

# Edgefield Advertiser.

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

PIERRE F. LABORDE, Editor.

W. F. DURISOE, Publisher.

VOLUME IV.

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

NO. 6.

**PROSPECTUS**  
OF THE FOURTH VOLUME OF THE  
**Edgefield Advertiser.**  
PIERRE F. LABORDE, Editor.  
In entering upon the duties of a public Journalist, the Editor deems it necessary to make known his political principles. This he will do in as brief a manner as possible. He is of the strictest sect of the State Rights School of politics.—On a strict construction of the Federal Compact, depends he believes, the value and the very existence of the Union. To promote this great object, he will labor faithfully, and with zeal untiring. He is opposed to a United States Bank, believing it to be unconstitutional, inexpedient, dangerous, and peculiarly oppressive to the South.  
He is in favor of the Independent Constitutional, Treasury scheme. He believes it to be the safest, the cheapest, and the most simple plan for collecting and disbursing the public revenue, which has yet been proposed.  
His paper shall not be a mere political party sheet. Agriculture and general literature shall meet at his hands, a due share of attention. He will endeavor to make judicious selections for the farmer, and will cater for the delicate appetite of the lover of polite literature. In short, he will use every exertion to make his paper as miscellaneous, and as useful as possible. He will publish articles on all subjects of interest.  
"From grave to gay, from lively to severe." During the season of business, he will publish every week, the prices current of Hamburg, and Augusta, and occasionally of Charleston and Columbia.

**TERMS.**  
The EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER is published every Thursday morning at Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription—and Four Dollars if not paid within Twelve 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 Publisher.  
All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered before the expiration 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, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 43 1/2 cts. for each continuance. Those published monthly, or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.  
All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.  
W. F. DURISOE, Publisher.  
Feb 7, 1839

**Adjutant General's Office,**  
COLUMBIA, 22d February, 1839.  
UNIFORM of the General and Staff Officers of Cavalry of South Carolina, prescribed by the Adjutant & Inspector General, in obedience to a resolution of the General Assembly of South Carolina, passed the 19th of December, 1838.  
**Brigadier General of Cavalry.**  
COAT—Dark blue cloth, double breasted, two rows of buttons, ten in each row set in pairs, the distance between the rows five inches at the top and three at bottom; stand up collar to meet and hook in front; cuffs two and a half inches deep, to go round the sleeve parallel with the lower edge, and to button with three small buttons at the under seam. Skirt to be called three-quarters in length, with buff turnbacks, the bottom of the skirt not less than three and a half nor more than five inches broad, with a gold embroidered star at the connecting point of the buff on each skirt; pointed cross flaps to the skirts with four buttons equally distributed; two hip buttons, to range with the lower buttons on the breast. The collar, cuffs, turnbacks, facings and lining of buff cloth or kerseymer.  
BREECHES, OR TROUSERS—Dark blue cloth or kerseymer.  
CRAVAT, OR STOCK—Black silk.  
BOOTS—Long, to reach as high as the knee, and worn over the trousers.  
GLOVES—Buff gauntlets, to reach half way from the wrist to the elbow.  
BUTTONS—Gilt, convex, three quarters of an inch in diameter, with palmetto emblem.  
EPAULETTES—Gold, with solid crescent; a silver embroidered star one and a half inch diameter on the strap; dead and bright gold bullion half an inch diameter, and three inches and a half long.  
SWORD AND SCABBARD—Sabre, gilt or brass scabbard.  
SWORD BELT—Black leather or morocco, embroidered with gold; gilt chain or embroidered leather carriages; gilt plate with palmetto device in silver.  
SWORD KNOT—Gold cord, with bullion tassels.  
SPURS—Yellow metal or gilt.  
SASH—Buff silk net, with silk bullion fringe ends; sash to go twice around the waist and tie on the right hip. Worn under the sword belt.  
SCARF—Purple satin or ribbon three inches wide, to be worn over the right shoulder under the strap of the epaulette, the ends to meet on the left side, under and concealed by the sash; an embroidered silver star, one inch and three quarters in diameter, upon the centre of the scarf opposite the left breast.  
CAP—Black leather, helmet shape, the crest to represent solid brass; gilt scales; gold lace bands one inch and a half wide; a gilt palmetto in front three inches and a half long, surmounted by a plume of three yellow ostrich feathers, rising from a gilt socket.

