

MISCELLANEOUS.

Excitement in Canada—A Corpse Stolen by Medical Students.

A most notorious outrage was perpetrated in Canada last week, the particulars of which are thus given by the Montreal papers. On Tuesday and Wednesday last, the English village at Chambly became the scene of no small excitement, it having come to the knowledge of the inhabitants that the remains of the late Barrack Sergeant Campbell, which had been interred a few days previous, with military honors, in the Catholic cemetery in the French village, had been dug up and dragged from their last resting place by some young "aspirants" to the Scalpel, who were finishing their studies under the village Saugrado. So little pains had these midnight robbers of human flesh, taken to conceal their atrocious act, that on the family of the deceased going early on the morning after the day of interment to visit the grave, they discovered it unwatered; the coffin and winding sheet thrown aside, and marks of hair and blood on the high wall that the body had been dragged over. The late Sergeant Campbell was a fine old soldier who had served many years in the fifteenth Regiment, and that corps leaving Canada, he was transferred to the 85th Regt. to complete his service; having done so he retired with a handsome pension of one shilling and twopenny a day, and was soon after appointed to the Barrack Sergeant of the Cavalry Barracks, Chambly. He was personally respected, and has left a large family to deplore his loss—chiefly girls. Their mother has for some years been confined and helpless. During Tuesday, every effort was made to discover the stolen remains, and if possible to trace the midnight marauders to their haunts. Suspicion at last pointed to an old desolate looking house, which was formerly the Scigiory house and which, in truth, had the general appearance of a "Burking house."

The officers of the garrison consequently applied to the magistrates for a search warrant, which was immediately granted. The cave was forced open, and a set of dark damp slimy dungeons were exposed to view; lights being procured, a sort of meat safe was discovered in the corner of the vault (which was not more than three feet high), and in this corner was heaped the mangled remains of the old soldier. A rope was round the neck of the corpse, with which it had been dragged from the grave. The sight was shocking and degrading beyond belief. It being dark when the remains were discovered, it was decided they should not be reinterred before the following day, and a couple of sentries were furnished from the garrison to protect the mangled corpse from further insult.—The following day being a fête day, no workman could be found to make a fresh coffin; and it was late in the day before a shell coffin was brought to the spot, when the garrison, a funeral party, the music, and all the other officers, were waiting to escort the veteran's remains once more to the grave. The whole of the English inhabitants and also a few of the respectable French ones, who had heard of the atrocity, were also in waiting to escort the remains to the grave, evincing, at once, the respect in which the memory of the deceased was held and the horror in which they held the authors of this diabolical sacrifice. The body was carried by the non-commissioned officers of the 71st Regiment. A little before dark the party reached the old military burying ground, where a good deed grave had been dug. This old cemetery is close to the foot and under the surveillance of a sentry. The mortal remains of Sergeant Campbell were once more consigned to their last resting place. The old military burial ground, which for years has been laid waste, is, it is understood, to be enclosed and palisaded. This is as it should be, for the least the soldier could expect, after sacrificing his best energies and life in the service of his Sovereign and country, in the four quarters of the globe, subject to every vicissitude of time, is that when consigned to the grave, his remains should be honored and undisturbed.

Recorder's Court—First Municipality—Murder at Sea.—Our readers may remember that on the arrival in our port of the ship Creole, Capt. Dillingham, from Bordeaux, we mentioned that a woman had been assassinated at sea by one of the deck passengers, that the murderer had been arrested, on an affidavit of the Captain. This affair underwent examination yesterday before Recorder Genou. Penard, the accused, was assisted in his defence by Messrs. Soule and Preaux. His demeanor was calm and resigned.

Capt. Dillingham's testimony amounted to but little. He was sleeping at the time the murder was committed. On learning the circumstances, he had put the prisoner in irons. James Murray sailor on board the Creole, testified having seen the prisoner enter the ladies' deck cabin. Witnesses followed him shortly after and beheld Madame Theriat expire, without hearing her utter a syllable.

