

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., October 8, 1840.

NO. 36.

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER,
BY
W. F. DURISOL, 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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All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

From the Nashville Union.
"EVERY HUE OF OPINION."
A TIPPCANOE TEXT BOOK.
Harrison approved of a law to prevent poor men from voting.
A copy of the law which he approved, and which if he had not approved, would never have been a law, while he was Governor of Indiana Territory, is before us, certified by the Secretary as a true copy from the manuscript records in his office and under the broad seal of the State.—Congress gave him the power to veto this law, and he not only refused to kill it, but signed and approved it. Hear the law itself.
"It is therefore enacted, That every free male inhabitant of the age of 21 years, resident in the Territory, and who hath been a citizen of any State in the Union, or who has been two years resident in this Territory, and holds a freehold in fifty acres of land within any county of the same, or any less quantity in the county in which he shall reside, which, with the improvements made thereon, shall be of the value of one hundred dollars, or has paid for, and in virtue of a deed of conveyance for further assurance from a person vested with the fee, is in actual possession of five acres of land subject to taxation in the county in which he shall be resident, shall be and are hereby declared to be duly qualified electors of representatives for the counties in which they are respectively resident."

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JESSE B. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

B. CHAMBERS,
President of Council.

Approved, September 17th, 1837.
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Under the same circumstances he approved a law to sell and whip white men and women unable to pay court fees.

The following is from the law under the broad seal of the State of Indiana:

Sec. 11. If any person shall unlawfully assault or threaten another in any menacing manner, or shall strike or wound another, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and the court before whom such conviction shall be had, may, in their discretion, cause the offender to enter into his recognizance with surety for the peace and good behaviour, for a term not exceeding one year.

Sec. 30. When any person or persons shall, on conviction of any crime, or breach of any penal law, be sentenced to pay a fine or fines, with or without costs of prosecution, it shall and may be lawful for the court before whom such conviction shall be had, to order the sheriff to sell or hire the person or persons so convicted, to service, to any person or persons who will pay the said fine and costs for such term of time as the said court shall deem reasonable. And if such person or persons so sentenced and hired or sold, shall abscond from the service of his or her master or mistress, before the term of such servitude shall be expired, he or she so absconding shall, on conviction before a justice of the peace be whipped with thirty-nine stripes, and shall moreover serve two days for every one so lost.

Sec. 31. The judges of the several courts of record in this Territory shall give this act in charge to the grand jury at each and every court in which a grand jury shall be sworn.

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Speaker of the House of Representatives.

B. CHAMBERS,
President of the Council.

Approved, September, 17th 1837.
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Under the same circumstances, he approved a law to whip such white women and men for trading with servants, as were too poor to pay the penalty.

The tenth section of an act concerning servants approved by him, is as follows:

Sec. 10. No person whatsoever shall buy, sell, or receive of, or from any servant, any coin or commodity whatsoever, without the leave or consent of the master or owner of such servant; and if

any person shall presume to deal with any servant without such leave or consent, he or she offending, shall forfeit and pay to the master or owner of such servant four times the value of thing so bought, sold or received, to be recovered with costs by an action upon the case, in any court of common pleas of this Territory, and shall also forfeit and pay the further sum of twenty dollars to any person who will sue for the same, or receive on his or her behalf, thirty-nine lashes well laid on, at the public whipping post, but shall nevertheless be less liable to pay the costs of such suit.

The fourth section of an act concerning prisons and prison bounds, approved by Harrison as follows:

Sec. 4. If any person or persons shall, directly or indirectly, by any way or means however, without the knowledge or privity of the keeper, convey any instrument or tool, or other things whatsoever, to any prisoner, or into any prison, whereby any prisoner might break the prison, or work himself or herself unlawfully out of the same, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay such fine, as by the direction of the court shall be imposed, not exceeding one hundred dollars, according to the nature of the cause of the prisoner's commitment, or suffer such corporal punishment, not exceeding forty stripes, as the court shall inflict; and if it shall so happen that the prisoner shall make his or her escape, by means of any instrument, tool, or other thing so conveyed, without the knowledge and privity of the keeper, the person so conveying the same shall be liable to pay all such sums of money as the prisoner stood committed for, if on civil process, and shall also have inflicted on him or her, all such punishment as the prisoner would be liable to, if a criminal, and had been convicted of the charge for which he or she had been committed, unless such prisoner would be liable to capital punishment, in which case the person assisting in such escape shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, whipping, pillory, or sitting on the gallows with a rope about his or her neck, or any one or more of said punishments, as the court having cognizance thereof shall think proper to inflict.

