### EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER

W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

NEW TERMS.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, per annum if paid in advance-Three Dollars if not paid date of Subscription-and Four Dollars if not paid within twelve Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

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

Advertisements conspicuously inserted a 624 cents per square, (12 lines, orless,) for the first insertion, and 433 cents, for each continuance. Those published Monthly, or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each inser tion. Advertisements not having the number of usertions marked on them, will be contin ued until ordered out, and charged accord

All Job work done for persons living at 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 attend

We are authorized to announce EDWARD R. LAURENS, Esqr., as a candidate for re-elec-tion as Master in Equity for Charleston District, at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce DANIEL HOLLAND, Esq., a candidate for a seat in the House of Delegates, at the ensuing election.

GRAY. Esq. as a candidate for the Leg-

The friends of Col. O. Townes. announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Edgefield District at the ensuing election.

The friends of Capt. E. W. PERRY, announce him as a Candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Edgefield District, at the ensuing election.

The friends of Col. JOHN QUAT TLEBUM, announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Edgefield District at the ensuing election.

The friends of Mr. Scanbonough BROADWAYER. announce him as a candi date for the office of Tax Collector, of this District:

# Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of stindry writs of Fieri Facias, I will proceed to sell at Edge field Court House, on the first Monday and Tues lay in September next, the following

Martha J. Seibles and others vs. Mack Lamar, the tract of land where the defen dant lives, containing three hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Oliver Simpson, David Ardes and others, Also, one negro woman, Mariah.

Luther Roll, N L. Griffin and others, vs. Charles Lamar; the above described land, and negro woman, Mariah.

Trague & Jennings, John M. Clark and others, vs. Amos Bush, one negro woman, Sarah and her child.

J. Wooten & Smith and others, vs. Ed ward Butler, the interest of the defendant in the tract of land where William Butler

lived at the time of his death, comaining two hundred and fifty acres, more of less, adjoining land of Harry Culbreath, Wiley Burnham and others.
Penn & Brannon vs. James Cheatham,

the tract of land where the defendant lives, containing one hundred and fifty acres. more or less, adjoining lands of Hugh Mose-

Brangon & Anderson vs. Martha Miner. the interest of the defendant in a tract of land, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, adjoining land of Arthur Low and others.

B. F. Gouedy, T. C., vs. P. H. Mantz, the tract of land containing two hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Ar-

thur Lowe and others Batte Howard and others vs. B. R. Addison, the tract of land where the defendant lives, adjoining lands of W. H. Moss and

Alexander Sharpton and others vs. Lewis Nurrah, a tract of land containing one hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of A. Sharpton, T. B. Spivey and others.

Brancon & Anderson, and others, vs. John H. Auderson, Joseph P. Auderson, and Drusilla S. Anderson, the traet of land hundred agres, more or less, adjoining lands of Andy Reynolds and others.

Leroy H. Mundy and others vs. Henry and James Evans, a tract of land containing one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Thos. H. Mortou

Brannon & Anderson vs. Charles Price. the tract of land where the defendants lives. containing two hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of D. D. Marvin and

others.
The State and others vs. Samuel H. Williams and others, one mare and colt. Terms, Cash.

H. BOULWARE, S. E. D. August 14

Water Proof. & No Mistake! H. L. JEFFERS & co.

WAREHOUSE & GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—HAMBURG. S. C.

EG leave to inform their friends, and the
public generally, their NEW WATER
PROOF WAREHOUSE, with large convebefore the expiration of Six Months from the nient close Stores attached, is now completed and ready for the reception of Cotton, Merchandise, &c.

It is situated on the principal street lending into the business part of the town, four feet above the highest water mark by actual survey, entirely remote from all other buildings, which renders it fire-proof, and conveniently situated

or loading and unloading wagons.

They are now permanently located in this lace, and pledged not to speculate in Cotton on their own account, but to give their undivi-ded attention to the interest of their customers. nd are fully prepared to attend to the Sale,

otion, Plour. Bacon, &c. ecciving and Forwarding MERCHANDISE. urchasing Goods to order. &c. &c.

