Edgefield Court House, S. C., April 5, 1843.

tucculo perator. NO. 10

The chreater of the ingaleuts watch

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER W. P. 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. No subscription received for less than one

year, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 622

cents per square. (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 433 cents, for each continuance. Those published Monthly, or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of inser-

vertisements not naving the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until
ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All Job work done for persons living at a
distance, must be paid for at the time the work
is done, or the payment secured in the village.

All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to-

DOCUMENTS.

THE GREAT BRIDGE CASE.

Extracts from the Report of the Bank of the State of Georgia.

It is an astounding fact, that the Branch at Macon had, at the time when the defalcation was discovered, an actual circulation of 136,014, though the returns made on cata by its President and Cashier, dated 3d April, 1841, represented the amount to be only \$85,809; since which \$105,000 has been redecaned, and \$31,000 is now the amount remaining out. \$31,000 is now the amount remaining out.

These bills have been redeemed in coin or

with Exchange on the North, its equivalent; in accomplishing which the Principal Bank has been essentially aided by the Branch at

Augusta.

In view of these circumstances, and after estimating the losses from had debts and deterioration in the value of property owned by the Bank, the Directors, at the recent semiannual settlement on the 22d inst, Resolved, That it was unadvisable and inexpedient to declare a dividend.

In making this communication to the Stockholders, I think it proper that I should state to them, that the Bank is now engaged in a re-newed legal controvers; with Mr. Henry Shale, of South Carolina, arising out of his alleged claims with regard to the Bridge across the Savannah River at Augusta. I have to doubt, from my knowledge of the case, that the result will be favorable to the Bank; but from the magnitude of the sum claimed, and the persevering and untiring character of the in-dividual, against whom it has to contend, it be-hooves the Bank to bestow great attention and vigilance in asserting and sustaining its just and legal rights. In consequence of a debt con-tracted with the Branch of the Bank at Augusts, many years ago, to secure the payment of which the Bridge opposite that city, across the Savannah River, was mortgaged, the Bank was involved in a long, tedious, and expensive litigation with the same individual, who strove to relieve the Bridge from the mortgage. and its liability for the debt.

The suit, however, was finally decided in favor of the Bank, which remained in undisturbed possession of the Bridge for a series of years. The case was then thought to be con-clusively settled, and should still be so considered, but since the sale of the Bridge by the Branch at Augusta, to Mr. G. B. Lamar, and by him to the city of Augusta, Mr. Shultz has revived his claim, and after the lapse of many years, instituted a suit in chancery in the State South Carolina, against the Bank, the City of Augusta, and Mr. Lamar. The Bank is. therefore, constrained to be prepared for the contest, and has employed two able and distinguished members of the Bar to defend and protect its interests. One of these gentlemen conducted the first suit throughout to its final termination, with fidelity and ability upsur-

Relying upon the justice of its cause, upon the past decision in its favor, and upon a set-tlement with the same individual of his claims for valuable consideration, the Bank confidently expects to be in the end, triumphantly re-lieved from a suit so vexations, troublesome, and expensive. Still, I again observe, that the case demands from the Bank its decided

and devoted care.
Signed, W. B. BULLOCH, Pres't. A true copy from the original.

1. K. TEFFT, Acting Cash'r.

To William B. Bulloch, President of the Bank of the State of Georgia, Savannah.

Sir:—In consequence of ill health, your Bank report made to the Governor of Georgia, dated, Savannah, Ga., Oct. 14th, 1842; also a report to the stockholders, dated, Savannah, Ga., 26th April, 1842, signed by yourself as President, and I. K. Tefft, Acting Cashier, and published in the Georgia Constitutionalist, Dec. 17th, have just came to my notice. Its importance, and my deep connection therewith, demands my reply; and could I handle a goose quill as well as I can the tiller of an Augusta boat, or a jack-plane, how I would jack them.

You first say-"In making this communication to the Stockholders. I think it proper that I should state to them, that the Bank is now engaged in a renowed legal controversy with Mr. Henry Shultz of South Carolina, arising out of his alleged claim, with regard to the Bridge across the Savannah River at Augusta," &c. You say "alleged claim." Pray, sir, who built that Bridge?