It was right (reasonably) to punish the offenders; but it was wrong, tyrannical, barbarous, to punish women so ignominiously. It has been truly said: "Should a distracted wife attempt by means described, to place in an unfortunate husband's hands the means of escape from the gallows, the law provided that she might be FINED, WHIPPED, PLACED IN THE PILLORY, or be confined on the gallows with a rope about her neck!—Even for conveying tools into a jail, by the use of which a debtor husband might make his escape, the Court was authorized to find the fond and faithful wife one hundred dollars, and order her to receive FORTY STRIPES."

Harrison assented to, signed, and approved, these barbarous laws? Had he refused his assent, as Congress had given him the power to do, they would not have disgraced the Territorial Statutes. To prevent imposition on this point, we quote from the ordinance of 1787 for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio, the following extract—see pages 5, 6, of the Ordinance, Revised Laws of Indiana, published in 1808:

"And the Governor, Legislature Council, and House of Representatives, shall have authority to make laws, in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent, but no bill or legislative act whatsoever shall be of any force without his assent."

So much for the "Poor man's friend," that the independent residents of log cabins are invited by the Federal leaders to support.

Harrison in favor of and opposed to a United States Bank.

In a letter to the Cincinnati Inquirer dated Sept. 16, 1822, and signed by General Harrison, is the following clause:

"I believe that the charter given to the Bank of the United States was unconstitutional; it being not one of those measures necessary to carry any of the expressly granted powers into effect, and whilst my votes in Congress will show that I will take any constitutional means to revoke the charter, my votes in the State Legislature will equally show that I am opposed to those which are unconstitutional and violent, and which will bring us in collision with the General Government."

Well, if a United States Bank be not necessary to carry into effect the powers expressly delegated to Congress by the Constitution, of course it is unconstitutional, for upon no other spot of the Constitution, do the friends of the Bank place their claim. If then, it be unconstitutional, General Harrison could not sign its charter, if he were President, without violating his oath of office, and yet in his letter to Sherrod Williams he says:

"The question then for me to answer is, whether, under the circumstances you state, if elected to the office of President, I would sign and act to charter another bank. I answer, I would, if it were clearly ascertained that the public interest, in relation to the collection and disbursement of the revenue would materially suffer without one, and there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor."

General Harrison will and will not exercise the veto power.

The Cleveland correspondent of the New York Evening Post declares that in a speech at that place General Harrison said he would approve any law that Congress might pass, if elected. In his letter to Verplanck and others of New York, republished in the Banner of the thirteenth, General Harrison says: "I do not consider the President a constituent branch of the Legislature. Now, the Legislature is the law making power, and no act, under the Constitution, can become a law without the President's signature. Is it not absurd, then, for a candidate for the Presidency to take the ground that the Executive has no voice in making the laws.—This policy might, to some extent, have a half way tendency to shield Harrison from the odium incurred by signing these monstrous Indiana laws; but even this policy he has adopted within a very short period, for in his letter to Harmar Denny, dated December 2, 1838, he speaks of the principles which should govern the Executive, as follows:

"That in the exercise of the veto power, he should limit his rejection of bills to 1st. Such as are unconstitutional. 2d. Such as tend to encroach on the rights of State or individuals. 3d. Such as, involving deep interests, may, in his opinion, require more mature deliberation or reference to the people, to be ascertained at the succeeding election."