Their charges will be as follows:-For selng Cotton 25 cents per bale; Shipping do, elling Merchandise and Produce 21 per cent. forwarding and Storage, in accordance with ie established rates. All Cotton. Flour. &c. ceived by the river free from wharfage. La peral advances will be made when required, on any consignments made to them. Hamburg, Septr. 9

#### GROCERIES, &c.

HI: Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have re-ceived a large and tresh supply of GOODS, selected by our of the firm, in New York, Bos-ton, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston, which in add tion to their former stock, com prises the largest and best assortment of Goods ver offered in this market, consisting in part as follows:

40 hhds. Porto Rico. New Orleans and St Croix Sugars, 350 bags Rio, Cuba, Porto Rico, St. Do mingo, Java, and Mocha Coffee, 70 hhds. West India Molasses,

10 tierces Cuba do. 35 bbis. New Orleans do. 70,000 ibs. Bacon, Hams, Sides & Shoulders 80,000 " Swede Iron, assorted sizes, 5,000 " English do 3,000 " Band and Hoop Ifon,

3,000 " Nail Rods & Horse Shoe shapes 2,000 " Cast, German, & Blistered Steel 200 setts Wagon Boxes, 1,700 sacks Salt, (bleached sacks,) 2,000 bushels Salt, in bulk,

250 pieces Gunny Bagging, 1,000 lbs. Bagging Twine. (Weaver's,) 150 coils Manilla Bale Rope, 100 do Hemp do do 1,500 yards Osnaburgs, 5,000 ibs. double refined Loaf Sugar, 3.000 \*\* crushed do.

3,000 · powdered 1,000 " single refined Loaf 20 boxes Turpenine Soap, 20 toxes Tarpennie Stap,
10 "Sperm Candles,
20 "Hull's patent Candles,
5 tierces fresh ground Rice
2,000 lbs. White Lead No. I Union Mills,

25 bbl. Canal Flour, (choice brand,) 40 doz. dining, parlor, rocking and children's Chairs,

7 cases Hats and Caps, 150 casks Stone Lime. (in fine order,) 20 kegs Dupont's FFF g Powder,

40 boxes Window Glass 8x10 & 10x12, 130 bags Shot, assorted sizes, 2,500 pairs Shoes,

Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Chocolate, Cin namon, Almonds, Starch, Nutmegs, fine chewing Tobacco, Negro Cloths, Blankets, Shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Cards, Wool Cards, Tacks, Sieves, Plough Lines, Indigo, Madder, Blue Stone, Copperas, Epsom Salts Linseed Oil, Lamp Oil, a (superior article,) Trace Chains, Fitth Chains, Smoothing Irons, rass bound cedar Buckets, horse Buckets, Pails. Tubs. Keelers. Willow Wagons, nests Measures, Feathers, &c. &c &c.
SIBLEY & CRAPON.
Hamburg July, 1, 1843. tf 23

# Family Groceries.

HE Subscriber respectfully informs his triends and the public generally, that he offers for sale, at the brick store formerly occupied by Messrs. Sibley & Crapon, nearly oposite Mr. James Hubbard's Hotel, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES, par-ticularly adapted to the wants of families, conisting in part of

New Orleans, Porto Rico, and St. Croix SUGARS: Lump, lost crushed & powdered Sugars, Cluba, Rio and Java COFFEE, Back, Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial

TEAS, West India and New Orleans Molasses, Holl's Patent Candles, 4s, 5s, & 6s. Sperm. do. 4s, 5s, & 6s Canal Flour, in whole and half barrels, 6 casks prime Goshen Cheese,

20 boxes do. do. do. Buckwheat in 1-4 and 1 8 barrels, Bickles in 1-2 gal. jars, qts. and pints, Tomato Ketchup do. Walnut do. 50 sasks Liverpool Salt, (bleached sacks,)
50 boxes Table do. (a fine article,)
25 bris. Irish Potatoes (Roan)

2 tierces Onions, (red and silverskin,) ALSO,

Bar soap, shaving soap, colton cards, wool cards, pails, buckets, tubs, keelers, piggins, indigo, madder, copperas, rice, lard, chocolate, Baker's cocoa, cocoa paste, Goshen butter, sowhere the defendant lives, containing two da biscuit, lemon biscuit, pic me crackers, water crackers, butter crackers, pilot bread, almonds, currents, citron, cloves, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, pepper, spice, ginger, sago, pearl Burley, maccaroni, vemicilli, capeus, mustard, starch. West India and American preserves. Per its visiting Hamburg, are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves. H. A. KENRICK Hamburg, Novr. 25

China. Crockery, etc.