You say, "You have no doubt from the knowledge of the case, that the result will be favorable to the Bank." If you do understand the case, I must confess, that I did look for more sincerity from you! You further say, Justices of the Peace for the said county, Joubut from the magnitude of the amount claimed, and the persevering and untiring characEvans, and Louis Barrie, who being duly sworn ter of the individual, against whom it has to upon the Holy Evangelist deposeth and shith, contend, it behoves the Bank to bestow great attention and vigilance in asserting and maintaining its just and legal rights." The Bank William Lamkin, Sheriff of said county, Rich-

You also say, "In consequence of a debt contracted with the branch of this Bank at Augusta, many years ago, to secure the payment of which, the Bridge opposite that city across the Savannah River, was mortgaged."

My good sir, why did you not come out with all the facts? This, however, is in true conformity with the policy of the Bank these twenty years, to withhold the truth in this matter. Were there not eighty negro slaves embraced in said mortgage, valued by the parties at \$40,000, and bound for the same debt, and did not the Bank sell this property and receive the proceeds—and was there not a whole square of lots, called the "Warehouse Square" in Augusta, bound for the same debt-and did not the Bank sell that for \$21,000, and receive its proceeds likewise—and did the Bank, ever give credit for these amounts on the morigage, besides other large payments made by the parties? No, sir! Deny this, and I will prove

You further say, "the Bank was involved in a long and tedious litigation with the same individual, who strove to relieve the Bridge from the mortgage, and its habilities for the debt." This is not the fact! I strove against the unjust and arbitrary proceedings of the Bank! and bayonets, and others with crow-bars. On Let the Bank credit the mortgage which is for \$90,000, with the proceeds of the mortgaged they had done the business.—Some unawered property received by them, and other large property received by them, and other large payments made by the parties, and we will pay the balance. For this I have strove, and to which we will now adhere. A Bank has a right to its money loaned with interest, but it has no right to any more. The money was not the only object—it was the property, with its seventeen or eighteen thousand dollars an-

nual income the Bank had in view.

You further say, "Mr. Shultz has revived his claums, and after a lapse of many years instituted a suit in chancery in the State of South Carolina against the Bank, the City of Angusta, and Mr. G. B. Lamar. The Bank is therefore constrained to be prepared for the contest, and has employed two able and distinguished members of the bar, to defend and riorate after the second or third year at protect its interest. One of these gentlemen conducted the first suit throughout to its final tormination, with fidelity and ability unsur-passed." You say two members. To which two do you allude? There was a whole team of them, four in number; all in full gear at the trial of the case at Edgefield in June last : and I cannot say how many there were bridled animal matter, or stimulants, or even without gear, for it is your money that has moisture, but the heat of the sun is too sustained you throughout in this case. And, as to the one whom you say conducted the former trial throughout to its final termination with fidelity and ability "unsurpassed!" yes sir, you may well say unsurpassed! For he acted the part as a lawyer by pleading, and the part as a witness in giving testimony on oath. In fact, he acted in any capacity whatever to obtain his designs; in short he stopped at noth-

From the two documents hereanto sorezed it will be seen how the Bank obtained each end of the Bridge, marked A. and B. You say, "the Bank got my interest in

Bridge for a valuable consideration. This is not the fact! A stipulation was agreed upon, but violated by the Bank. The Bank was not only guilty of taking from a poor in-borer his hard earnings, but from the City of Augusta a commerce worth millions annually, for ever. But for that act there would have been no Hamburg, and that city would be enjoying all its former prosperity, asto the trade rom South Carolina, to the present day.