A letter from Cleveland says: "Mr. Starkweather addressed a large meeting of the citizens at the court-house in this city on Friday last, composed of Whigs and Democrats; and before he made any comments on that part of Harrison's speech in which he declared he would, if elected, sign any bill which passed both houses of Congress, however much it might be against his own opinion or judgment, he requested that if any one present understood him differently, he would correct him. He particularly requested the Whigs present to do so, if he was wrong. Not a man presumed to intimate to the contrary."

Harrison is the friend of the adopted citizens, say some of his partisans. He is represented by them as a very hospitable old gentleman, the "latch string to whose door is never pulled in." This may do for effect, wherever it will take.

Harrison is the enemy of adopted citizens.

The Cleveland correspondent of the New York Post says of Harrison's late speech at that place: "In alluding to the military services, he said, 'I rely upon the good opinion of my countrymen; I care nothing for the opinion of those (alluding to our foreign and adopted population) who have come hither three thousand miles across the water.' This remark evidently gave great offence to our foreign and adopted citizens, who were standing in the crowd, and made it evident to all, that General Harrison still retained the spirit of the alien and sedition laws, which he is said to have approved."

Add to this a certain law of Indiana, which as Governor he approved, under the circumstances before mentioned, and which reads as follows:

Section 1. All negroes and mulattoes and OTHER PERSONS BEING CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, who shall come into this Territory, under contract to serve another, in any trade or occupation shall be compelled to perform such contract specifically during the time in it."

General Harrison and State Rights.

In his speech at Fort Meigs, he said, "It was a right to believe, that sooner or later, that fatal contest, to human liberty would take place,—that the General Government would swallow up all the State Governments, and that one department of the Government would swallow up all the other departments."

These were the teachings of a Republican father in the Old Dominion, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence.

General Harrison on the other side.

In his speech at Cleveland in 1820, he said: "Constitution as is the Government of the Union, it appears to me that there is not the least danger of its encroaching upon the rights of the States."

Harrison praises the Militia.

In his late speech at Fort Meigs, he said: "Nineteen years afterwards I found myself Commander-in-Chief of the north-western Army; but I found no diminution in the bravery of the American soldier. I found the same spirit of valor in all—of the regular soldier only, but in the enrolled militia and volunteer also."

Harrison denounces the militia.

In his speech in Congress in February 1800, against the reduction of John Adams's notorious standing army, he said:

"He has experienced seven years' service with the militia, but was sorry to say, such was their conduct that he could never think of trusting the contrary to their protection."

Harrison was for Adams's standing army.

Here, then, is your Opposition candidate for the Presidency, having upon record all sorts of opinions to suit the most fastidious tastes.—Are you an anti-Federalist? So is Harrison. Are you an anti-Federalist? So is he. Do you favor Abolition? So does he. Are you opposed to Abolition? So is he. Are you anti-tariff? So is he. Do you not believe in that power? So does he. Are you for a United States Bank? So is he. Are you opposed to a Bank? So is he. Are you for a strict construction of the Constitution? So is he. Are you for a latitude construction? So is he. Are you the poor man's friend? So is he. Are you the poor man's enemy? So is he. Are you inimical to foreigners? So is he. Are you for States Rights? So is he. Are you against States Rights? So is he. Have you confidence in a militia? So has he. Have you no confidence in a militia? Neither has he. Are you for a standing army? So is he; &c.

We cannot find an opinion of his upon re-education which has not a counter opinion to balance it—at least so far as Government policy is concerned. And he is the candidate who refuses to tell the people upon what principles he would administer the Government if elected President of the U. S. This is the man, who, in a late letter to the New York Committee, declines giving any further pledges or opinions, and says: "That a better guarantee to

the correct conduct of a Chief Magistrate may be found in his character and the course of his former life, than in pledges and opinions given during the pendency of a doubtful contest." What right has he to decline giving his sentiments when the people, his masters—those who hold his political destiny in their hands, call upon him to avow them? It is enough for him to know that the people want his opinions—but he replies to them more like a dictator than a peer. And he errs, too, in that idea that the contest is doubtful. His double dealing has removed all doubt. An intelligent people can never support such a man for the highest office in their gift, be their party predilections whatsoever they may—for it would be plunging blindly into the unknown future, and giving to a man of no principles the power to enslave them with impunity.

