

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."

VOLUME V.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., September 24, 1840.

NO. 34.

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 Subscription—and Four Dollars if not paid within twelve Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

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Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis. Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 62½ cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 43½ 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.

South Carolina Female INSTITUTE.

Under the direction of Dr. ELIAS MARKS and lic. WELLINGTON H. TYLER.

The Principals of this Institution deem it proper at this time to announce to those interested, that the following individuals are engaged to provide or to teach several departments of instruction, to which their names are respectively annexed:

Department of Vocal and Instrumental Music: Mr. ARCHIBALD BUTTERWORTH, of Edinburgh, Scotland, Professor of Music. Mr. B. adds to the testimony which our personal acquaintance enables us to give, the highest testimonials from public and private sources in the City of New York, where he has for many years been known as a highly popular teacher of the Piano, Guitar, and other instruments.

We will also render his services in the higher department of the art of Painting, in which his claims to superiority are well established.

Mr. ABBOTT. Mr. A. is personally known to us as having proved himself a most efficient and competent instructor in many of the first families and institutions of the north, and as having ever borne an irreproachable character, as a gentleman and a Christian.

Department of Mathematics and of Natural Science:—BENJAMIN RICHARDS, A. M., of the Faculty of instruction in Union College. To the unequivocal expression of our own testimony, in behalf of the talents and character of this gentleman, we subscribe that of Professor JOSIAS W. KING, New York, July 4th, 1840.

"The undersigned has for many years been personally acquainted with Benj. Richards, A. M., and has always entertained a high respect for his talents and moral qualities. Mr. Richards has been long and familiarly acquainted with the Natural Sciences, and well known as an able lecturer on those subjects, and a successful instructor in some of the most respectable institutions in the Northern States. I should consider him a valuable acquisition to any institution which might secure his services as a Professor." B. F. JOSLIN, M. D., Prof. Math. and Nat. Philos. in Univ. of N. Y.

Department of Modern Languages (French, Spanish and Italian): MRS. V. H. MANGET. This gentleman has been for many years, and is at the present time, instructor in Modern Languages in Amherst College. From the Faculty of the College, and from the Philadelphia High Schools in New Haven and Philadelphia, where he has taught, Mrs. Manget brings the most abundant and satisfactory testimonials of competence, faithfulness and success in his profession, as well as of his irreproachable character and gentlemanly deportment.

Department of Drawing, Painting and Engraving: Madame V. H. MANGET.

"Bridgetown, Conn., 30th March, 1840.

"Madame Velicie Manget had charge for nearly two years of the Departments of French and Drawing in the Greenfield High School for Young Ladies, of which I was then Principal. During that time she acquitted herself in all respects as a well qualified and conscientiously faithful teacher. Her French Drawing instruction rivaled the Lithographic Prints from which they were copied, and for which they were frequently mistaken. She possesses, too, a fine literary taste, which enables her to appreciate and to point out the beauties of the French Classics." HENRY JONES.

Teacher of a select Class, and Eng. School. To justify the responsibilities incurred in these and other engagements, with teachers thus qualified, we have concluded to yield to many and urgent solicitations, to admit young Ladies from the neighborhood, not otherwise connected with the Institute, to enjoy the instructions of these Professors in the several departments.

"The name of this gentleman was not inserted in the first impression of this advertisement, for the reason that his acceptance of our proposals had not then come to hand." Barboursville, Aug 15, 1840. d 31

POCKET BOOK LOST.

LOST about the 15th July last, on the low-lying Columbia Road, leading to Hamburg, between Mr. Watson's and the Old Wells, a large

LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing, Notes and Accounts, viz: one Note on Absalom Horn, for Thirty-four Dollars given in March last, and due the 24th, of December next. One on Julius Satcher, for Fourteen Dollars, given in March last, and due sometime in June last. One on Arthur Lott, for Three Dollars and fifty cent, date not recollected. Mr. Derrick Holmsback was witness to both Mr. Satcher's and Mr. Lott's Notes. All persons are hereby cautioned from trading for said Notes, and the drawers are requested not to pay them, unless accompanied with an order from me. Any information respecting said Notes or Accounts will be thankfully received. SYDNEY MORRIS—e 30

Miscellaneous.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

To the Editors of the Hamburg Journal.