And what is the fate of the two prominent parching season. actors in this disgraceful affair? The one, as 3. Preparation loug as he held the purse string of a Bank, taken from him, became a bankrupt, and his ill-gotten wealth went to the four winds of heaven, and he died in despair. And the other was genteelly cast out of Congress Hall, and landed in Europe—strolling over the ruins of Rome, hunting up poems of the love and madness of an Italian poet, until his many necessity compelled his return, taking up his former avocation, and seeking his dally bread at the fag end of the bar.
You say, "the Bank confidently expects to

be in the end, triumphantly relieved from a suit, so vexations, troublesome and expensive. The Bank may keep giving fat fees to a host of lawyers, but it will not avail hereafter .-And if my abilities and perseverance were to your supposed triumph. But on the other hand, should your grand speculation turn out to be a splendid failure, you should also be

It is said "that if a decree is given in our favor, I would have to apply to the Georgia laws also." This is a self-delusion. Let us obtain a judgment in this State; in this event. the Bank may choose one of two alternatives pay up, or close doors.

William B. Bulloch, President of the Bank of the State of Georgia, in the city of Savan-nah. Sir; let me say to you in conclusion. in a few words, and in good earnest. Having erected useful monuments in the city of Augusta, which the citizens themselves were in-capable of erecting; and having reared up a ity before their face-taking from them their daily bread, in defiance of all the power of men and money of that great City. in rebuke of heir ingratitute to me for the good I had done for them: And now to falter in protecting my rights to my own before men like myself, when the laws of God, and the laws of man are on my side; Sir, I regard even the thoughts of a doubt of my success, with an inter contempt. Sir, if God spares my health and my life. I prostrate the whole of you, if you don't return to me that which is my own

without. HENRY SHULTZ. Hamburg, S. C., March 13th, 1843. P, S. You may hear from me again.

(A.)

Grongia, Richmond County. Came before me, Richard Bush, one of the has not only to contend against the persever- and H. Wilde, and Samuel Hale, Esqrs , did

ance of one man, but it has to contend against | disposess Mr. Henry Shultz, by force, of the Georgia end of the Bridge aforesaid.

[Signed.] JOSEPH WHEELER.

LAWRENCE BROCK. EZEKIEL EVANS, LOUIS BARRIE.

Sworn to before me, this 5th day of May R. Busn, J. P.

> (B.) HAMBURG, April 12th, 1823.

Mr. Henry Shultz :- Dear Sir :- For the friendship and respect I have towards you, I feel it my duty to let you know what I saw, as I was returning home from the Theatre, on the night of the 11th inst., between the hours of twoive and one o'clock. I came in company with two gentlemen of respectability to the gate of the Georgia end of the Augusta Bridge, for the purpose of crossing, and at that end, I saw Mr. Samuei Hale. He (Mr. Halé) took one of those gentiemen aside, and said to him in my earing, that a company of men had gone to the South Carolina end of the Bridge, for the purpose of throwing the gate overboard. In a moments thereafter, I saw from six to eight men coming from the South Carolina end of the Bridge; some were armed with muskets they had. We then immediately passed over the Bridge before any other persons, and saw the gate was gone from the South Carolina end. Nothing more of importance.

Your friend. B. F. GOUEDY.

AGRICULTURAL.

Irish Pointoes .- As the season is just at hand for planting potatoes, a few plain directions will not be amiss.

1. Seed. It has been proved by the experience of every one, that Irish Potatoes, riorate after the second or third year at think it not safe to trust to seed grown in the South at all. Why this is so we cannot explain, further then in southern latitutes, the best potatoes cannot be grown. It cannot be for the want of vegetable, or great for them. The tubers grown here are not so large, emooth, dry and well flavored as in the north, and our judgment is decided in purchasing seed from the north.

2. Time of Planting. In the South, it is not one year in ten, suitable for late planting. Some put their potatoes in the ground in autumn, but our experience caches the best time is, the first dry yeather after the break of winter; or in other words the best time for planting Irish | glass of water, every day at eleven o'notatoes, is so soon as the frost is sufficienty out of the ground to bear working. Generally in Pebruary, there is a suitable spell; and almost always dry weather can se selected about the first of March. By planting thus early, the potatoes fully mature by the commencement of the hot summer drouth; while if they are put in late, they rarely support through the hot

point, the theories and practices are end- and a down cover in a cold winter night, of this gentleman will result in our port and contradictory, and no doubt sucwere offered for sale; but as soon as that was cess offer attends plains which appear to tion; and it has a very folling, somniferous large screw steamer from the Continent of of some minutes, and the lady passed on .-differ very materially. A good plan is to influence, on the corporeal and mental Europe. break the ground thoroughly to the depth of about 8 inches, and harrow it till the and drop the potatoes from 8 to 14 inches applied now is the time. Fresh stable be applied with profit. If the furrow is completely filled, it will be the better.