**Horse Furniture.**  
HOUSING—Dark blue cloth to cover the saddle, a border of gold lace a half inch wide; a gold embroidered star four inches in diameter in each flank corner.  
HOLSTERS—Covered with dark blue cloth; a border of gold lace a half inch wide; a gold embroidered star three inches in diameter upon each cap.  
BRIDLE, MARTINGAL, COLLAR, HALTER AND CRUPPER—Black leather.  
MOUNTINGS—Stirrups, bridle-bits, martingal-rings, and buckles—yellow metal or gilt.  
GIRTHS AND SURCINGLE—Of blue web.  
Uniform of the Brigade Major, Assistant Deputy Inspector or Brigade Inspector, and Brigade Judge Advocate of Cavalry.  
COAT—Dark blue cloth, single breasted, one row of nine buttons placed at equal distances; stand up collar to meet in front and hook; the collar to be buff, the buff to extend four inches on each side from the front, the rest of the collar blue; cuffs two and a half inches deep, blue, with three small buttons at the under seam; the skirt to be what is called three-quarters in length, with buff turnbacks, the bottom of the skirts not less than three and a half nor more than five inches broad, with a gold embroidered star at the connecting point of the buff on each skirt; pointed cross flaps of blue with four buttons with the lower button on the breast. Facings and linings buff cloth or kerseymer.  
EPAULETTES—Gold bullion with solid silver crescent and silver strap, the bullion half an inch diameter and three inches and a half long.  
BUTTONS, BREECHES, OR TROUSERS, CRAVAT, OR STOCK, BOOTS, SPURS, GLOVES, SWORD AND SCABBARD, SWORD KNOT.—Gold lace strap, with gold bullion tassels.  
SASH—Red silk net, with silk bullion fringe ends.  
SWORD BELT—Black leather, without embroidery, gilt chain carriages.  
CAP—Same as prescribed for the Brigadier General, except the gold lace band which will be three quarters of an inch wide; and instead of the plume a drooping horse-hair pom-pom for the Brigade Major, or Brigade Inspector red, and for the Brigade Judge Advocate black. The Brigade Major will wear an epaulette of twisted gold cord with gilt tassels; the epaulette to be worn under the epaulette of the right shoulder.

**Horse Furniture.**  
SADDLE-CLOTH AND HOLSTER COVERS—Dark blue cloth without lace or star; saddle-cloth to be worn under the saddle.  
BRIDLE, MARTINGAL, COLLAR, CRUPPER, MOUNTINGS, GIRTHS AND SURCINGLE.  
Uniform of the Brigade Quarter Master, and Aide-de-camp of the Brigadier General of Cavalry.  
COAT—Same as prescribed for the Brigade Major, &c.; except the collar which will be all buff.  
EPAULETTES—Gold with solid crescent, bullion one fourth of an inch in diameter and two and a half inches long. One on each shoulder.  
BUTTONS, BREECHES, OR TROUSERS, CRAVAT, OR STOCK, BOOTS, SPURS, GLOVES, SWORD AND SCABBARD, SWORD BELT, SWORD KNOT, SASH.—Same as prescribed for Brigade Major, &c. Pompon for the Brigade Quarter Master, blue, and for the Aide-de-camp, yellow drooping horse hair.

**Horse Furniture.**  
Same as prescribed for the Brigade Major, &c.  
Uniform of the Brigade Paymaster of Cavalry.  
COAT—Dark blue cloth, double breasted, two rows of buttons at equal intervals, ten in each row, the rows four inches apart at the top, and two and a half at the bottom; stand up collar of blue cloth to meet in front and hook; skirt to be made after the fashion of the citizens' coat and lined with blue cloth; with a button at each hip, one at the end of each fold, and one intermediate in each fold; cuffs of blue cloth, two and a half inches deep, with three small buttons at the under seam; a gold embroidered button-hole on each end of the collar, four inches long, terminating with a horse-decis.  
No epaulettes or sash to be worn by the Paymaster; but instead of epaulettes, a gilt shoulder chain will be worn on each shoulder.  
BUTTONS, BREECHES, OR TROUSERS, CRAVAT, OR STOCK, BOOTS, SPURS, GLOVES, SWORD AND SCABBARD, SWORD BELT, SWORD KNOT, CAP.—Same as prescribed for Brigade Major, &c. Drooping white horse hair pompon.  
**Horse Furniture.**  
Same as prescribed for Brigade Major, &c.  
JAMES JONES, Adj. & Ins. Gen.  
The Charleston Mercury and Courier; the Columbia Telescope and Carolinian; the Winayou Intelligencer; the Cheraw Gazette; the Camden Journal; Pendleton Messenger; and Greenville Mountaineer will publish this order, as well as all other issued from the Adjutant General's Office, and marked [C] once a week for eight weeks, and render their accounts to the Adjutant General, for his examination and certificate, before presentation to the Governor for payment.