Celestin Jarnan testified that on Thursday last, about 10 o'clock, P. M., he and the accused had a conversation on the deck relative to the deceased. Penard said that he loved Madame Theriat dearly; that he was very jealous; that she had made him suffer a great deal during the voyage, and indulged in vague menaces and complaints. Witness tried to calm him and induce him to promise to let the deceased alone. In this, he apparently succeeded, and then retired. Hardly had witness fallen asleep, before he was awakened by his sister, and they both heard cries proceeding from the ladies' deck cabin. Witness arose, and on entering the cabin, beheld Penard with a knife in his hand. He exclaimed: "I am satisfied now that I have killed her, and can now die myself!"—at the same time he raised his arm to stab himself, which witness rushed upon him and seized the knife. A struggle ensued, in which both of them fell against the side of one of the trunks, Penard plunging the blade in his own body. His strength soon failed him,

and witness laid him on the deck. Witness added his belief that the prisoner had exhibited evidences of mental derangement during the passage.

After the testimony of Mr. Jarnan, the further investigation of the case was postponed till to-day, at 5 P. M.—N. O. Bee, 15th inst.

An Accomplished Thief.—One of our merchants was recently relieved of several articles of his goods at a little less than "cost and charges," by a shrewd and well played piece of accomplished villainy as we have recently heard of. The thief entered the merchant's store, and represented and introduced himself to be a gentleman whom the merchant had been expecting from the country for several days, to purchase goods; having received a letter from a friend informing him that his neighbor would visit Memphis soon, and purchase his plantation supplies, and endorsing for his responsibility, told him he would be a valuable customer, the rogue represented himself as Mr.—. The merchant of course had no cause of suspicion, and Mr. thief was bowed to and treated as merchants generally do such things, was shown all sorts of goods in less than no time, and was extremely careful to buy cheap, and sparingly, which better enabled him to carry on his villainy. A fine piece of cloth being shown him—"O no," said he, "I just want something to knock about the plantation in; I don't want anything fine." And so he purchased a pretty large bill. The merchant thinking he had so rich a customer, and withal so prudent a buyer, he thought himself of an extra six-barrelled patent pistol so show him as a curiosity. It caught the eye and fancy of the plain plauter amazingly; it was exactly the thing he had been looking for, having, as he said, a difficulty on hand with a neighbor, which might prove to be a very trying one. I am sorry it is out of order, said the merchant, but I will send it out and have it fixed in a few moments. "Don't put yourself to that trouble," replied our accommodating hero, "I am going right past the very door, and will take it myself; and, as it rains, I might as well slip on the overcoat, and take the umbrella; be so kind as to have my bill made out by the time I can step down to Howard's to get the money for a couple of loads of Cotton this morning sold him; and as it rains, I'll take the umbrella also." "Certainly, certainly, sir," was the merchant's smiling and polite response. When off went the plauter and the pistol (without being fired or charged) and on lead off went the overcoat, and up went the umbrella, so high that it, with the rest of the things, and the shrewd rogue have never been seen or heard of since.—Memphis Eagle.

A Bloody Tragedy.—A letter received in this city from Sparta, Hancock County, says:—Yesterday a negro belonging to Jos. R. Sarsnet, was hung in this place for an attempt to murder his master; and yesterday, or rather the evening previous, John Lawson killed Obediah Culver and Enoch Jackson. They went to Lawson's house, entered, and one of them struck him with a stick. Lawson fled from the house, but as he went out caught up his double barreled gun; they pursued him, and about one hundred yards from his house, one of them fired a pistol at him; he wheeled, fired both barrels simultaneously, and killed both in their tracks. He then sent for a Magistrate and gave himself up, and sent for a lawyer to advise him on the inquest. He was placed under bonds of \$1000 for his appearance at Court, but if the above be a true statement of the circumstances, he will certainly go clear. Jackson, we understand married Lawson's sister, and out of the marriage grew the difficulty between them.—Sav. Geor.

An Indian Burial Place, supposed to be over 200 years old, has been discovered in Farmington, Connecticut. The bodies appear to have been laid on a flat stone, and enclosed in very thick bark, charred nearly to coal; but it was very difficult to say whether they had been interred in a sitting or horizontal position; for although the skeletons lay horizontally, they had been brought into the smallest compass by turning the legs up to the breast.—All parts of the frame were in a remarkable state of preservation; though some of the skulls exhibited marks of violence.

