EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER,

W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

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 Subscriptionand 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.

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Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 624 cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 437 cts. for each continuance. Those published monthly, or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertious 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.

Sheriff's Sales.

Y Virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias BY Virtue of sundry wins of I shall proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday in September next,

the following property viz: meitz and Hendrix, vs Abner Nelson, the defendant's interest in one hundred acres of land, adjoining John Holley and others William Mallet, vs William Towles, one

negro man Charles Mitchell & Ransom, vs Randali Delaughter

one negro man, Charles.
Penn & Brannon, vs the same; Levi M. Chnrchill, vs the same; Noble Gerome, bearer. vs the same, the above described property.

Harrel, Wright, & Co., vs Win. Yacbor ough, the defendant's interest in four hundred ! and thirty acres of land more or less, adjoining John Inlow and others.

Robbins & Conner, vs the same, the above

described property.
Wade Glover, vs Dyonicious Z. Wright. one tract of land, containing four hundred and fifty acres, more or less, adjoining John Cooker

John P. King, vs Margaret Clark, ten ne-groes, viz: Eliza and her child Dave, Betsy. Jane. Spencer, Bob, Polly, Lucy, Laura, and Jack.
M. Ardis, Executor, vs John Cooker, one

tract of land, containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less, adjoining Gasper Neal and

Lorain Giddings, vs. Mathew Gray, two ne-groes, Clarissa, and her child William. William W. Johnson, vs. the same, the above

described property.

Henry Kennedy, vs Jarrett Wise, one gray

H. W. Posey and H. Eidson, vs Benjamin Evans, one bay horse and one sorrel mare.

M. D. Maher, vs the same, the above des

eribed property.

Bland & Catlin, vs the same, the above described property.

Terms—Cash.
S. CHRISTIE, S. E. D. Aug 18, 1840

Sheriff's Sales. Y Virtue of sundry writs of fieri facius to me directed, will be sold at Edgetield C. House, on the first Monday and Tuesday in September next, the following property, viz: A. J. Rambo, vs J., K. Kilburn, one tract of land containing fifteen hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of S.Q. Hammond, Wm.

Garrett and others.

Thos. Morris, vs Sterling Powel, one tract of land, adjoining D. J. Walker and others. The State, vs the same, the above described Penn & Brannon, vs J. H. Smith, one house

and lot at Liberty Hill, of two acres, more or L. Geddings, vs J. O K. Hammond, one tract of land containing eighty acres, more or

less, adjoining lands of Samuel Hammond, and

Brainard & Peck, vs Oliver Simpson, one tract of land, adjoining lands of Charles Lamar

B. F. Gouedy, vs Mack Lamar, the tract of land where defendant lives, adjoining Charles

Lamar, and others. S. CHRISTIE, S. E. D. Aug. 11, 1840

State of South & arolina. EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

Martha J. Seibels

Abner Whatly & others OTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order from the Court of Chancery, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday in September next, a negro man named Ben, the property of the Fstate of Thomas Lamar, de-ceased, on a credit till the first of January next The purchaser to give bond and personal security, and to pay the cost in cash-also to pay for a bill of sale. Said negro to be sold at the risk of Mark Lamar, the former perchaser. J. TERRY, c. E. E. D.

Com'rs Office Edege-field, Aug. 15, 1840. \$2-25

Cotton Hagging, ON CONSIGNMENT.

amme for themselves. Terms will be reasona ROBT. ANDERSON.

ble. ROD. Hamburg, S. C. July 25 The Edgefield Advertiser will copy the above four times and charge this Office,—II. Journal,

NOTICE.

From the Sarannah Georgian.
WHICH IS THE FEDERAL PARTY? We might, if we were to sit down to the task, enumerate hundreds of leading men-or men, known in the political storms that have past, who were federalists, and as federalists, opposed to the administrations of Jefferson and Jackson. Is it any wonder then, that these politicians are to be found arrayed against VAN Bu-REN ?

But an unfledged politician of the whig school, of the present day, taking his ideas from certain whig presses, which assert all things which can aid their party, whether or not susceptible of proof, will cry out:-We (the whigs) are the Democratic party,
-your party is composed of Federalists.