4. Cover, by running a turn plough on each side of the row, and thus raise a ridge over the potatoes. Let them remain thus The case is before a just and proper tribunal. about ten days, or till just before the and I shall act to some extent, my own part. sprouts come to the surface, when a harrow should pass across the rows to draw competent to accomplish great objects, they should be competent to protect my true interest in them. If they are not, then I must yield make their appearance. This operation effectually destroys the young grass which often intrudes itself where it is not desired and is, perhaps, better than any working the crop receives.

> 5. After Culture. The orthodox docrine is, that Irish potatoes should be worked but once, and that about the time the plants are 6 or 8 inches high, but our bebelief is, if the ground can be kept perfectly free from weeds, and loose, all the season, the crop will be so much the better. The practice, however, of hilling the vines, cannot be too highly reprehended. Where the dirst is thrown up, the vines put out new fibres near the surface, and the consequence is there will be a larger quantity of potatoes, but they will be small and in peint of weight there will not be so good a crop as if the hilling had not been done.

> 6. Harvesting. Many persons dig all the potatoes as soon as the vines die-per-haps as early as June or July, but in as much as the writer has never been successful in saving potatoes dug in the summer. he lets them remain in the ground till about the last of October, when they are taken out and put in the cellar, or in heaps of about ten bushels, and covered with earth about a foot deep. In this way we never fail keeping them, and they remain fresh and good till the warm sun sprouts them in the spring. There are other modes of cultivating, we have tried with success. but we consider the foregoing a safe plan, and therefore, we are disposed to recommend it to our readers.

Why should a teetotaller never have a wife? Because he will not sup porter.

Origin of the Word "Farm."-In the worn during the course of the cure, and tons-would thus be amply sufficient for Saxons time the estate which the Lords not changed more than once a month at the whole voyage. When it is considered of Mahors granted to the freemen were at the sourcest. The cure occupies from four that the cost of coals to each. West Judia the first but for years, with a tender of a to six months." reat which in those days were of corn or vietu als, and thence the leases so made were called formes or farms, which word apprehensive of a hoax being practised in signifieth victuals; by times ensuing turn the remedy specified, you are at liberty to ed the victuals into money and terms of mention my name. Yours, &c. years into terms of life and inheritance, retaining the rents and those called quitrents, or the rents of those persons that were acquitted or free.

What next ?- Part of Mapchester, England, is kept clean by a street sweeping as applied to ocean steam navigation, is machine. This machine, by means of the rotary motion of locomotive wheels, time, in the Old World, which raises the loose soil from the surface of the ground, and deposits it in a vehicle. Behind the cart a series of brooms is fixed which, as the wheels re- cess of this screw propeller in a recent exvolve, sweep the surface of the street, and force the dirt up an inclined plane, and then over into the body of the cart. The cart is drawn by horse power, and, as now in operation, will fill itself in six minutes. the ocean can be navigated by serew-proleaving behind it a clear track. This is pelled vessels, not only with more speed. termed in the patent "Whitworth's pa- but also by a smaller engine than usual. tent self-loading cart."

a recent lecture on Geology, at New York clamsy side boxes and wheels, be much mentioned a curious circumstance counce- less exposed to damage. In the experi- has some knowledge of the Latin language ted with the Mississippi river. It runs mental trip referred to, the Frigate, by from North to South, and its mouth is ac- the joint application of steam and sails, tually four miles higher than its source, a made, for several successive hours, with a consequence of not having suitable books. result due to the centrifugal motion of the favorable but light wind, thirteen and a earth Thirteen miles is the difference be- half miles per hour, while the greatest tween the equatorial and polar radius; speed yet attained by the British and North and the river in two thousand miles has to rise one third of this distance, it being the height of the equator above the pole. It this centrifugul force were not continued. most, and some of the closest observers the rivers would flow back, and the oceans pressly for mail and speed, have four hunwould everflow the plain.