Death from Diseased Potatoes.—The Utica, (N Y) Gazette, notices the appearance, in that neighborhood of a singular disease among the potatoes, which has already destroyed thousands of bushels. The disease first manifested itself by a black spot on the surface of the potato, which rapidly spreads till the root becomes soft and worthless. Many farmers have lost their entire crops, the disease in many cases destroying the entire root while in the ground, and large quantities have also been destroyed after having been dug or buried in heaps or stored in cellars. Potatoes affected with the disease are very poisonous large numbers of hogs have died after eating of them. Is not this subject worthy the attention of agriculturists?

India Rubber.—At the factory on Mill River, near Springfield Mass., they manufacture out of this article Mail bags for the Post Office Department, Hammocks and Buckets for the National ships, and cartridge cases, for Naval use. One of these hammocks will contain a sailor's clothes, and in case of shipwreck will serve as his "life preserver" in water. The cartridge cases, when filled with powder, are tight, and preserve the contents from accidental fire or sparks, and from water or dampness. Great quantities of all these articles are making for the Government.

Baptism of a Jew Converted.—An event of uncommon interest was witnessed on Sunday, the 24th ult. by the inhabitants of the surrounding neighborhood of Loughgilly. Samuel Cohen de la Hayne, an aged gentleman of the Jewish nation, who had been lately converted to the Christian faith, presented himself publicly at the baptismal font for Christian baptism. The Israelite converted to Christianity is, we are informed, nearly connected

with the present Bishop of Jerusalem, and has been for a length of time resident in the family of the Rev. Wm. Foster, by whom he was baptized, in the presence of five hundred persons, and received at the same time the additional Christian name of Cornelius. Although the church was so overflowed that many could not obtain even a standing place, yet a solemn stillness and silent emotion, indicative of the deep feeling which prevailed, marked the whole proceeding, and we would hope, betokened, a true appreciation of the Christian privileges.—Newry Telegraph.

Sailing of Missionaries.—Rev. Messrs. J. B. Binney and E. B. Bullard, and Mr. Thomas S. Ranney, with their wives, and Miss Lathrop, sailed from Boston Harbor 17th inst. as missionaries to the Birman Empire. The former two gentlemen are to be devoted to the work of teaching and preaching to the Karens—the latter to take charge of a missionary printing establishment. They go out under the auspices of the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.

Father Mathew.—This noble individual lately stated in London, that he had received letters from the Magistracy of London and Manchester, where 140,000 persons had taken the pledge, stating that already an immense diminution of crime had taken place. He also said that there were 4,000,000 acres in Ireland, into which spades had never been put since the flood, and that he desired to see the Irish as happy in their own country, as were the English, by the cultivation of those lands.

An Aged Family.—There are now living in this place, says the Germantown, (Pa.) Telegraph three brothers and a sister, whose united ages amount to three hundred and twenty three years! They have all lived quiet, temperate lives, and in the enjoyment of good health, and in the possession of all their faculties, with the exception of a slight deafness affecting one of them. They are universally respected for their piety, uprightnes, and general Christian virtues. We believe that Germantown is somewhat peculiar in the longevity of its worthy inhabitants. May they all live a thousand years.

Men and Gentlemen Women and Ladies.—Somebody makes the following singular distinctions among three several classes of society: "Men are quarried from the living rock—with a thunder-bolt. Gentlemen are moulded as the potters' clay, by the dainty fingers of fashion. Women are spontaneous growth of a warm and rich soil, where the wind blows freely, and the heart feels the visitings of God's ever changeable weather. Ladies are the offspring of a hot bed—the growth of a green house; tended and watched, lest the winds of heaven may visit their faces too roughly till they are good for nothing as woman—at any rate as wives or as mothers."

Almost Perpetual Motion.—We copied a paragraph recently describing a 12 month clock exhibited at the Fair of the New York Institute, the invention of a Mr. Crane. We possess a townsman whose powers of invention in this line of Art, far surpasses the ingenuity of Mr. Crane.