We would ask this or that tyro, in what olitical school would be rank Daniel Webster, John Q. Adams, (and since 1824 -Henry Clay!) They used to call themselves National Republicans, another name for Federalists, who aimed at making the Constitution a nose of wax, to be fashoined to suit their purposes of amination. When was Daniel Webster a Democrat

ic Republican? Was it, when he opposed the second war of American Independence, and rejoiced at the victories of the enemies of his country? Was it, when he advocated a high tariff for revenue, and fund as to cause a spirit of speculation in the country, which led it to the brink of

Wasit, when he received from Federalists, fourteen votes, for President of the United States, when the Democratic canpeople, one hundred and seventy votes!

Was John Q. Adams a Democratic Republican, when, in 1825, he attempted to wrest from Georgia her Indian Territory. at the point of the bayonet? Or was he one, when in 1828, the people, the Demoerats of this country, turned him out of the Presidency, where a faction of Federalists and turn coat Republicans (at this day styled Conservatives.) had placed him?

Was Heary Clay a Democratic Repub lican, when in 1825 he elected, through his influence in the H. of Representatives, J. Q Adams to the Chief Magistracy of this Republic, and then "as a sufe precedent' took the seat of Secretary of State under Mr. Adams?

Was he one when, at the next election, the people disgusted with his intrigues, refused to confirm his election of Adams! Mr. Clay had the mortification to see Mr. Adams defeated, by a vote as small as he received in 1821, while the friends of Crawford and of Clay in 1824, nearly to a man, supported Jackson in 1828, for the Presi-

Was Mr. Clay a Democratic Republican in 1832, when he took the place of Adams before the people and received but 49 votes, while Andrew Jackson was elected by 219 votes! Without glancing at other traits in the political character of Webster, Adams, and Clay, (for these facts will suffice for us,) we would simply in-quire where are these men now to be

With the Harrison Party. Rallying under the banner of Tip. Tyler and the

Candidate for the Presidency. Again--where will these men be found in 1841, should they succeed in having

General Harrison elected? Two, at least, will be found in the cabinot of the Hero of Tippecanoe, while the third will be seen, as heretofore, presenting the petitions of the fanatics, seeking

to overthrow the rights of the Southern people. Let all unprejudiced men pause and reflect before they act. Let every South-ern Whig consider before he votes, that on his vote rests, more or less, not only the preservation of Democratic principles.

and happy country.

We have been led to these desultory remarks by the following admission from a leading Federal Whig Harrison Press.

but the salvation of his united-his free

Van Buren Similar to Jefferson .-- The testimony of an opponent sometimes answers a good end. The following declaration is copied from the New York Commercial Advertiser-one of the leading federal whig organs of the country:

"To Mr. Jefferson's exertions do we ow the reign of Jackson ana Van Buren. He it was who, like Absalom, corrupted the people. He it was who sowed the wind, which brought the whirlwind."

We recommend the following article to our readers, it is from the New York Sun, a moderate whig paper.

Three Months Longer!-It seems almost an age. We must bear for three months to come this everlasting din of tain six dollars per annum for every hunparty strife. It is intolerable. Almost dred dollars he lends, whilst the Banks disfigured with some heathenish device. dred let out for the same time. some outlandish specimen of lithography, woodography, or some other ography, with capitals and admiration points to match, And then for the contents of the papers! We should suppose the very types would blush. First come a string of portic and OR EIGHTY pieces excellent Cotton tos which have been used as standing ers, who, whilst their notes may fall into had been applied to the Jews. 70 OR EIGHTY pieces excellent Cotton tos which have been used as standing ers, who, whilst their notes may left into watchwords and party rallying cries, ever the hands of the people, and may not be wishing to purchase, will please call and example and the method of the people, and may not be some Method of the worth the same amount of forcet leaves. fools or villains, then come accounts of the farmer at a low price; and by a sud-

be ashamed to write or speak. Then some silly catchword is passed round and round, until it is as flat, not only as "hard cider," but as dish-water. "Tell Chapman he must crow," is repeated a thousand times, and Chapman does crow, until we should suppose Chapman would split his throat, and at every "cock-a-doodle-do," the party whispers sing out, "boys, do you hear that?" Not the least prominent part of the game is for each party to swear to the federalism of its opponents, and attempt to prove it, not from their present principles, but from ancient documents. As a specimen of this, we have lying before us a paper in which it proved, most conclusive of course, that William Cullen Bryant, one of the first of living poets, is a federalist, by some lines which he wrote when he was a school-boy, at the ripe age of