**Apprentices Wanted.**  
ONE or Two Apprentices to the Printing Business, will be taken at this office. Youths from 14 to 16 years of age, with a tolerable English education, who can read and write well, will meet with encouragement.  
Jan 9, 1839

State of South Carolina.  
ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.  
IN EQUITY.  
William Chiles, } Bill to have re-  
vs } funded part  
Vincent Griffin and others. } of Legacy.  
THE Complainant having filed his bill in my office, and it appearing to my satisfaction that William Waller Senr. William Waller, Jun. Doctor Mordecai, and Caroline his wife, and George Holt and Mary Ann his wife, defendants named in the said bill are, and do reside within the limits of this State; Therefore it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear and plead, answer or demur, to the said bill, within three months from this date, or the bill will be taken pro confesso as to them.  
BENJ. Y. MARTIN,  
Commissioner's Office, } w & p \$11.75 ac 4  
Feb 22, 1839

State of South Carolina.  
ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.  
IN EQUITY.  
Andrew Kirkpatrick } Bill for  
and wife and others, } Partition.  
vs }  
George Bowie, }  
George Weatherall }  
and others. }  
IT appearing to my satisfaction, that Samuel Norwood and Lucinda his wife, Richard Hodges and Mary his wife, George Weatherall, and George Bowie, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State; Ordered, that they severally do appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill aforesaid, within three months from the publication of this order, or the said bill will, as to them, respectively, be taken pro confesso.  
BENJ. Y. MARTIN, C. E. A. D.  
Commissioner's Office, } w & p \$11.75 ac 5  
25th February, 1839.

**FOR SALE.**  
A DESIRABLE residence in Pottersville, of about 14 acres of good Land—a part not cleared. On the premises are a good Dwelling House, 1 story and a half high, with five rooms—a large framed Kitchen and Smoke-house—an excellent Well of pure water. For particulars enquire at this Office.  
Feb 14, 1839 d 2

**FOR SALE.**  
My House and Lot, in the Village of Pottersville, on terms to suit the purchaser, on an early application to the subscriber on the premises.  
COLLIN RHODES, d 1  
Feb 4, 1839

**Notice.**  
A DISSOLUTION of the Firm of Drake, Rhodes & Co. took place on the first day of September, 1838, by mutual consent: Persons indebted to them can settle with C. Rhodes or N. Ramey at Pottersville.  
COLLIN RHODES,  
One of the Firm of D. R. & Co.  
Pottersville, Feb 25, 1839 d 4

**Notice.**  
THE Firm of Ranney, Rhodes & Co. was dissolved on the thirtieth day of June, 1838, by mutual consent: Persons indebted to them can settle with C. Rhodes or N. Ramey, at the old stand.  
COLLIN RHODES,  
One of the Firm of R. R. & Co.  
Pottersville, Feb 25, 1839 d 4

**Notice.**  
THE Firm of Rhodes, Ranney & Gibbs was dissolved on the first day of January, 1839, by its own limitation: Persons indebted to them can settle with C. Rhodes or N. Ramey at Pottersville.  
COLLIN RHODES,  
One of the Firm of R. R. & G.  
Pottersville, Feb 25, 1839 d 5

**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, d 50  
Jan 10, 1839

**Improved Pink Saucers.**  
1000 IMPROVED PINK SAUCERS for dyeing Silk, Stockings, Gloves, Feathers, Flowers, Tiffany, Gauzes, Crapes, Cambricks, Muslins, &c. &c.  
Just received and for sale at the Edgefield Medicine Store.  
July 17 d 24

**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 d 49

**Bleached Winter Strained LAMP OIL.**  
THE Subscribers have received a supply of the above article of very superior quality.  
G. L. & E. PENN & Co.  
Oct 31, 1838 d 39

**Baden Corn, Augusta Seed Store,**  
Removed six doors above the Rail Road Bank.  
A FRESH supply of GARDEN SEEDS, Bird Seeds, Clover, Lucerne, Potato Onions, Onion Seeds, &c.  
The usual allowance made to country dealers. A few Brushes, Seives, Swifts, &c. Also, a beautiful collection of Bulbs, Plants, Flower Seeds, &c.  
Baden Corn, Warranted Garden Seeds, just received from the Shakers, by  
J. H. SERVICE, d 50  
Jan 14, 1839.