GENERAL assortment of CHINA, A CROCKERY, and GLASS WARE, consisting of common and fine Teas Plates, Bowls, Pitchers, Dishes, Ewers and Basins; granite, and China Tea setts; Tumblers, Wine Glas-Hamburg, Novr. 25

constituents again to Congress, by an over-

whelming vote, notwithstanding the Bank

party left no effort untried to defeat him.

In 1833, he was made Chairman of the

Committee of Ways and Means, and here

it was he proved himself the man for the

crisis. It was at this time he had to meet

the master minds of the country in debate,

and he proved competent to the tests. He

ad to enter the debate with such men as

McDuffie, Birney, Adams, and others of

the calibre. Yes, it was such men as

these that Jas. K. Polk had to debate the

question of the removal of the deposites

with, and as little known, as the whigs

say he is, he proved himself a match for

such men as those named above. He,

after this, was honored with the Speaker's

chair, which office he filled with great abil

ity. He has since been twice elected to

the Gubernatorial Chair of Tennessee, and

has recently been nominated, without so-

licitation on his part, as the Democratic

candidate for the Presidency. He has never travelled through the U S. as an

itinerant politician, begging the Presidency

from the hands of the people. But it seems to be an objection by some that he is loved,

and has the confidence and esteem of the

patriot o b hermitage, Gen. Jackson.

Well, Gen. Jackson never yet bestowed

his confidence an estrem on an enemy of

his country; and if we had no other evidence of Mr. Polk's patriotism, this simple

endorsement of Gen. Jackson would sat-

isfy us that James K. Polk was a patriot.

We have thrown together, with the aid of Mr. Polk's biography, published in the

Spectator some time since, this hasty sketch

that the citizens of Charleston might see

that James K. Polk is not the contempti-

ble creature some of the whigs would have

From the Southern Patriot.

STUMP SPIARING.

three grand divisions—that of the Pulpit, the Bar and the Senate. We think they must now amend their classification by ad-

ding another division to make it complete.

t has made in the United States within the

in the Republic Its influence is para-

Rhetoricians have classed Oratory into

us believe.

\_\_\_JEFFERSON.