And this dignified, ennobling, truth-eliciting-this fair, mauly and honorable warfare is to be kept up for three long months to come. Most devoutly do we pray "Good Lord deliver us!" Of course those who engage in these clap-trap schemes to catch the votes of the people, estimate the character of the people at a very low rate. They believe that, buffornery and rabble shouts will effect more than the steady, thus filled the treasury with such a surplus calm, and holy light of truth. But if they do not find in the end that they have made fools of themselves instead of the "dear people," we shall admit ourselves griev ously mistaken in our opinion of the general integrity and intelligence of our fel-low men. We believe that the masses of didate, Mr. Van Buren, received from the all parties are disgusted with such stuff as fills at least three-fourths of the political journals. They may perhaps in some instances, be led astray by humbug for a noment, but not far enough to effect any permanent evil. A re-action always comes season to prevent any extensive mis chief.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again, The eiernal years of God's are hers; But error wounded writhes in pain, And dies amid her worshippers."

From Brother Jonathan.

PHILANTHROPY REDUCED TO PRACTICE. -Some of the most prominent abolitionsts of this city have the reputattion of beng outrageous philanthropists; but it does not follow that they are pratically so, else we should never hear a case like the follow ug:-One of the sailors on board the Araoran ship Sultanee, which left this port a few days since, was a kidnapped East India mulatto. He had worked at English type setting in Calculta for about thirty years, and a year or two since, when the Sultaneo visited that port, he shipped as a hand on poard of her, bound for Muscat, his only shipmates being slaves. On landing at his destined port he found he could not quit the ship at all, but was himself a slave in as full sense as any of his companions. The Sultances, ailing for this port, found their Anglo-East India slave a very useful interpreter, as he could speak the English language more fluently than any other. On her arrival here, he was sent to Quarantine Hospital to accompany and gain admission for two sick messmates, and when he had completed his errand, he deserted. He then applied to the British Consul and several prominent abolitionist for assis tance, which was declined, though philanthropic gentlemen humanely advised him o keep out of the way until the Sultanee had sailed, probably imagining that he could live upon raw paying stones and sleep in the Park. The poor East Indian was, however, fortunate enough to come across a person who is not an anbolitionist; but who, on hearing his story, gave him a letter of credit upon a colored sailors' boarding house in Water street, where he actually concealed himself until the Arabian vessel had sailed. He then went forth and applied for temporary employment among the most active members of the Abolition Society-men who have the renutation of not only wasting their means but actually jeopardizing their integrity and even their liberty in befriending the unfortunate slave. All were, however, cold and reserved towards him; and even the pious David Ruggles turned up the white of his eye, and casting a dark and suspicious look upon the unfortunate East Indiana, seemed to doubt whether his lack of Congo blood would not disqualify him as a subject of abolition hospitality. He is still without the means of livelihood, and unless the British Consul befriends him, or he procures employments as a compositor, he must become an inmate of the almshouse. He is about forty-five years of

Banking Privileges .- An individual who has money to loan out, can only obvery political paper that comes to us is get about twenty dollars for every hun

When an individual gives his note, his private property, whether consisting of real or personal estates, is liable for its ted Damaseus in order to give his testimopayment. The Banks issue notes the my that the Jews religion, so far from reredemption of which is not secured by the habitay of the property of the stockhold

lings-gate; which any decent man should | and defy the note holders to get the money | which they have promised to pay on demand. Does not the hanking system require a salutary reformation ?- Warrenton Reporter.

> The Way it Works .- Soon after the Independent Treasury Bill went into operation, all the Banks of Charleston resumed specie payments. A great meeting has since been held in Baltimore urging the Banks there to resume. The New-York and Eastern Banks all pay specie. The extraordidary case of formation of a new following is the opinion of the leading eye ball: Whig commercial paper in the United States, the Journal of Commerce :-

"It must be confessed, that since the Sub-Treasury Bill was passed, there has been quite a revival of business in merchandize, and an advance in prices; but a very retrogade movement in stocks."-Exactly the effect that the democracy of the country contended that the measure would produce-cherish and protect the business and the business men of the country, and prevent or check the operations of stock gamblers and speculators.

Who can now say that this Bill is injuripus to Banks and trade! The system works well-is beautiful in theory and beneficial in practice!