**For Sale.**  
MY HOUSE and LOT, in the Village of Edgefield, upon terms to suit a purchaser. In my absence, apply to Col. Banksen.  
JAMES JONES, d 10  
April 12

## POLITICAL.

Remarks of Mr. Pickens, of S. C. on the Navy Board, in the House of Representatives, Feb. 14, 1839.

Mr. Pickens said he had listened with great attention to what had fallen from the able and experienced gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) as well as from the eloquent gentleman from New York, (Mr. Hoffman,) and he confessed that he should have some difficulty in voting, at present, for such a measure as was proposed by the motion of the gentleman from Michigan, (Mr. Cray.) He regretted that it was too late in the session to prepare a proper system for the management of the affairs of the Navy as a substitute for that at present in operation; but as to the relative excellence of the two plans of a Navy Board, as at present organized, and naval bureaus, if ever an opportunity was given for a full and fair discussion, he could not harbor a doubt that the House would prefer the latter. His convictions were against the present system. He had no prejudices against the individuals who composed the Board. As to its political complexion, the present was the first time he had ever heard, either in public or in private, what it was, or the remotest allusion to it. It certainly was not of the slightest concern to him. But he was opposed to the system because it created a division of responsibility. It was true that in theory the Secretary of the Navy was responsible for the acts of the Board, but every body knew that this could not, in practice, be the fact. He had the highest personal respect for the Secretary; he admired, in common with all his countrymen, the brilliancy of those talents which had shed so captivating a light on the literature of our country, and had won deserved admiration from men of letters in other parts of the world; and he felt a more especial gratitude toward him for what he had done toward vindicating the institutions of the South from unmerited reproach; but still every one knew, and every candid man must admit, that it was impossible for him, or for any other who held the place, to become personally acquainted with the details of the service, so as to be held in practice to a real and personal responsibility; it was divided between him and the members of the Navy Board; and while this state of things continued, it was impossible that any energy and efficiency could be infused into the management of this important branch of our public service. It was impossible to look at the system, and not at once perceive that there were inherent defects in it, which were inseparable from it. As soon as blame was incurred, the friends of the Commissioners laid it on the Secretary, and the friends of the Secretary on the Commissioners, and between the two, there was in reality no responsibility at all.  
Mr. P. would have a system for the Navy similar to that which had been applied to the management of the Army. He would have heads of bureaus, whose duties should resemble those of the Commissary General, Paymasters General, &c. He would have an ordinance bureau, and a bureau of construction, &c; and in these offices he would place active and able young men, capable of entering with interest and ardor, into plans for improvement; and not veterans in the decline of life, with all the honors of a past war upon their heads. The duties of such stations never would be performed by old men.—They had prejudices which it was hopeless to remove, and which rendered them averse to all propositions for improvement. Their attachments clung to the past; it was the characteristic of age ever to esteem the past better than the present, and to distrust all innovation. The result of placing the Navy under such control was, that we were near half a century behind both England and France in our maritime affairs. Let our veteran officers retire in glory, and let their places be supplied by young and diligent and enterprising men, who would be animated by zeal and emulation, to render their respective divisions of the service as perfect as possible. Put such men at the head of the several bureaus, and make all practically and really responsible to the Secretary as their head, and let him bear the responsibility of the whole system to the country.  
Mr. P. said he could not agree with the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) in his surprise that such a proposition should have proceeded from a gentleman from Michigan; a State almost surrounded by water, and in immediate contact with the noblest and most extensive inland seas in the world. If ever we should be at war again with Great Britain, our naval engagements were as likely to happen on those waters as on the bosom of the ocean. Michigan, therefore, was as much interested in the good condition and practical efficiency of the Navy, as any other portion of the Union.  
He rejoiced that the subject had been called up and discussed; and that the attention of the country would thus be awakened to the subject. He confessed that there was much force in the remarks of the gentlemen from Massachusetts, and New York. He desired to see the whole system remodelled, and the plan of bureaus introduced and tried. But if it was too late to move in such a measure, he would rather be excused from voting on the present motion. Perhaps, on the whole, it would be best to wait until the next session, and then prepare a plan that would meet the wishes and feelings of the coun-

try. He hoped the gentleman from Michigan would withdraw his motion, or else that the committee would rise.