Francis Stein, Clock and Watch maker, in meeting street, opposite the United States Court House had manufactured in Charleston only a year ago, a Clock, that ran for one year without winding up;—this Clock was its own pendulum and gave on its face, the times at London, Paris and Charleston, it was raffled out for sixty chances at five dollars each, and is now in England. Mr. Stein is working at present at a clock which is moved by a spring and can also be propelled by weight it has only four wheels, and its mechanism is very simple; it makes only 434 revolutions during the term of 10 years, and it need not be wound up in that time.—Mr. Stein avers that if he puts an additional wheel into this clock, with one hundred teeth, it will go one hundred years without being wound up, and nevertheless the whole Clock wants only five lbs. weight to be kept going. Mr. Stein will have a clock of the above description ready in four months time, and will then give all friends of curious mechanism an opportunity to judge for themselves.

Little Souls.—We abhor men of little souls. Every thing they do is performed in a sneaking manner. If you trade with them, the trouble they cause you is worth double your profit. They will stand an hour, and contrive a dozen ways to sponge you out of a half cent; and if they cannot accomplish it, they will go off as mad as a meat-axe, muttering to themselves about our hard depravity, &c. If such men have bills to collect of you, they will give no peace as long as they are unpaid. They track your steps where you go, and haunt you day and night, till the debt is canceled. If they lose a farthing by you in trade, they never forget it, but will treasure the supposed wrong you have done them to the close of life; and when your name is mentioned in their presence, they will throw out suspicions and insinuations, to destroy your reputation. With all this meanness, what is very singular, such characters are not aware of their conduct; and deem themselves beloved and respected. They walk the streets, talk by the wayside, and drive into any thing they please, with as little regard for another, as if they were created to bargain and make money, while you were in duty bound to look on, and encourage and exert yourself in your behalf.—Bound up in self, men of such principles cannot see the rights of others, when they come in competition with their interests. So long as they hoard up treasures, and the winds and waves are favorable to them, they are contented—no matter how deleterious to others. It would not move them a hair to see the whole property of a neighbor sunk in the sea, provided it would cause a demand for an article of which they had a quantity on hand. Such men live, move, and act in our midst—for what purpose except to hoard up riches, and to distress the poor, we cannot tell. Certainly they are no benefit to mankind. They have a kind word and smile for none, and they never make a heart to rejoice, except when they die, and the devoted preacher gives

out to be sung at their funeral, the appropriate hymn of Watts, commencing: "Believing we rejoice To see the curse removed."

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1843.



"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the Ruins."

FOR PRESIDENT: JOHN C. CALHOUN. Subject to the decision of the Democratic Republican Convention, to assemble in May, 1844, as recommended by the States of Maryland, Michigan, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Alabama and Mississippi.

TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

We once more call the attention of our distant Delinquent Subscribers to a settlement of their accounts, some of which has been forwarded them six months ago, and of which there has been no more notice taken, than if they were blank paper. The troubles and cares of a proprietor of a newspaper is bad enough at the best, but to be weekly catering for a number of subscribers hundreds of miles distant from him, who must know his want of the needful, and who refuses to forward their yearly stipend, knowing, on account of the smallness of the demand, the difficulty of collecting it, is not only hard, but shows a disposition on the part of the subscriber to act dishonestly. After having waited so long, and not wishing to act rashly towards any of our patrons, we will now inform them, that all those who have received their accounts from this office, during the past spring and summer, by mail, and have never attended to answering them, that those which remain unanswered on the 1st day of February next, will have their names erased from our list, and placed upon a black list which we intend publishing monthly.

The Hon. Armstrong Burt, our Representative to Congress, passed through this village, on Saturday last, on his way to Washington City.

Mr. Editor.—You will confer a favor upon me, by forwarding my paper to Columbia, until further notice, and should it be your wish, I will forward you, for publication, such news as I think will be of interest to your patrons. Yours, &c.

PINEY WOODS.