Moderate men of all parties! It is for you to save the country from the catastrophe with which it is threatened. Let us not be satisfied with a simple triumph over man who has no principle of his own and no confidence in the judgment of his fellow men—for the ratio in which his vote is swelled is the ratio of our national degradation. Will you trust your neighbor in a business transaction if his past history is a history of bad faith? Certainly not. We beseech you then to trust the invaluable legacy of Republican liberty, entrusted to you by your children and your children's children, to the hands of a man who is so supremely selfish as to refuse to trust you with his opinions, and who seeks the Presidency in such a manner that (if elected) he may administer the Government as he pleases without your advice or consent.

"THE PEOPLES OWN BOOK."
CHAPTER II.

Translated From the French by Nathaniel Greene.

You are the people! Know then what is meant by this term, the people.

There are men who, growing under the burthens of the day, incessantly exposed to the sea, to the rain, to the wind, to all the vicissitudes of the seasons, cultivate the earth, deposit in its bosom a portion of their strength and their life with the seed that is to fructify, and thus with the sweat of their brows obtain the food necessary for all.

These men are of the people.

Others explore the forest, the quarry, the mine descending to immense depths into the bowels of the earth, that they may extract the materials indispensable to the trades, the arts. These, like the first, consume their life in hard labor for the procurements of those things which all need.

These also are of the people.

Others cast metals, fashion them, and give them the forms that adapt them, to thousand varied uses; others work in wood; others spinning wool, flax and silk, manufacture different stuffs; others provide in the manner for the different wants arising directly from nature, or from social life.

These are of the people.

Many, amid continual perils, cross the seas to transport from one country to another, those things peculiar to each; or struggle against waves and tempests, under the tropical fires as amid polar ices either to augment the common mass of substance, or to draw from the ocean multitudes of productions useful to man.

These also are of the people.

And who are they that give up arms for their country, defend her, take to her their past years their labor and their blood?—Who devote themselves for the security of others, that they may rest in the tranquil enjoyment of their friends? Who are they, if not the children of the people?

Some of them also, through a thousand obstacles; impelled and sustained by genius, develop and perfect the arts, letters and the sciences, softening manners and civilizing nations; surrounding them with that transcendent splendor which is called glory, and forming one of the most fruitful sources of the public prosperity.

Thus, in every country, all the who exhaust themselves to produce and diffuse their productions, all they whose action turns to the profit of the whole community, the classes most necessary to its well-being, most indispensable to its preservation, they are the people. With the exception of a privileged few who are hurried in mere enjoyment, the people are the human race.

Without the people, no prosperity, no development, no life; for there can be no life without labor, and labor is every where the destiny of the people.

Let the people suddenly disappear, and what would become of society? It would disappear with them. A few isolated individuals only would remain dispersed over the soil, which they would then be compelled to cultivate with their own hands. To be able to live, they would be obliged to become people.

Now, in this society, composed almost entirely of the people, and which subsists but by the people, what is the condition of the people? What does society for them?

It compels them to an incessant struggle against multitudes of obstacles of every species, which it opposes to the amelioration of their condition, to the alleviation of their afflictions; it leaves them but a small portion of the fruits of their labors; it treats them as the ploughman treats his ox and often worse; it creates for them, under divers names, interminable servitude and hopeless misery.

A fire occurred in Natches on the 9th inst. one of the outbuildings of a beautiful mansion. There were in the kitchen two servants, a girl and a boy, and both were destroyed—the boy was in a sick bed and was found as crisped cinder—the girl was taken out alive, horrible burnt but died in a few hours in the most excruciating agony and pain.—*Charleston Mercury.*

From the Carolina Planter.