triumphs were confined to the Senate or POLITICAL: the Forum. Their descendants have discovered the means of moving masses by a From the Charleston Courier. WHO IS JAMES K. POLK? voice more potential. It is not the untutored man of the people that now address-He is, to begin with, "the noblest work of God, an honest man." From his eares himself to the popular passions. It is not the demagogue, of coarse tastes and liest youth, he has shown great industry imperfect knowledge, that speaks to the and application to business. When at the people from the Stump, that new point of University, we are told, at each semi-auoratorical elevation; but it is the accomitual examination, he bore away the first plished and refined orator that levels his honor, and finally graduated in 1818, with the highest distinction of his class. Well, the polished diotion of the deliberate asthere is nothing in this that those who love sembly for the phraseology of the field and genius and knowledge should behold with the work shop-who plays the humorist, contempt. In debate, be is s id o be a and even the mimic before the multitude plain, practical speaker, using no "rhetori-We repeat that this is a new power in cal flourishes," but suiting his language to the Republic-that it is supreme over the the massot the people. He marches boldly press-that it threatens to change, at parup to the discussion of his subject, without icular conjunctures, not only the fortunes any use of high sounding and unmeaning words. Shortly after he left College, he of party, but, perhaps, the destinies of the commonwealth. If it is not the revival of returned to Tennessee, and commenced that power, on a more concentrated scale, the study of law with Felix Grundy, and by which the ancient orators swayed, at was admitted to the bar with great sucwill, the passions of assembled multitudes cess In 1812, he was elected a member in the Grecian Republics, it is the nearest of the Legislature of Tennessee, where he approach to it known in our day and genetook a high stand as one of the ablest debaration. This new branch of the arts. tors and industrious members of that body. therefore, entitled to enter into a future In 1825, he was elected a member of Con rhetorical arrangement. Forming a novel era in eloquence, practised extensively by gress from Tennessee, and whilst in that body he was one of the firmest and ablest in Buential Statesmen in our country, it opponents of that dreadful engine of corshould have its rules of discipline and culuption, a National Bank. He voted for tivation. Of what use olso is the educaevery modification of the tariff, whilst a tion that is to prepare our youth for public member, down to the compromise act, and life? Of what utility would be the most ne gave his vote for that. He was opposed perfect intellectual training in the political sciences? Of what value would be the to Mr. Adam's celebrated Panama mission. He boldly planted himself upon the knowledge and practice of Oratory, in its democratic platform of 1798, and has alordinary divisions and application to public ways remained steadfast and true to those affairs, if a political rival be permitted to good old Republican principles of Jefferbear off victory before the people by a susonian democracy. He occupied a placperior acquaintance with the arts and re shortly after his entrance into the House of sources of Stump speaking? Those edu-Représentatives of the United States, upon cated in our Colleges, in the ordinary way, one of its most important committees, the cannot remain at an undue elevation while Committee of Foreign Affairs. He was their opponents, at a lower and more popalso appointed Chairman of a Select Comular level, distance them in the race for mittee to which was referred that portion power. .... What then is to be done under of the President's message calling the atthe increasing development of this new tention of Congress to a probable accumu power? Must it not draw after it changes lation of a surplus in the treasury. After the anticipation of the national debt, as the in the art of American rhetoric that will tend to place political aspirants on a footnead of this committee, he made a very ing of equality? If grave Senators beable report, denying the right of the govcome candidates for the honors of stump ernment to tax the people for the purpose speaking, who will dare refuse to plead of distribution, and contended that the revpefore the tribunal of the people by those enue should be reduced to the exigencies means and methods that promise victory of the public services. Instead of being over their wills and understandings ? the advocate of internal improvements on the part of the General Government, be From the Augusta Washingtonian pobly gustained Gen. Jackson's Velo on REPUBLICANISM. the Maysville Road Bill. to 1832, he was transferred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and it was here that he made his great stand against that politi al monster, Bank of the United States, an institution, instead of confining itself to regulating the currency, attempted to drive Gen. Jack son from power, that it might be better able to destroy the liberties of the country and erect in our midst a great monied aris tocracy, which was to be a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself. Shortly after this, he was returned by his

This is the watchword of every political party in our country. The word is used in a much broader sense, than its strict etymology would allow. It covers much more than its Roman compounders ever oreamed of. Yet it is a good word, sounds full, and well, and fills up many a gap neatly and prettily. Among other things formerly included in it, was the disregard of ancestry, and the necessity of personal merit. It differed from the republicanism of Rome in this, that it excluded every hing Patrician, but retained every thing Plebian. Now, we are treuching upon the ground formerly occupied by the politicians of the old Roman Commonwealth; for considerations weigh but unless one have a reputable genealegy. This seems to be the opinion of many individuals in reference to the Presidency at least. Well, we suppose that our revolutionary sires were very good-meaning people; but they were simple and vulgar. It is quite rational to improve what their simplicity has left us; and though many of our sires could look only to progentors among, what is called in Aristocratic England, "the lower classes, we should require that sire and grand sire of the candidates for the highest post in the commouwealth be men of "good blood," and of distinction. It may be, that hereafter no one may be allowed to aspire to eminence in the nation whose sires have not been enrolled among the Conscript Fathers. For, we should have for our rulers the purest and the brightest, and will not the lustre of their forefathers add much to that of their

sous ? In view of this new order of things, would it not be well enough for politicians to look to their pedigree! There may be difficulties in the way, but a little invention may overcome them.

These remarks have been suggested by the course pursued in the canvass for the presidency. "Who is Polk;" "who is his father," and "who is his grand father?" "Who is Clay," "who is his father," and "who is his grand-farher?" The aristocrats of the old world will smile at these questions. They, who are so scrupulous about these matters, would answer the interrogators best. They would doubtless reply thus, "they are both of base plebian

Shame, shame upon those who have ever propounded these questions. Have we forgotten our republicanism? Have we given up our noble constitution? Away with this party madness. Away with this foul precedent of exhuming the dead, to try them for their characters. Are there no "general issues" before the country ? The oratory of the Field or Stump Oratory Has argument upon them been expended? must now take its place in the calegory of Are the great minds of the nation so ex hausted, that we must employ political eloquence. It is surprising what progress grave diggers to disturb the repose of the last ten years. It is a new moral power dead.