Novr. 25, 1843." We shall be very thankful to our old correspondent and friend, for his able communications, at all times, and more especially from the seat of government, where we expect there will be "great doings," this session, among the Agriculturalists, Tea-Totallers, and wise-acres of the Legislative Halls.

Michigan.—This State has, in its late election, acted nobly, having swept their Legislative halls nearly clean of Whiggery; they have elected the whole of their Senators and 40 out of the 42 members of their House of Delegates heard from. The House is composed of 52 members. The Free Press says, "the Democrats will doubtless elect their members of Congress in every district."

Death of Mr. Haster.—This gentleman, for many years at the head of the United States Coast Survey, died at Philadelphia, on Monday the 20th inst. The U. S. Gazette, in announcing this event, says, "that the scientific world will deeply regret the loss of Mr. Haster of a thorough scholar, whose life has been usefully employed, and whose place will not be easily filled. He had, we believe, attained to the age of eighty."

Earthquake.—A shock of an Earthquake was felt (says the Quebec papers of the 13th inst.) on the 10th inst., at Cape Sante. It is represented to have been felt with some severity, and to have lasted about half a minute.

Palmetto Fire Engine Company.—We gave this company a limited notice in our last number, and should have said more, but from the fact, that our remarks were then based upon the authority of others, as we had not previous to that time witnessed any exercise of the company. As we were present at the regular monthly drill of the company on Saturday last, we feel called upon to make some further remarks, and it affords us much pleasure to say, that the performance was highly gratifying to us, as it must have been to our citizens generally, and especially to that portion who have contributed so liberally to the organization of this company. Notwithstanding some members of the company, have had little experience in the capacity of Firemen, their conduct on this occasion was highly creditable to them and the disposition manifested, by the officers and members of the company generally, in the active performance of their several duties, leaves not the shadow of a doubt, but that they will always be found ready and willing to do their utmost in protecting the lives and property of their fellow citizens, whenever called upon. The Engine is one of superior power, as many of our citizens, who witnessed its performance on Saturday can testify, and in its mechanism, both as it regards taste and durability, reflects much credit upon the builder, Mr. James Smith, of New York. We are informed, that the Town Council, is making preparations for the construction of a large cistern near the centre of the public square, to be supplied with water from the pumps recently erected. This will be a valuable aid, in extending the benevolent objects of the company, and will enable it to operate with great success, upon the Court House and other buildings in the vicinity of

the public square, where the business community, and consequently, the largest amount of property is located. To operate in connection with this cistern, the company is in the possession of over three hundred feet of hose, which will reach any of the buildings in the immediate vicinity of the square. And it is an act of justice to the Town Council, here to remark, that they have officially and individually acted a noble and magnanimous part, in carrying out the design of our citizens, and it is owing to a great measure to their instrumentality, that the Palmetto Fire Company, has come into existence, and active operations.

All that the company now lacks, in becoming thoroughly effective, is to be incorporated, and we understand a petition is now before the Legislature, for the purpose of obtaining an Act of Incorporation. We hope it will be granted, and to our citizens we would say, protect the Palmetto Fire Company, and it will protect you; give it a hearty and cheerful support, and it will become what it was designed to be, an ornament to our village, and a noble monument of the liberality of the citizens of Edgefield.

We would suggest to the company in conclusion, the propriety of adopting a suitable uniform; it would not only add much to its appearance, but would also contribute in a great degree to the comfort of the members in their arduous duties.

Imprisonment of Colored Seamen.—Having published in our columns the article referred to in the following paragraph, in justice to Mr. Hunt, whom, we acknowledge we thought very strange of, in suffering his name to be used for any such purpose, we take great pleasure in copying his explanation.