Gentlemen:—Co. John P. Richardson is a candidate for the office of Governor of South Carolina, whatever facts seem to throw light upon his political course and principles, ought, by all means, to be exhibited to the public view. Indeed, it would be criminal to suppress them. The preamble and resolutions, heretofore enclosed, of the Union Meeting, of Clarendon in 1834, are, upon that account, eminently worthy of consideration. They therefore, that you will give them an early insertion in your Journal. After due examination of those resolutions, the people will have the fairest and least fallacious means of determining upon the best; but, in roundless claims of Col. Richardson, to the character of a peace-maker and mediator betwixt the old States Rights and Union parties. They will also have an opportunity of perceiving how free from all party bitterness and spirit of proscription was Col. Richardson, when he entered into a solemn and published pledge, to sustain no man now or hereafter for any office, who should be in favor of the odious Test Oath, as he is pleased to term it; which obnoxious oath, he is remembered, was nothing more than an oath of allegiance to the State. They will also, doubtless duly appreciate the cordiality of Col. Richardson and his friends, who in the teeth of all this, are earnestly appealing to Nullifiers to sustain Col. Richardson, because of the spirit of unvarying moderation and conciliation which, it is pretended, has ever characterized his course. More than all, the people will now see how fit and proper for the office of Governor is the man who holds that any act of State Interposition, however odious and specious the wrong inflicted upon our people may be, is *Transit to the Government*. Let the people read and reflect.

A NULLIFIER.

CLARENDON, Aug. 2, 1841.

Whereas—The judiciary of the State having interposed the authority vested by people, to prevent the enforcement of an unjust, proscriptive, and unconstitutional act; a lawful party has dared to attempt the subversion of its independence—the intimidation of the judges, and even to threaten the abolition of this department of Government.

The purity of the judges—the high character of the court, the importance of an independent judiciary—either of these considerations, it might be reasonably supposed would have been sufficient, to have an institution from the rule hands of lawless violence. But against the ruthless designs of a party conspiring to destroy the institutions of the country—neither truth nor justice, nor virtue can avail. Men who have worn the ermine without a spot, are to be dragged down to infamy, and disgrace—punished for motives not deeds—and degraded because they dare not violate the dictates of conscience. The benefit of a system which has performed, the comparative perfection of judiciary which the American public has pronounced as among the best in the Union—uniformity in the interpretation of the law which changes in a judicial system must always interrupt—all these are to be sacrificed in a moment, by the sudden preezy of a party, arrogating to themselves the omnipotence of the people—and impelled by the reckless spirit of a mob. They appealed to the Court; they argued in the Court, they claimed the exercise of the high prerogative of the court to decide on the constitutionality of laws; but when that decision did not comport with their interest and selfish ambition, they defied, they abused, they scorned and they would punish.

They declare sovereignty to be supreme and indivisible, and allegiance the obligation to obey it. If then the power which imposes the obligation cannot be divided, neither can the obligation itself be divided. The profession of allegiance to one power, they therefore mean as the negative of it to every other; and in the abjuration of an exclusive, paramount, allegiance to the State, they commanded us to abjure our allegiance to the Union—the right to its protection obedience to its laws, its treaties and its constitution.—Would this be less than a dissolution of the Union; and not by the power which created it, not by the people who formed it, not by the solemn edict of a convention severing the ties by which we are connected with the Federal Government; but by virtue of the power vested in the Legislature, to amend the Constitution of this State. If allegiance were not due from the citizens of this State to the Union, could there exist a necessity to require us to abjure it; if it is due, has the Legislature the right to withdraw it?

Thus the power to amend the Constitution of this State is to be exercised by a rapacious party to amend the Constitution of the United States, resting as it does upon an authority so high as that which sanctioned the Constitution of this State. A Convention formed the State Constitution, and a Convention of the State of South Carolina, adopted the Federal Constitution; both then are of equal authority; and yet the power to amend one is converted into the power to dissolve the people from their obedience to the other—and are men to be deemed unworthy to administer in the temple of justice, to be barred to privileges of freemen; proscribed; exiled; outcasts and traitors—because they cannot take this perjury to their souls?