> Volumble Remedies .- Headache-Enthe the forehead and temples with a mixture of bartshorn and strong vinegar, equal sixty horse power for the capacity of two Sick-hendache must be cured by an emetic. as it proceeds from a foul stumach.

white borax, equal parts, and with a linen appears to be now solved. Our speed with with the bonner of the modest looking lady. rng tied to the end of a skewer, rub the steam alone, against a contrary breeze, mouth well three or four times a day. Sore Throat .- Take twenty drops of

night till cured. Black current jelly hastens the cure. Bilious Complaints .- Take forty draps of Balsam of Peru on lost sugar, or in a soon be established between the Continent of apology from the gentleman, and back

clock. Inability to Sleep .- Take a grain or two of camphor at bodtime; this is a surer and

safe remedy than landaution. Night Sweats .- Drink a gill or more of warm water, at night in bed.

faculties-and so has a dose of Laulanum or any other soporific. The sensation prothat purpose, produces relaxation and dewith the body in a slightly inclined positheir senses will a corately tell the difference, if carefully watched. When one awakes from sleep on feathers, there is city." always, and more particularly in warm weather) a yawning, languid, half-a-sleep head-ache sensation, which requires some time, and considerable effort to overcome. perience none of that exhaustion and lanour. But as soon as we are awake, are gride meake, bodily and mentally. The result is just what it should be, a restoration of the energies of the system. If you would preserve health, and prolong life, try it, one year .- Con. Far. Gazette.

Cure for Consumption .- The following communication comes from a source en-led to the fullest confidence:

Messrs. Editors .- A letter from a disinguished friend in England recently received, contains the following remedy for consumption, which a sense of duty impels me to give to your readers. My correspondent states that it was given by an eminently skilful German physician, who had tested its efficacy on many patients; amongst others, on his own wife.

I mention it to you, says my correspon rive, and, indeed, hitherto incurable mala-

bacon cured in smoke. Flannel must be being stowage, however, for six hundred and followed by three loud huzzes.

Should any of your readers be suffering under the above named disease, and be

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Boston Evening Bulletin. Ocean Steamers .- The Archimedian Schrew Propeller .- This new invention, attracting much attention, at the present

of private letters received by the Acadia, giving an account of the triumphant sucperimental trip of the new Steam Frigate London. This account would seem to establish, beyond a doubt, the fact, that of favorable winds, they can go under grammer and geography.

can vass alone, and by the absence of the It was also stated that he is now able Water running up-hill .- Dr. Smith in ennvass alone, and by the absence of the American Mail Steamers, is said to have been from eleven to eleven and a half miles per hour, 'The writer adds-"When we consider that these steamers, built exdred and fifty horse power engines for a tonnage of twelve hundred tons, while the Great Northern, as a heavy man of war. is propelled only by three hundred and parts, and soulf a little of it up the mose. Thousand tons-the advantage of the serew propeller over the paddle wheels, is clearly proved, and the great problem of the Sore Mouth .- Mix together honey and combination of sail and steam navigation. | 8 was eight and a half miles per hour ; with spirits of turpentine on loaf sugar every ten miles, as the wind changed from northwest to east nouh east."

Kentgen, from Germany, had in view during his visit to this country last summer, but which was delayed by the uncertainty of the success of the screw application on a larger scale than had been. tried at that time; and as Mr. Kentgen. after a minute examination of the locali-Feather Beds .- The custom of sleeping ties and other interests of the ports of Boson feathers, is very pernicious to the hu- ton and New York, seemed to give the man constitution, at all times. To en- preference decidedly to Boston, we have 3. Preparation of ground. On this velop uneself between a 40th, feather hed, no doubt but that the energetic exertions seems a very suur and comfortable loca- being in a short time visited by the first as stationary as a lamp post for the space

We find in the London Examiner, a full description of the Great Northern. dung, straw, and litter of every kind may they produce an unnatural and excessive fore the rudder, the keel being continued nature. Any more than is required for poses a sailing vessel. As to the velocity ing a nop on feathers, after dinner in the ject, published in 1839, by Ridgway, obmoss, or husks, or a good rocking chair, ship's keel, by augmenting the velocity of tion, (which is nitogether preferable) and speed of the vessel than such as is offered by the screw, which shows that the resistance increases as the square of the velo-