Remarks of Mr. Pickens, of S. C. on the Treasury Note Bill, in the House of Representatives, Feb. 18, 1839.

Mr. Pickens said that the bill, if he understood it, was to revive the bill passed at the last session, for the issue of ten millions of Treasury notes, and authorized the Government to issue such notes, to the amount of two millions and a quarter.—Mr. P. had been in favor of the Treasury note bill last year, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the country at that time seeming to render such a measure indispensably necessary. He had, however, given his vote for it, not without some reluctance; for he held such issues by the Government a little anti-republican. But now no such necessity existed; the condition of the country was changed, and as the only reason for his former vote no longer existed, he should go against the present bill. The chief ground on which it was held to be necessary, was to meet the requirements of the pension bills; but he was prepared to vote against those bills in every form. He had as much interest in voting pensions as any one—for he might say, that there was not a spot in his district, but had been covered with the blood and the bones of the whigs of the Revolution; but he should, nevertheless, vote against the pension bill. A pretty spectacle did it present to the world, to see a Republican Government with a pension list larger than that of any nation in the world!  
It had been no part of his intention, on this occasion, to harass his colleague (Mr. Rhett,) on the report from the Committee of Ways and Means. Let it go to the country as it was, and let the people judge of it. But, as to this bill, he could support no such measure at present. Who did not know how the money would be used? Congress would immediately spend it on objects, in themselves, unconstitutional. They had passed one pension bill but the other day; others were yet to come in, which would sweep millions from the Treasury. Then there were to be light-house bills, and harbor bills, and last, tho' not least of all, the Cumberland road bill, about which certain gentlemen were so anxious, and which of itself would swallow up three hundred thousand dollars of the public money during the present Congress. Thus, if the House would grant the Government, millions upon millions in Treasury notes, it would all quickly go for objects which the Constitution had never placed within the power of Congress at all. The only effectual mode of controlling these wasteful appropriations, was to refuse to grant, in advance, the means of making them. Let the Government do, as an honest, upright man would do in private life; if he found himself straitened for funds, he would contract no new debts. It was the part of a profligate to spend all he had, and then to run in debt for more. The ground on which the first issue of Treasury notes had been vindicated, was sound and tenable. Mr. P. never had agreed with those who held the doctrine that the Government never ought, under any circumstances, to issue such notes. Every one knew that the banks had been the receptacles of the public revenue, and they had stopped payment. This created an extraordinary emergency in the affairs of the country, which justified a resort to extraordinary means on the part of the Government. Congress had been disposed to relieve the merchants under the severe and sudden pressure of the times, and, with this view, had suspended the enforcement of payment for their duty bonds. And its means being thus, for a time, beyond its command, there was a valid and sufficient reason, for its availing itself of its credit, by the issue of paper securities. But that day, thank Heaven, had now passed by. There was now no universal suspension of payments by the banks, although the Bank of Mobile, and perhaps some others, had been unable to meet their bills. Now was the time for the nation to husband its resources, and not lavishly vote an issue of two millions and upwards of Treasury notes in advance. Such an issue would only operate, as a temptation to both Houses of Congress, to make large and unnecessary appropriations. If the Treasury was in straits—if Congress had appropriated more than ten millions beyond the actual means of the nation, he would go for applying all the means it had, to such of the objects of appropriation, as were most conducive to the good of the country, and were in the most immediate need; and, leaving the other objects unprovided for, would report the case to Congress at its next session. Then let the people say whether they would sanction this unjust and unnecessary expenditure. Nothing but dire necessity would ever induce him to vote for so anti-republican a measure, as the issue of Treasury notes at any time. Such necessity did not, in his opinion, now exist, and he would curtail the means of the Treasury, as the only effectual mode of restraining the expenditures of the Government. He was rejoiced to find that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Biddle,) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Underwood,) would vote against the bill. If more money was wanting, let it be known for what; and when the objects were stated, every man could judge whether he considered them constitutional or not, and act accordingly.