We are not insensible to the hazards of the contest in which we are engaged; we are not blind to the perils which we must encounter. Foreseeing them, we are prepared to meet them—Knowing them, we leave death, rather than perjury, and appealing to God for the justice of our course, we trust the issue to his Providence, and offer to the world the result of

a fixed, and abiding determination, in the following resolutions.—Therefore,

1st. Resolved, That the judiciary of this State is expressly vested by the Constitution, with authority to decide on the validity of laws, passed in pursuance of that instrument, and in the independent exercise of which, we ought, and will support it.

2nd. Resolved, That any attempt to control its decision, either by removal of the Judges, or any alteration of the system, by which the judicial authority of the State will virtually become pledged, and committed to sanction and legalize all the acts of a party, however wicked and extravagant; authorize violations of the Constitution, however gross, or flagrant, ought to be resisted with the same spirit and determination, with which tyranny should be crushed, and invasion repelled.

3rd. Resolved, That in submitting the "test oath" to the adjudication of the court of appeals, the authority of that court was admitted by each party, and binding on both—and the violation by either of the obligations, which they had mutually and voluntarily assumed to obey its decision, would be the evidence of a breach of good faith, and destitution of moral principle which would degrade any people from the rank of civilization.

4th. Resolved, That the sense which the Legislature entertained of the unconstitutionality of a law, requiring militia officers to take the "test oath," is plainly to be inferred from the passage of an act to incorporate a similar oath in the constitution of this state; and that any attempt to remove the Judges for sustaining opinions on a question which their own interpretation had made so obvious, would be the evidence of a corruption, and a lawless spirit of miracle in themselves, to which we never can submit with life, or liberty.

5th. Resolved, That we admire and approve the firmness and purity, the wisdom and independence of our judiciary in pronouncing the "test oath" unconstitutional; and that we will resist any attempt to enforce it; whether by the violence of a party; or the alteration of the judicial system, of this State, with a view to reverse the decision of that court, with all the means, with which God and nature hath endowed us.

6th. Resolved, That as an oath of allegiance, the ordinance of the Convention—expounded by the minority of the court of appeals, and explained by the general understanding of the Legislature and the people, to mean paramount, exclusive and undivided allegiance to the Federal Government—that it is an insidious attempt, a base, and nefarious conspiracy to dissolve the Union—by severing the only ties which connect the citizens of this State with the Government which they have instituted—and ought to be resisted, as treason to that government.

7th. Resolved, That we do hereby vow, and pledge our fortunes, our lives and our honors to each other, never to permit ourselves to be divided, the infliction of a penalty upon any man of this community, refusing to take the oath; or suffer him to be deprived of his birth-right to enjoy the honors and emoluments of any office, to which the people may elect him, and for which he may possess the qualifications required by the Constitution.

8th. Resolved, That while we acknowledge no other party distinctions,—while we solemnly avow that we will make no other distinction, between the political principles of men, save that of this odious "test oath;" yet we deem this so utterly incompatible with our obligations to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of this State, and of the United States; so destructive of liberty—so oppressive to conscience—so partial, proscriptive and unjust—enacted in the spirit of persecution—imposing the moral guilt of perjury—and requiring freedom to renounce their eligibility to the confidence of their country—that we do hereupon our irrevocable determination to vote for no man for any office, who advocates and supports it—either now or hereafter, or until he shall have changed his convictions.

9th. Resolved, That in pledge of our earnestness, and determination, of our individual, as well as our united assent to the above resolutions—that each member of the meeting do sign them, and that a committee be appointed to present a copy to our senators and representatives with our names affixed, as our instructions to them, on this important subject, and as the evidence of our fixed and unalterable determination to adhere to the principles we profess.