The Great Northern is fully rigged as a sailing vessel, and spreads six thousand and seven hundred yards of canvass-her before the system is restored to its proper hundred and twenty-two feet, the length vigor. Not so on the mattrass. We ex- over all, two hundred and forty-seven feet ; breadth of beam, thirty-seven feet ; depth of hold, twenty-six feet; daught of water, with one thousand and three hundred tons dead weight, sixteen feet ; tonnage, one thousand five hundred and fifteen, new measure; nominal power at the engines, three hundred and sixty; the diameter of the cylinders, sixty-eight feet; the most impassioned eloquence. Suplength of stroke, four feet six inches; revolutions per minute, from sixteen to seventeen; diameter of the screw, eleven feet. The steam power, in this case, however, may be considered as auxiliary only to the sailing; for with sails alone, the vessel has been found to run easily from twelve to thirteen knots an hour, or between fourteen and fifteen statute miles. The voyage to Calcutta, for instance, by these combined advantages-the sails coming in to increase the speed and save the coal, pations. But if not, (hanging his voice when sailing is preferable, and the fire be- and manner to a corresponding degree,) dent, in the bope that it may be useful to ling kept alight when the ordinary power some of those laboring under that afflic- of the sails is comparatively powerless - arms, and permit us to take vengeance inwould be reduced to a run of some fifty dy on your side the Atlantic. It was days, as there would be no managuvering came to an abrupt pause of some few modiscovered in Russia, and has been tried or going out of the way to accommodate with astonishing success in Germany, trade winds, or catch the slant, and no contrasted style of orutory, he added: "Rub the body round and round, from the putting in every here and there, at out of neck low down on the body, for half an the way places, for coal-for one cargo of carsed Indians?—Dama 'em all. Amen." hour morning and night, with the fat of coal of four or five hundred tons—there The amen was responded to by every one,

Mail Packet is, as it has been stated, one thousand and six hundred pounds a run, the advantage of a vessel like the Great Northern is obvious. There are, at the present moment, completed, or fitting up, lifteen vessels on Mr. South's plan, three of which are being constructed by the French Government, par

A Self-Taught Slave .- At a meeting of the Synod of Alabama, on the third week in January last, contributions were called for to purchase a colored man, a slave of extraordinary character. It was stated that he was a good classical scholar, and wholly self taught. He is a blacksmith; and it was stated on the floor of the Synod by members and others, who knew him, that he first learned the letters of the alphabet by inducing his master's children Great Northern," from Londondery to and others, to make the letters, one at a time, on the door of his shop. In this way be familiarized himself with the letters and their names. He then learned to put them together and make words, and soon was able to read. He then commenced and with much less fuel. During the time the study of arithmetic, and then English

to read the Greek Tastament with case. and even commenced the study of the Hebrew language, but relinquished it in It was stated that he studied at night till eleven or twelve o'clock, and that in conversing with him, they felt themselves in the presence of their equal. He is beand is willing to go out as a missionary to Africa, under the Assembly's Board.

Protracted .- A very clerical looking gentleman, with his eyes turned upwards, was walking down Chartres street yester-day, just at a time when a very modest looking lady, with her eyes turned down-wards, was walking up Chatres street. Neither was aware of the other's contiguiy till the broad leaf of the clerical looking entleman's hat came in actual contact

The gentleman looked an apology for the concussion, and gave three side steps sails alone, without steam, from eight to to the right, to permit the lady to pass. The lady made precisely the same number of steps to the left, with the view of The success of this trial renews our latting the gentleman pass, which of course hopes that the line of steam ships may brought them face to face. Another look of Europe and this port, which Mr. Charles again to his former position, which motion was simultaneously performed by the la-

dy. Thus they kept chassing from right to left, with the vain hope of getting out of each others way, but getting it into it at. every step. The modest looking lady at length looked up from under her black veil, and the clerical looking gentleman looked down from under his broad brimmed hat. "Sir," said she, " you may intend this for a protracted meeting, but it's no use-I don't belong to the church!" The clerical looking gentleman remained N. O. Pic.