ADOPTED COUNTRYMEN!-The truth-loving Bec-whose "veracity" is sufficient, at any time, to stamp truth as fasehood-attempted in its columns of the 27th to discredit the charge which we made, of the comtempt which Gen. Milen we made, or the contempt which central Harrison has expressed for the opinious of the Adopted Citizens of his country. In doing this, however, it has concluded that its own deliberate demunciation of this charge as a false-hood, is sufficient to make it so; and it no doubt is, with the most of its readers, who look upon the Reage their agreels. the Bee as their oracle.

In the New Orleans "Native American" of the 15th, we find General Harrison's own words, as follows:

"I rely upon the good opinion of my coun trymen—I care not for the opinions of those who have come hither 3,000 miles across the

In relation to this declaration of Gen. Har ison, the Baltimore Republican remarks-This is but true federal doctrine.

In reply to which remark, the New Orleans Native American says—"You are wrong, Mr. Republican; it is the true Native American

Such, Adopted Citizens, are the facts before Such, Adopted Citizens, are the facts before—the veracity of the Bee to the contrary not-withstanding. What more could you expect at the hands of General Harrison, (should be, unfortunately, be elected President) but the AP-PROVAL of another ALIEN LAW, for more edious, persaps, than that of old John Adams! look out in time!—Great Western.

Ages of the different Presidents-A friend has

furnished us with the following statement of the

ages of every President on going into office John Adams and Jackson were the oldest of any when elected, being 62 years old. Gen. Washington was 57 years old when he went into office; he died at the age of 68, eleven years after his election. Mr. Van Buren was two years younger than Washington when elected, and the youngest of all the Presidents, at the time of their election. General Harrison was born in 1773, according to some; according to others, in 1772. None make his birth later than 1773; he will therefore, if elected, be 68 on going into office, 4th March, 1841-just the age at which General Washington died. Born. Elected. Washington 1732 1789 1797 1801 Adams. 1743

1	Monroe,	1758	1817	59
	Adams,	1767	1825	58
	Jackson,	1767		62
ı	Van Buren,	1783		55
1	_			
	Following is a	corr	ect table of el	ectoral
	Vote given at the le	ast Pre	esidential election	
	Maine.	10	Vermont,	
	New Hampshire,	7	New Jersey,	8 3
	Rhode Island,	4	Delaware,	3
	Connecticut	8	Maryland,	10
ů	New York,	42	Kentucky,	15
1	Pennsylvania,	30	Ohio,	21
,	Virginia,	23	Indiana,	9
•	N. Carolina,	15		_
	Alabama,	7		73
3	Mississippi,	4	White.	
1	Louisiana,	5	Georgia,	11
	Illinois,	5	Tennessee,	15
	Missouri,	4		_
	Arkansas,	2		26
	Michigan,	3	Webster.	
		_	Massachusetts,	14
		170	Mangum.	
		CONTRACTOR.	S. Carolina,	11
3	Van Buren,			70
6	Harrison,			73
	White,			26
1	Webster,			14
	Mangum,			11
	Whole number of votes,			34
			The state of the s	

THE JEWS OF DAMASCUS .- At a meetingholdon in London, for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent treatment of the Jews at Damascus with a view of adopting such series of resolutions as should express the feelings of deep sympathy which were entertained by the merchants, bankers and others, citizens of the metropolis-The Rev. Mr. Pientx, a clergyman attached to the mission at Jerusalem, (who having been born a Jew, visiquiring murder, expressly forbids it) gave

1. Plogging. 2. Soaking persons in large tanks of could water in their clothes. have a fine lingo of Hodibras logic, ac- may themselves be rich men. The Banks 3. The head machine, by which he eyes companied by an inestimable number of may contract their issues, and by making are pressed out of their sockets. 4. Tying the whole western part of the U. States, lies, the authors of which must be either money scarce, purchase the products of up tender parts of the body, and ordering with one dollar; in which trip he visited soldiers to twist and horribly dispose them meetings attended by multitudes which no den expansion, make money abundant into such contortions that the poor sufferers of thendering victories at elections, from treble the sum paid for them. An indiing upright for three days, without being WILL sell a first rate Road Wagon, and of thundering victories at elections, from which no actual returns have yet been revidual is bound to pay his debts when his allowed any other posture, not even to even to allowed any other posture, not even to even to allowed any other posture, not even to even the said of establishing a commercial city. The way, the said of establishing a commercial city. The way, the said of establishing a commercial city. The way, the said of establishing a commercial city. The way, the said of establishing a commercial city. The way, the said of establishing a commercial city. The way, the said of establishing a commercial city. The way, the said of establishing a commercial city. The way, the said of establishing a commercial city. The way, the said of establishing a commercial city. The way, the said of establishing a commercial city. The way, the said of establishing a commercial city. The way, the way, the said of establishing a commercial city. The way which portrait, by the way, the said of establishing a commercial city. The way which portrait, by the way which portrait, by

en in between the nails and the flesh of the fingers and toes. 8. Having fire set to their beads till their faces are singed. 9. Having candles held under their noses, so that the flames arise up in their nostils.