Dr. R. W. GIBBS.—Sir:—Deeply impressed of the importance of the subject of Agriculture, and feeling it not only my duty, but the duty of every planter to give the result of his experience, no matter how trivial in the community generally, is the only apology we can offer, for intruding upon the columns of our valuable paper. In cultivating our crop of corn the present year, we were driven from necessity (a large crop and much rain) to pursue somewhat a different course to our usual custom: we commenced by running round our corn, when young; with what we call a bull tongue, following with a large common shovel, filling the furrow, and lapping the dirt to the corn; this completed the first ploughing, which left a ridge between the rows not ploughed, as a matter of course. The second ploughing, and last for a part of our crop, was done with large common shovels, we ploughed the rows out and out, in consequence of a fine crop, both of weeds and grass which has nearly taken the corn; this was done when the ground was in fine order. Some two or three weeks had elapsed, before we returned to the corn; by this time General Green had marched in his forces, posted his sentinels, and took complete possession of the field; we however watched his movements very closely, & every opportunity we were preparing for battle, notwithstanding we were very fearful, from the advantage he had taken of the ground that we would not be able to rout him and his forces, without the assistance of Gen. Frost; we however, after much preparation made an attack on Monday morning, thinking before Saturday night we would have gained a complete victory, but notwithstanding we had a hot time for it; we fought hard, and for the first two or three days, we were in fine spirits, as there were many slain and wounded but the rain began to fall, and continued for two or three days, which seemed to have quite a different effect upon the minds of the two armies; we however renewed the attack, with our twisters in complete order, but by the time we got about half over our field, we were attacked by a re-enforcement from an adjacent cotton field; orders were immediately given to repair to the spot, as they had attacked the very centre and main support of our army; the orders were no sooner given than obeyed; we continued to operate successfully upon this part of the old Gen. army, until our crop was laid by. But enough of this kind of stuff.—The fact I wish to communicate to you, is that our crop of corn was ploughed three times, with the exception of about half of a large field, which was only ploughed twice; and what astonishes me more, is that the corn that was worked the least, is decidedly the best on the plantation, and perhaps the finest grass pasture you ever saw. Will some old experienced planter give us an essay on planting and ploughing corn, and whether there is any difference in the corn of a red or white silk. By so doing they will oblige a
YOUNG PLANTER.

Fairview, Edg. Dis. S. C. Aug. 27, 1840.

MASON NOAH.—The following we extract from the Baltimore American, a Whig paper. We shall miss Major Noah's paper much, we shall regret his retirement more, because he entertained, we believe, a firmer regard for the constitutional rights of the South than any Whig Editor, north of the Potomac.—Such regard he manifested in strong and decided language.

Major Noah, of the New York Evening Star, has retired from the editorial chair since the union of the Star and Times.—We learn this with regret, and we are sure this feeling will be participated in by all who have been in the habit of reading the paragraphs of this most excellent editor. Good sense and good humor, wit, sprightliness and taste, gave life and never ceasing interest to the columns of the Star, whose bright glitterings were conspicuous and always welcome. If the good will of his contemporaries can add any thing to the happiness of one who has a life of usefulness in the back ground to afford him peaceful and pleasant reflections such as additional will not be wanting to accompany the retirement of Major Noah.—*Baltimore American.*

We are glad to learn from New Orleans papers that the fire in the St. Charles Exchange was by no means as destructive as we had feared. Only the roof and upper story of one wing of this splendid Hotel was consumed. The damage is estimated at \$15,000—the building was fully insured.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The Greatest advertisement ever given to any printer in this country, is said to be that lately given by the Corporation of New York to the Evening Post, and the New Era, of property to be sold for assessments. That advertisement was published once a week for fourteen weeks, and comes to over thirteen thousand dollars, or six thousand five hundred dollars each.