David H. P. Dubose, Alexander Campbell, T. E. Harvin, Thomas D. Rhane, James R. Colwise, E. F. Strong, S. P. Hodge, Jacob H. Whitehead, James Sandler, Vincent Wilder, Richard Redgell, A. R. Bradham, G. B. Gally, Edward Broughton, Benjamin Walker, J. Brown, John W. Cochran, Richard I. Manning, Isaac Bagnal, J. P. RICHARDSON, Wm. Brock, J. C. Thames, R. W. Erwin, A. J. McGinney, F. E. Martin, Charles W. Wells, J. W. Wells, Saml. Richbourg, R. S. Francis, Ebenezer Rhame, Benj. Paek, T. D. Hodge, E. H. Tallon, B. Hodge, Royal S. Lowder, W. Clarke, John Johnson, H. Montgomery, Martin Byrd, F. F. Francis, G. Ridgeway, L. F. Rhame, C. F. Lesesne, John Francis, F. Rhams, John W. A. Fligler, Robert F. Wells, W. A. Colehour, James Ragin, J. B. Richardson, Jos. Jos. West, W. V. Boyd, Jonathan Hill, P. M. Butler, J. C. Weeks, W. Ivey, Stephen Address, S. Tindal, J. D. Bagnal, T. Tuckberry, Sr., J. Richbourg, J. Tindal, Dempsey Griffin, G. W. Anderson, A. J. Tindal, J. Rogers

R. R. Thames, P. Jayroe, C. C. Thames, J. T. Mims, Isaiah Mims, Thos. W. Jones, John Thigpen, J. S. Sims, Richard Cantey, R. R. White, David G. Shorter, J. H. Stukes, W. W. Stukes, E. Weeks, Henry Deans, W. D. Richbourg, John Tuckberry, Harvey Skinner, John H. Boyed, John W. Ridgway, W. Humphrey, James Weeks, W. Barick, Wm. Paek, David Boatson, John C. Graham, Charles P. Brock, E. D. Davis, George Griffin, Wm. H. Bocheite, Wm. Shorter, Daniel Kelly, Wm. H. Roberts, Wm. Osborne, Jr. Rufus M. Thames, John R. Thames, J. R. Eveleigh, T. C. Richardson, James H. Tindale, D. L. Hyatt, Wm. Bocheite, Jr., J. D. Rhame, Wm. W. Pagan, Robert Thames, Alexander Paek, James S. Tindal, Wm. Osborne, Sem. Thomas Connel, C. Conlicotte, T. Tuckberry, Jr. Gabriel S. Gerald, Thomas A. Rhame, W. W. Conlicotte, Asa A. Rhame, H. Bradham, Sem. Thomas Jennings, C. B. Blackwell, James Ridgell, H. H. Lowder, David Hodge, David Cahage, J. A. Dyson, B. T. Tisdell, S. S. Tindal, Milton A. Stukes, M. J. Lowder, Wright Bryant, Robert Hodge, David Paek, Elias Bryant, David S. Platt, Wm. H. Platt, Gibson Dennis, James Johnson, James Hodge, Andrew Bigness, James C. Holladay, Robert Ridgell, Leonard D. Bradham, Henry B. Holladay, Wm. Rhame.

*Not the Ex-Governor.

From the *Northborough, Tennessee, Times.*

OLD HICKORY.

The following letter from General Jackson shows there is fire in the flint yet; although it is mild enough under the circumstances.—What right has Mr. Clay to come to Nashville to pour out his venom on a private citizen—and a man whom Tennessee delighted to honor up to the very close of his political career—a man whose only sin, is that he will not help new born Whiggery to put the people under the yoke of a money aristocracy.

To the Editor of the Union:

Sir:—Being informed that the Hon. Henry Clay of Kentucky, in his public speech at Nashville yesterday, alleged that I had appointed the Hon. Edward Livingston, Secretary of the State, during the late war, Mr. King, Esq., then clerk in the State Department, had charge when the appointments were made, and during the late war, Mr. King, Esq., declared, all the treaties, and as many other valuable papers as he could carry, and fled with them to Montgomery Court House, Md.—thereby preserving them from the general destruction. When J. Q. Adams came into the State Department, he had the Declaration taken out of its case, elegantly framed, enclosed it in a mahogany case, and hung it up in the Secretary's room—the case being provided with a door by opening which any one can see the original. The splendid full length portrait of Washington, by Stewart, owes its preservation from the conflagration to Mrs. Madison. When that heroine saw the capital in flames she took her carving knife and cut the portrait out of the frame in which it hung, rolled it up and got into her carriage and drove with it to Montgomery Court House, where it, with the public documents was preserved.—New York Sun.

From the *Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—We have been favored with the following letter, received by a gentleman in this city from his brother, who is connected with the Expedition.