In the Princess Ann, (Somerest, Md.) Herald of Tuesday, we find the following statement in reference to a singular and

A Great Phenomenon .- Our readers will emember, that during this summer, the the strange renewal of the eye, of our fellow citizens. Captain George Davey, has been a subject of discussion in the newspapers. The statements which have been made, are not in all particulars true. He has been appealed to, and gives the following statement, to be found in the letter of Mr. Hardy. Capt. Davey is one of our most respectable citizens, and the statement he has furnished, of this extraordinary phenomenon, may be implicitly relied

Dear Sir-You may have noticed in va rious papers, statements in relatic 1 to the new eye (as he calls it) of our worthy citizen, Capt. George Davey. Capt. Davey has seen some of the statements and pronounces them to be inaccurate. He has given me the state of the case which I send you, this day, and express a wish to have it published that any errors in fact. may be corrected; and that the exceeding singularity of the case may be made known. The case may give rise to valnable investigations of this delicate organ of the human system. Doubtless many will be the speculations pertaining to it. It is necessary to say here that Capt. Davey is a highly respectable, worthy and in-

telligent man.

Statement.—"In the year of 1779—
about the last of March, when I was about ten years and nine months old-an inflamation fell upon the eye ball of my right eye and continued in high degree for about six weeks, giving exceeding great pain during the whole time. At the expiration of six weeks, supperation took place, and a discharge of corrupt puss. About the end of another six weeks, when the eye ball was completely gone, and the socket sunken, my father discovered a new eye

resembling a bead or bird's eye.
Strange as it and the miniature eye grew until about the middle of July when it at-tained its perfect size and the vision was as clear and distinct as ever it had beenand so continued for eighteen months. At this time however I was taken with second inflamation in both eyes, occasioned hy bathing before I had entirely recovered from the small pox. This produced a thick strong film over the new eye obstrucing my vision in for about 58 years. For the last seven or eight years the film spoken of has appeared to decrease until can now distinguish different shades imperfectly. I can even now see tolerably well through a Telescope or Microscrope; but it is remarkable that no spectacles out of the great numbers I have tried, have ever afforded me any assistance. 1 1180 occasionally a thick convex glass, but with little aid. I am now about seventy two years of age."

This is, almost verbatim, the very language of Capt. Davey, and is sent to you for publication for the reasons assigned above. Capt. Davey informs me that many medical Gentlemen have seen his eye, amongst others Professor Granville S. Pattison. Respectfully yours, August 5, 1840. LEVIN HARDY.

The Boston Atlas cautions the public against a travelling rascal named Howard, who is descriped as five feet eight inches high, wearing mustachios and soaplocks, and pretending to be from Charleston.

The being alluded to above, was for some time employed in this office, as an apology for a journeyman compositor. --Subsequently, we have heard, he preambulated the upper part of this State, delivering Lectures on Palistine, and professing to be an Egyptain by birth His success in gulling the people emboldened him to follow up the business, as we have seen advertisements in the Norfolk and Richmond papers, announcing the delivery of Lectures, a la Backingham in those cities. He visited Charleston a few months since, and in his conversation with his companions, stated that his mode of getting a living was much easier and more profitable than to labor for it; and if reports can be relied on, some of his fellow boarders found that what cost them some labor to obtain, he relieved them of the trouble of retaining .- Charleston Courier.

A certain Dr. Eli S. Davis, formerly of Abbeville, S. Carolina, but now of Tennesse, has changed from a democrat to a whig, and also become a candidate for Congress, and some of our whig papers are making a great jolification over the Dr's conversion. A gentleman who knows the following as a list of the tortures which him well informs us that the Doctor is "no great shakes." "no how,"-that as a politician, he is as marketable as a fish; as a man, frothy as a beer bottle, and remarkable only for having once travelled over the hermitage and received as a present from Gen. Jackson, one of Col. Earle's

with their bayonets. 6. Being dragged accession to the whig ranks did, (we had out in a large court by the ears until the almost forgotten it and beg the Doctor's blood gushed out. 7. Having thorns driv-pardon for having done so,) one other remarkable feat in his eventful life, -he got a bundle of hickory sticks, whilst General Jackson was President, in the woods near Washington and presented them to the old chief with a set speech, telling the General that he had cut them in the Waxhaw settlement, South Carolina, near the place of his birth .- Marion Al. Herald.