To Imitate Rose-Wood.—Take half a pound of logwood, boil it with three pints of water till it is of a very dark red, to which add about half an ounce of salt of tartar, and when boiling hot strain your wood with two or three coats, taking care that it is nearly dry between each; then with a stiff flat brush, such as is used by the painters for graining, from streaks with the black stain above named, which if carefully executed, will be very near the appearance of dark rose wood.—*Yorkville Compiler.*

Singular Case of Somnambulism.—A man, very respectfully in his station as a working jeweller, lived with an only child; a daughter, in quiet and comfort, putting aside all his earnings beyond that which was applied to household expenses, in order to supply her dowry when she should be married to a man in her own station; but for some months he had observed that he was robbed, that articles entrusted to him to alter, that gold given to him for the purpose of manufacturing into jewelry; vanished between the night and morning. The poor man bore this for months but after having disbursed all he had laid aside for his daughter's portion, in replacing articles of which he became convinced that his child had robbed him, he stole his heart against all protestations of innocence, and drove her from his presence. On the following day he again missed an object of value, which she could not have pilloined. The second night broke a wine glass on the table of his bed room, and having gathered the large fragments, retired to bed.—Towards daybreak he woke up, tormented by a pain in his foot, when he had in it a piece of broken glass. This proved that he must have been standing upon the table, and he then remounted it and was convinced that he was himself a sleep walker, and he had judge his child unjustly, as he had found hid behind a cornice in the roof, immediately above the table, all his jewels and trinkets which he had lost. It is needless to add with what affection he again sought his child, or with what tenderness he restored her to that place in his bosom which she had never forfeited.—*Paris paper.*

A Tough Story.—The Wisconsin Enquirer of the 5th ult. in speaking of a hail storm which passed over a portion of Milwaukee county, in that territory, on Thursday afternoon of the week previous, says that it destroyed crops of all kinds not harvested, breaking windows, killing pigs and poultry, besides knocking down, it is said, one or two men, and a colt! "Some of the hail stones," adds the Enquirer, "we are informed on authority not to be doubted measured eight inches and a quarter in circumference, and weighed five ounces!"

ASSURANCE DOUBLE SURE.—There is a pleasant hit in the following, at the venacity of those who presume to doubt the infallibility of the political press, which is truly amusing.

Hearing a man complain that the political papers of all kinds "had become such liars that for his part, he did not believe any of them," reminds us of the miller and his three sons. Coming into the mill, and finding a grist in the hopper, the old man called out, "Tom have you tolled this grist?" "Yes sir." "Bill have you tolled this grist?" "Yes sir." "Sam have you tolled this grist?" "Yes sir." "You are a pack of lying scoundrels," says the old man, "I don't believe a word you say—I'll toll it myself."

Machinery in the Human Frame.—Very few even mechanics, are aware how much machinery there is in their own bodies. Not only are there joints and hinges in the bones, but there are valves in the veins, a forcing pump in the heart, and various other curiosities. One on the muscles of the eye forms a real pulley.—The bones which support the body are made precisely in that form which has been calculated by mathematicians to be strongest for pillars and supporting columns; that the hollow cylinders. This form combines the greatest lightness with the greatest strength. Of this form are the quills of birds wings where these requisites are necessary.

YANKEES.—A young Yankee farmer happened, some six months back, to see a paragraph in one of the New York papers, relative to the arrival and sale of a lot of foreign canary birds, and immediately began to calculate if he could not make a good spec in the same business.—He came to the conclusion that he could undersell the foreign article, and make money by it. He therefore procured some dozens of canary birds, set them to breeding, and as soon as their young ones were fit for market, he made a multitude of very handsome small cages, put a bird into each cage, and packed the whole on a small and most curiously constructed wagon, which was also the work of his own hands, and drove off to New York, where he arrived in due time, and asked four dollars for each cage and bird. From some persons he got what he asked: from others something less; but in no case less than three dollars for each bird and cage; and having about three hundred birds, he must have received about \$1100, which, after deducting the liberal allowance of \$100 for expenses and loss of time, left him \$1000 clear profit.—*Journal of Commerce.*

We find the following among the late foreign extracts:

The Jews.—The charges against the Jews at Rhodes have been investigated and disproved, and the Pacha of Rhodes has been dismissed from his post. A similar investigation of the murder of Father Thomas at Damascus, and of the dreadful tortures inflicted on the Jews of that city, is going forward with every probability of the total innocence of the Jews being made apparent.

"Dick, what do you call sheer nonsense?" "Why shearing a hog for his wool?"