Living without drink .- The last Boston Medical Journal contains a communicaclods are broken and the surface becomes deced by both is equally pleasant, -while The propeller used in this splendid ves- Medical Journal contains a communication of successful to the surface becomes deced by both is equally pleasant, -while The propeller used in this splendid ves- Medical Journal contains a communication of surface becomes deced by both is equally pleasant, -while The propeller used in this splendid ves- Medical Journal contains a communication of the surface becomes deced by both is equally pleasant, -while The propeller used in this splendid ves- Medical Journal contains a communication of the surface becomes deced by both is equally pleasant, -while The propeller used in this splendid ves- Medical Journal contains a communication of the surface becomes deced by both is equally pleasant, -while The propeller used in this splendid ves- Medical Journal contains a communication of the surface becomes deced by both is equally pleasant, -while The propeller used in this splendid ves- Medical Journal contains a communication of the surface becomes deced by both is equally pleasant, -while The propeller used in this splendid ves- Medical Journal contains a communication of the surface becomes deced by both is equally pleasant. - while The propeller used in this splendid ves- Medical Journal contains a communication of the surface becomes deced by both is equally pleasant. - while the surface becomes deced by both is equally pleasant. - while the surface becomes deced by both is equally pleasant. - while the surface becomes deced by both is equally pleasant. - while the surface becomes deced by both is equally pleasant. - while the surface becomes deced by both is equally pleasant. - while the surface becomes deced by both is equally pleasant. - while the surface becomes deced by both is equally pleasant. - while the surface becomes deced by both is equally pleasant. - while the surface becomes deced by the surface becomes deced by the surface by the surface becomes deced by the surface by the sur sleap-the effect is then perceptible. Any being seven feet, and its diameter eleven, states that he drank nothing during the thousands obtained from the Bank were spent asunder in the rows. It manure is to be artificial means to induce sleep, when the This screw is placed longitudinally in a year 1842; and in fact that he had not body is in health, is injurious-because hole cut in the deadwood immediately be- yet returned to the use of drink. With one exception he suffered less than formerstupefaction of the system, and subsequent along under the screw. By disconnecting by from thirst. "This exception was in prologation of sleep, he and what is the screw, which is the work of a minute, July, when, in order to make a fair exneeded for the restoration of exhausted the ship becomes, to all intents and por- periment, he worked hard at having: The first day or two, it being very bot weather attainable by the screw propeller, Captain he felt a return of thirst, which he allaved bility, as all who are in the habit of tak- Chappell, in his official report on the sub- by gurgling his throat with cold water, and enting bread crumbled in water. After warm season, can testify. If they can- serves : "The whole force of the serew two days he felt no more thirst, though he not, let them substitute a mattress of hair, being directly propulsive in a line with the worked hard .- The object of the experiment was to prove, for the benefit of the the screw, I see no other limitation to the friends of temperance, that if our food is simple and plain, we need but very little drink. His diet was bread, fruits, and succulent vegetables."

> An Earnest Prayer .- The following capital anecdote is related of Col. Harry Babcock, late of the U. S. Army, who was length, between perpendiculars, is two an educated man of brilliant ornorial powers, though a somewhat eccentric personage:-

On a certain time when his regiment was formed for prayers, it was announced that the chaplain was unable to attend through a sudden indisposition. The colonel instantly ascended the drum pulpit, commanded attention, assumed a reverential attitude, and burst forth in a strain of plication on supplication for every earthly blessing, and the conversion of both Jew and Gentile nations, were offered up in a sublimity of language and manner never before witnessed. Then, after an appropriate pause, he proceeded: "And for our enemies in particular, O, Lord, we beseech the to hear our prayer, that they may see the error of their ways and bo speedily brought to a sense of justice, in end of their oppressive and wicked usurthen, O. Lord, brace our hearts, nerve our to our own hands;" here of a sudden he ments. Then breaking forth anew, in a "But, O. Lord, what shall we say of those