We deprecate the course, which some mount to that of the press. Its accents are tinkers in politics have pursued in this matheard where the journals do not penetrate. ter. We fear the tendency of their measures Its development promises to be on a scale commensurate only with the limits of the upon the minds of the young. From the heights of our neutrality we put our feeble Union. Our ancestors knew not of this veto upon the wretched precedent, and we ses, Decanters, Lamps, Salts, Cruets, &c. &c. this new intellectual power in the entire call upon the republicans of both parties, breadth of its influence. Their oratorical and upon the press to frown it down.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Boston Cultivator.

NEW MODE OF FARMING. pray you, Messrs. Editors, permi me to detail, what appears to me, a new mode of farming. It was communicated in the way of conversation with an honest old German, who informed me he had purchased a small farm of 70 acres in the neighborhood of the Lebigh coal region; where also be had charge of a lock on the canal; that the next year he should have a taller (larger) f rm and devote himself to its cultivation. I inquired if he would grow corn? 'Yes.' And wheat? 'Yes. Oats? 'Yes, for the fodder, and cut it all up together, grain and straw.' Would he keep a dairy? 'No, only one cow for my wife, as I do not care for milk and butter.' Hogs? 'No, only one or two to eat up the waste about the house.' Then what stock would you keep? 'None in summer but plenty in winter.' I then desired him manner, as follows:

to detail his plan, which he did in his quaint "I keeps no cow, no ox, no sheep no hog all summer, nor plow much. All my land so much as I can I give to grass. Then when my neighbors say, oh, my cows and my hogs get in my corn, and est all up; I say I keeps no cow and no hog-I very comfortable about my fences, they cost me nothing, for I have no cattle to break them. But I makes the hay so much as I can, and my cornstalks so big as I can, and my oats so much as I can, and save all up for winter; a great barn and stable quite full, and the ricks in the yard. Then I watch my neighbors; for when I hear John Stone say, in the spring, oh, I got much grass, I must buy two cows, when he hant 'nough for one cow, I say to myself, oh, I buy your cows in winter, when you got no hay for them. So when he come and say you buy my two cows' cause you got plenty hay; I say yes, I give you five dollar a piece for them; and so I gets them, 'cause he got no hay nor nothing to give them So I do with the rest of my neighbors, only I do not buy the bad cows, only the good cows what will have calfs; and they keep the had cows 'cause nobody will buy them. So I keeps them well, and cleans them very nice, and makes them very fat and big; and when the little calfs comes, I gives them all the milk, and they grow fat and big; and then my neighbors comes in the spring, and wants to buy their cows again, for they got the grass and no cows to eat u; and so I seus them their own cows for 20 dollars apiece, and sometimes thirty or forty but I keeps the calls, sells my neighbors their own cows again, but I gets all the dung; and as they gets no dung, they get no crops; while I gets all the

dung, and crops and the profit too !" Messrs. Editors, when I hear my neighbors inquire what course they shall adopt so as not to follow exactly in the path which others are pursuing, I think of my old German friend who "gets the dung, the ercps, and the profits too," and am led to ask, if there be any objection to the plan here pointed out.

you ever hear of the scrape that I and Un-cle Zeke had duckin' on ton the Conneccle Zeke had duckin' on't on the Connecticut ?" asked Jonathan Timbertoes, while amusing his old Dutch hostess, who had agreed to entertain him under the roof of her log cottage for, and in consideration of, a bran new tin milk pan.

"No, I never did-do tell it," was the

"Well-you must know that I and Uncle Zeke took it into our heads on Saturday arter noon to go a gunnin' arter ducks, in futher's skiff; so in we got and sculled down the river; a proper sight of ducks flew backwards and forards, I tell ye-and a few on 'em lit down by the marsh, and went to feedin' on muscles,-I catched up my peauder-horn, to prime it, it slipped right out of my hand, and sunk to the bottom of the river. The water was amazingly clear, and I could see on the bottom. Now 1 couldn't swim a jot; so I sez to Uncle Zeke, "You're a pretty clever fellow, just let me take your peauder-horn to prime,"—and don't you think the stingy, critter woulun't! 'Well,' sez I, 'you're a pretty good diver, and if you dive and get it, I'll give you a primin.'. I thought be'd leave his peuder-horn, but he didn't; but he stuck it in his pocket, and down he went—and there he staid."