> Relation of Husband and Wife.—A writer in a New England Review, who expounds the legal Rights of Woman, showing that he can look at the relation subsisting between the husband and wife with a true eye, thus beautifully vindicates the common law, in particular:

> "Should either, forgetting the obligations of good faith and all the proprieties of that relation he willing to bear witness against the other, the law sternly forbids

> it. It will not allow the rule to be violated, even by agreement. It has no hand to raise the evil of that sancity, no ear to listen to the breathings of its hollow communion; it lays the hermetic seal of its finger on the lip that would reveal those secrets. Nay, if the parties themselves have drained the bitter cup of domestic dissention, and been finally divorced by a judicial decree, still neither are permitted to testify, against the other, to any matter of confidential communication, made while the marriage tie existed.

> Woman.—When we see a neat, pretty girl, with a free but innocent air—dressed tastily yet simply-with cheeks which we can hardly help kissing, and with a pair of heavenly blue eyes, which seem to repose in perfect security beneath their silken lashes, how can we help loving her. But when we see a woman whose looks seem to say that she is sojouring somewhere about the region of thirty-nine, dressed off in pink ribbons, mock gold chains, and pinchback breast pins, and mincing her steps, as if trending on eggs, she reminds us of an old piece of furniture scoured up to

UNITED STATES SENATORS .-- The Senators of the United States, whose terms of service expire on the 4th of March next. and the political character of whose successors depends upon the elections to bu John Ruggles, conservative; New Zlampshire. Henry Hubbard, Administration; Massachuseits, John Davis, Whig; New Jersey, Garret D. Wall, Administration; Delaware, Thomas Clayton. Whig; Virginia, Wm. H. Roane, Administration, (one vacancy beside); North Coralina, Brown and Strange, Administration, rosigned; South Carolina, John C. Calhoun, Administration; Georgia, Wilson Lumpkin, Administration; Alabama, Wm. R. King, Administration; Mississippi, R. J. Walker, Administration; Louisiana, R. C. Nicholas, Administration; Tennessee, Alexander Anderson, Administration; Kentucky, J. J. Crittenden, Whig; Illinois, J. M. Robinson, Administration; Michigan, John Norwell, Administration; Arkansas, Wm. S. Fulton, Administration.

From the Georgia Argus.

Calumny and Forgery .- The Whigs have forged expressions and placed them in the speech delivered by Van Buren, in 1827, on the Woollen Bill. They have printed the speech, called the sheep speech. so as to read that he had \$20,000 invested in sheep, and that it was his interest to vote, therefore, for the tariff! The true version, as taken from a copy of that speech, printed at the time, is, "that he (Van Buren) had invested \$20,000 in sheep and sheep farms, and that it would be perfeetly proper, that he should pursue his own interests, whenever he could do so con-sistently with his obligations to his country -yet he would despise himself if he could be base enough to favor an unsound policy. whatever might be his own advantage in doing so; and therefore he opposed the policy so unjustly called for by the friends of the Wollen Bill." This is the true extract, and this well accounts for the eagerness of the "friends of the Wollen Bill" to instruct him to vote for it; as they did do. Truth is indeed mighty, and will prevail.

The Crops .- Throughout this country the crops are better this year than they have been for many years before. The wheat crop is considerably above the average, in both quantity and quality.— Other grain, and grass is unusally good, and the present prospect for corn is that it will be a greater yield than has been in this country for ten years, and we should think it would be ripe fully two weeks earlier than usual. Our farmers will have immense surplus to spear, which we hope they will be able to find a market for.— We understand William Buckley of this place is now offering six shillings per bushel for wheat .- Sackett's Harbor Jour.

The Contrast .- The farmers, mechanics, and laborers are now busily engaged enriching the country, while those who raise the cry of "hard times" are idling away their time, with the expectation of reaping a harvest from the industry of their

Old Fort Pickering, on the Mississippi. immediately below Memphis, has been purchased lately by the La Grange and Memphis Railroad Company, with a view