UNITED STATES SHIP VINCENNES }
New Zealand April 5, 1840. }

I refer you to the papers, and Captain Wilkes' Report, for an account of our discoveries and proceedings in the Popular Regions. We beat the French, by seeing the land first, and coasting it 1700 miles from East to West for sixty days. They only saw one point, and remained there four days. Look at the map to the west of New Holland, in lat. 66, and you will see the spot.

It is very fortunate that all these vessels of the Squadron should have returned safely, without the loss of life or limb, and been so successful in the discovery of a Continent before the French only three days.

R. R. W.

ABOLITION AND WHIGGERY.—Testimony of the *New York Star*, a leading Whig Journal.—But while we have done this, a matter of justice and right, and endeavored to rescue them [the whig party of New York] from the obloquy of any connection with the fanatics, we are bound to admit that a part and no inconsiderable portion in the whig party in this State, is incited, and strongly too; with Abolition feelings.

The *New York Star* of a later date says:—"We fear from recent indications, that the administration of Albany is too much inclined to yield to the influence of Abolitionists, in which case it will be necessary at the hazards to counteract the influence."

Robert R. Reed, Esq., Governor of Florida, has issued a Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension of each and every white or black person, or mulatto, who shall be found aiding, abetting, or in any manner assisting the Indians in their hostile movements, incursions, depredations, or butcheries in Florida.

A good Conundrum.—Why is a newspaper like a tooth pick? Do you give it up! Because every one should use his own, and not borrow his neighbor's.

From the *Brother Jonathan.*

DUELING IN NEW ORLEANS.—We perceive by our New Orleans papers that a citizen of that place, Mr. H. Throuet, is under trial for the murder of Proue in a duel. In the course of the evidence one of the witnesses testified that the passage of the act under which the prisoner was indicted, in 1818, duels have been of almost daily occurrence, many of them fatal. In the year 1822 alone, twenty-one persons were killed in duels in that city and environs. There was besides numberless cases, the same year, in which the parties escaped unhurt or with wounds only. It was notorious that our most distinguished citizens, and even magistrates, had from time to time been engaged in duels, and the law had remained a dead letter. This was the first prosecution under that law; and the following is the testimony in the case:

Mr. Proue, the deceased, sent Mr. Throuet an insulting challenge, which was accepted. The terms of the combat were arranged by seconds. The parties were placed back to back, at the distance of five paces, with a pistol in each hand, at the word "go," they were to wheel and fire at will.—The first shot was simultaneous and neither was injured. As Proue was raising his second pistol, it was discharged accidentally into the air. Throuet continued his aim, but some of the spectators cried "shame," "it is murder," &c. and he let his weapon fall by his side. The seconds rebuked the spectators, declared the terms had been so arranged that the parties could fire when they pleased, and that every thing was fair. Proue's own second was especially earnest, and Throuet was pierced to fire by the deceased himself. He raised his pistol, fired, and Proue fell dead.

A Reminiscence.—The little paragraph which appeared in the Sun a few days since relative to the original Declaration of Independence in the office of the Secretary of State at Washington, has elicited from the veteran chirographer, Mr. B. O. Tyler, an interesting reminiscence relative to that document. All the Union is familiar with Mr. Tyler's fac simile copy of the Declaration, taken by him in 1817, at which time Josias W. King, Esq., then clerk in the State Department, had charge when the appointments were made, and during the late war, Mr. King, Esq., declared, all the treaties, and as many other valuable papers as he could carry, and fled with them to Montgomery Court House, Md.—thereby preserving them from the general destruction. When J. Q. Adams came into the State Department, he had the Declaration taken out of its case, elegantly framed, enclosed it in a mahogany case, and hung it up in the Secretary's room—the case being provided with a door by opening which any one can see the original. The splendid full length portrait of Washington, by Stewart, owes its preservation from the conflagration to Mrs. Madison. When that heroine saw the capital in flames she took her carving knife and cut the portrait out of the frame in which it hung, rolled it up and got into her carriage and drove with it to Montgomery Court House, where it, with the public documents was preserved.—New York Sun.

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A good Conundrum.—Why is a newspaper like a tooth pick? Do you give it up! Because every one should use his own, and not borrow his neighbor's.

