never at a loss to understand her, for she has none of the low tricks which have become too fashionable among too many young ladies, who are constantly, in their social intercourse with our sex, engaged in fighting under false colors, until we are obliged to turn about, and in mere self protection become great hypocrites as themselves.

Sheep.—Keep in a trough during the winter in your sheep-fold, a mixture of tar and salt, to which your sheep can have free access.

Hose.—Once a week during winter, throw into your bog pen a shovelful of charcoal.

A table spoonful of unslacked lime, given to Horses, regularly with their water or food, for 3 or 3 days, night and morning, will completely expel the Bot.