To the Editors of the Charleston Courier: The Mercury of Monday re publishes an article from some Northern paper in which my name was introduced, with a significant exclamation "What is this?" As far as I am concerned, I am at all times ready to answer for myself; and it might perhaps have been as well first to have ascertained whether any thing contained in the article had received any sanction from me. To those who know the history of the Act of 1822 and what judicial proceedings have been had under it, it is well known that I could not to question the constitutionality of the law of the State, that requires all colored seamen to remain confined to the precincts of the jail yard until their vessels are ready to depart. In the first place I voted for the law as a member of the Legislature, and, of course, believed it constitutional. In the second I was employed by the South Carolina Association twenty years ago to maintain its validity in the case of an English negro and did so upon grounds which have now become deeply interesting, as the question is once more agitated. As this argument was printed twenty years ago, it is no way affected by an appointment to which my previous assent was not sought, and which I have not accepted; and I now request its re-publication, both as conclusive reason for declining any communication from abroad, and a defence such as it is of the propriety and constitutionality of the law of the State. B. F. H.

[Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette] Extract from a letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship of the line Columbus, dated.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 23, 1843.

We have been kept alive by the gaieties attendant upon the arrival of the Imperial bride from Naples, escorted by a line of battle ships, four frigates and two corvettes, of the Neapolitan and Brazilian navies. The hubbub was continued for eight days, and during that time we in this ship used up three thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds of powder in doing honor to the Emperor's nuptials! So you may imagine the noise made in the harbor where seventy-one men of war of different nations were lying at anchor, each wasting almost as much powder, besides four forts doing a little more in that way. The splendid illuminations by night were like houses and steeples hung with diamonds, and the city was magnificently brilliant for a week. The streets were filled with triumphal arches strung with lamps, bands of music being stationed in each, that from our ship had a prominent place in the largest. During the whole of the festivities ladies thronged the streets, few, however, among them had much pretensions for beauty, their sallow complexion differing so much from the lovely women of my own "dear native land."

From the Hamburg Journal. HIGGIN'S FERRY, Nov. 13, 1843.

It appears from his remarks, that the Saluda Regiment have more in their heads than many of us suspect.—Hamburg Journal.

Yes, Mr. Editor, they have, and one thing, and that, perhaps, not the least, is a desire to preserve something more in their pockets.—There is a man living, not to say forty, thirty miles from the Court House. He is Commissioner of the Poor, or Free Schools. He must lose three days on a trip to the Court House, to attend to his duties. On his return, if he has done himself and horse justice, he finds his pocket minus five dollars. "This we wish to preserve. Here is another. He is manager of Elections. He must keep the Polls open until four o'clock in the evening, and be at the Court House next morning. When he returns, he finds his pocket lightened. This we wish to preserve. Here is a guardian—a poor man, he must go away to the Court House once a year, to make his return whether he has anything to return or not, he must go, and tell the officer about it, and pay him for it, and return, wanting five dollars in his pocket. This we wish to preserve. To say nothing more on this head—his time spent, which is the laboring man's wealth, we wish to save to his business, the comforts of home, and the enjoyment of his family. Yes, Mr. Editor, there are more things in our heads than is dreamed of in some people's philosophy. The Saluda Regiment must, and will be heard—at the ballot box—in the Legislature. Her claims are just; it is our right; we will persevere.—this is our motto, and acting upon the advice of the Good Book, we will importune the august Judge until we hear what he sayeth. PERSEVERANCE.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

Correspondence of the Jour. of Commerce. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

Neither the question of the annexation of Texas nor any passage in the President's message relative to that question, has as yet, I have reason to believe, been submitted to the Cabinet. Nevertheless, the subject is noticed in the Message, and the President does recommend the annexation of Texas to the Union; or, at least, some treaty with Texas by which her "recolonization" will be prevented.

There is no doubt, as you suggest, that the Secretary of State is a strenuous advocate of the annexation of Texas, but it does not appear so clearly that all the other members of the Cabinet are opposed to it. On the contrary, should the subject be formally brought before the Cabinet, the President's views will probably meet with support from more than one, or even two members, of the Cabinet.

It is now certain that this starting proposition, which has slumbered for years and has been supposed to be abandoned, will be brought prominently before Congress, and in the most imposing form. It will not want able advocates there; and it is likely to agitate the country, and embarrass and divide political parties.

The position in Texas, geographical, physical and moral in such that she cannot remain an independent nation. She must go back to Mexico, become a colony of Great Britain, or form an integral portion of this Union. The country cannot be indifferent to the result. Whether, we can permit the colonization of Texas by