Far fetched, and dear bought, is a bargain for the ladies.

## Miscellaneous.

**CIGAR TRADE IN SPAIN.**—The manufactory of Malaga employs seven hundred persons (women and children,) in making cigars. A good pair of hands at the work may furnish 300 a day; but as the children cannot make half that number, taking the average at 200 gives a daily supply of 140,000. The manufactory at Seville employs 1000 men and 1600 women. These 2000 persons may be calculated as furnishing, on an average, 250 each per diem; or, altogether, 650,000. Add to this number, the number the 140,000 made of Malaga, and we have 790,000 as the "total of the whole" manufactured daily in Spain.

The persons employed in the manufactory of cigars, in Spain, are paid at the rate of one real vellon for fifty, which enables a first rate maker to earn but 15 pence a day. The best cigars are made entirely of Havana tobacco, and are sold at the factory, at the rate of 30 reals vellons the 100, or about 3 farthings English each. The second quality, composed of mixed tobaccos, (that is, the interior of Havana leaf and the outside of Virginia,) cost 18 reals vellons per 100, or something under a half penny each. It may be seen from this statement, of the cost of cigars of the royal manufactory, that smuggling cannot be prosperous; since, at the Havana, the very best cigars are sold for \$12 per 1000, (or a trifle above a half penny each,) whilst those of inferior quality can be had for one fourth that price.—Capt. Scott's Excursions, &c

The Snow Hill Banner publishes the following account of the voluntary return of a slave to his bondage.

"TESTIMONY.—In our last number we mentioned the fact that a free negro man had been sold in Snow Hill, for a term of three years, to liquidate the fine imposed for returning to the State, after having been absent beyond the appointed time, and remaining here longer than the law allows. Since then, we have understood that his return to servitude was entirely voluntary, as he was informed of the penalty, and warned that it would be inflicted upon him. He expressed himself perfectly satisfied with his present condition, and says he was well aware of the consequences of delay, but that he prefers slavery in Maryland to the possession of freedom at the North; and therefore, he willingly rendered himself liable to the disposition of the law.

**Spurious Bank Note.**—A spurious note of the Bank of Camden, S. C. has been shown to us—not exactly a counterfeit, but apparently an impression from the true plate of the Bank, with false signature and filling up—supposed to be one of the blank notes of that Bank, said to have been lost in the Steamer Wm. Gibbons, when wrecked, in 1836; and that the said notes were found, and put in circulation by evil disposed persons. It is of the denomination of Five dollars, letter A, No. 144, payable to J. Wilson, and signed C. Dewy, Cashier. The name signed as President is too illegible to be made out, but, like that in place of the Cashier, was not designed as counterfeit of the true one. The writing is all in the same hand, and the blank for the date is not filled up; but the engraved impression being a good, and doubtless genuine one, any person might, without careful examination, receive the note as an entirely genuine one.—South Carolinian.

**The Reason Why.**—Almost every thing consumed in a family, now commands an exorbitant price, except cream, of which, by the way, there is none. Inquiring of our milkman the reason of its scarcity, he satisfied our query by saying that "milk has riz so tarual high that cream can't reach the top!"

A lively authoress says—"A walk by moonlight is a very pleasant thing with a lover, and a lover, too, just beginning to bud into one. A budding lover is a much pleasanter thing than a full blown one very often—there is so much trouble attendant upon the latter sort."

The works of John Paul Richter are almost unintelligible to any but Germans, and even to some of them. A worthy German, just before Richter's death, edited a complete edition of his works, in which one particular passage fairly puzzled him. Determined to have it explained at the source, he went to John Paul himself, and asked him the meaning of the mysterious passage. John Paul's reply was very characteristic—"My good friend, when I wrote that passage, God and I knew what it meant. It is possible that God knows it still, but as for me, I have totally forgotten."

**SLIPPERY PLACES.**—A fellow coming out of a tavern one icy morning, rather blue, fell on the door step. Trying to regain his footing, he remarked—"As the bible says, the wicked stand on slippery places, I must belong to a different class, for it is more than I can do."

**To-morrow!**—What is to-morrow? A time that always is to come, and never comes—it is that part of eternity which lies beyond eternity—it is a name a phantom, a chaos. Does it ever deceive us? it is because we place too much dependence on it. Procrastination is the top stone of destruction—let it have no control over you; avoid it as you would a pestilence.