St. Louis Shot.—During a recent visit to short tower, a few miles below the city, we obtained some particulars with regard to the manufacture which may be interesting to our readers. Our statements may derive additional interest from the fact, that some of our merchants have, during the present season, had the lead of Missouri coined at the St. Louis Mint, under the management of Mr. Stine, and have used it as an eastern remittance, finding it to answer a better purpose than either eastern exchange, bank bills, or gold and silver.

The following are among the details of the manufacturing operations:

The shot tower is one hundred and fifty feet in height; the lead is drawn up from the river bank by horse power, to the top, and then melted. It is taken out in ladles and run through a single row of small holes in a horizontal line, which forms it into drops, and cools, before it strikes the water contained in a large cistern below. It is then ladled out, put in a large sheet iron pan, and dried over a hot fire until thoroughly dried, it is put into what is called a polishing keg; a small quantity of black lead is added, which by turning some two or three hundred times gives it a bright, glossy appearance. It is then screened on tables and sized. The factory has been in successful operation since the middle of April last, during which time there has been manufactured upwards of four hundred thousand pounds of shot, a majority for the merchants of this place.—The manufacturing price is \$1 per hundred pounds; the same weight of the shot returned as lead received. From seven to eight hands are required when in full operation.—St. Louis Gazette.

A Grammarian's Fancy.—Dr. Willis, an old grammarian, who wrote upwards of a hundred years ago, in noticing the significant roots of the English language, gives various examples. Thus, words formed upon *st*, always denote firmness and strength, analogous to the Latin *sto*, as stand, stay, staff, step, steady, stout, stake, stamp, stately, etc. Words beginning with *str*, intimate violent force and energy, as strive, strength, stripe, stress, struggle, stride, stretch, strip, etc. They imply to shove, to push, to shove, to thrust, through, threaten, thrash, etc. Words beginning with *sw*, signify motion or expansion, as spread, sprout, sprinkle, spit, spill, spring. Terminations in *ash*, indicate something acting nimbly and sharply, as crash, dash, gash, rash, flash, lash, slash. Terminations in *ush*, something acting more obtusely and dull, as crush, brush, gush, blush. The most that can be argued from some specimens we imagine is this that the analogies of sound have had some influence on the formation of words.

Mr. Frog, a tailor, who had left Charleston at the commencement of the war, returned soon after the capitulation, and got acquainted with a certain J. W. Gibbs, who was requested by Frog to stand as godfather to one of his children, which was agreed to by Gibbs, provided he should have the naming of the child.—As they were going to church, the father asked Gibbs if he had thought of a name.—"Yes," says Gibbs.—"What think you of our Lieutenant Governor Bull?"—"Very good," said the father. "Approve of it very much." The child was accordingly named Bull! Frog did not immediately think of the drollery of the name, but when he did, he could have killed Gibbs for such an imposition. On his reliance and friendship, however, he thought to have recourse to the board of police to get permission to baptize the child; but when he saw Lieut. Governor Bull then presiding, he thought it an affront to relate the story, therefore he postponed the matter, and the child still remains under the appellation of Bull-Frog.—Connecticut Journal of February 13th 1783.

MILCH COWS.—These animals should always, if possible, be kept where they can have free access to good water, whether ranging in the pasture, or confined in the barn yard. From experience, we hesitate not to say that having water always at hand, will make a difference of 25 per cent, in favor of their yield. In winter no man should pretend to keep a cow to the pail who does not provide her twice a day with either good rich slops, pumpkins or roots. How in the name of St. George can it be expected that a cow fed upon dry hay, fodder or tops, from November till April, can secrete any considerable quantity of milk; we know that there is a large quantity of nutritive matter in each of these kinds of provender; but to replenish the udder, it is necessary that some such liquids, or succulent pulchum named be daily given. No one should keep a cow to the pail who does not keep her well; humanity as well as true economy are both consulted in so doing.

"If you said so, I said so!"—This is a good one: A gentleman said that he was out in a storm at sea once, that frightened him so, that his hair all turned grey in one night. Another gentleman present, said yes, he had been in a gale of wind at sea that alarmed him so, that it turned his wig grey in one night "Sir," said the first gentleman, "do you mean to doubt my word?" "No," said the other, "do you mean to doubt mine?"—Piscayune.