Here the old lady opened her eyes with vonder and surprise, and a pause of some minutes ensued, when Jonathan added-"I looked down, and what do you think the critter was doin'?"

sure I don't know."
"There he was," said our hero, "settin right on the bottom of the river, pourin' the peauder out of my horn into hizen!"N. Y. Sat. Emp.

"Lord!" exclaimed the old lady, "I'm

"Where Shall I Go."-Thus soliloquized, a la Webster, a loafer last night, on things in general and his own peculiar position in particular. "Where shall I go? aye, that's the poser, as Shakspear says There aint no place for me to go, as I knows on. Musquiter bars aint portable, magnetic or attractive principle for flies. The bar-rooms is all closed, and lodgin' house people don't give no tick. The doctors say it aint constitutional to sleep on the sidewalk, and the watchmen agrees with the doctors. I aint passionately fond of drink, yet a feller could'nt affront me at the present time by askin' me to liquor .-Some folks want a bank, 'cause they say it's awk'ard to carry their specie. I doesn't power to suppress it.

abor under monetary difficulties of this kind myself, I'd, willingly become any body's pet bank for a fair remuneration I'm a cussed shabby k'racter, take me as as you will, My toggery, like an empty. as you will, My toggery, like an empty barrel exposed to the sub, is a fallin to pieces. If torn coats was inshignable, wouldn't I be a swell—eh? Reckon I would. But I's a hisolated individual, and haint no one to give me part of their bed. "Where shall I go?" I asks again." "To the watch-house, most indubitably," said Charley, who abruptly, put a period to the Webstrian sollidquist's further reflections by taking him off to the calaborate. tions by taking him off to the calaboose. N. O. Picayune \_\_\_

Indications of a Gentleman.—"Jo Sykes" of the N. Y. Commercial is a rare observer of human nature, and in one of his letters from Saragoja, be remarks as follows.

This railroad is a great leveller, at least while they who come here use it. Formerly the rank of pretensions of the visiter, was indicted by the style in which he came. If he drove a coach and two or four-inhand, with servants in lixery, be was a man of rank, corresponding bustle among the servants, porters and bar-keep-ers, and to him was assigned the best quarters the house afforded; but if he came in. the mail coach, or in the more humble. conveyance of a common wagon, he kicked up no dust, and had a room in the cock-loft, like the one I occupy. Now the bell rings, as the train approaches, giving notice to all that all sorts are coming, and all assomble to receive them and as the carsroll, by, the men and women sit bolt upright, the man from town looking for all the world like the man in the country. The hat and coat of the latter are probably made by the same man who fashions those of the former, and his trunk, as it is. pitched out of the baggage car, appears to be is well strapped up, and to have as many large brass rivets heads on it as that of his fellow traveller. ......

It is not until the waiters, hack drivers and porters see through the windows of the mitted to enter, the visiter pointing out his baggage by some characteristic motion or till some peculiar article of it is claimed by him, that his real breeding begins to develope itself. ... Then the bowing and scraping indicate who is who, and what is what, and we know that some important or unimportant personage has arrived. The sagacity of these fellows is remarkable. To a man who loves to look at linamusement greater than the railroad depot when the cars come iu.

Polk Sallad,-Pode (Photolacia) is a valuable medicinal plant, its root is emetic, purgative, and somewhat narcotic, and we trust the dose recently administered by the Democratic Convention, will have similar effect. ... That it will work the body. politic, and cleans it from impurities; that all corruptions and gangrene will disappear, and a healthy action be created throughout the system. The Whigs will be set asleep, and if they wake again be-Jonathan's Hunting Excursion .- "Did fore the expiration, of four years, we will

> ness of Mr. Polk as Sallad, (or rather. greens., and also prefacing it with the name of the nominee for President, (Palk.) Poke Sallad, to, regale our appetites during the ensuing year. Liking the vege-Cheraw Gazette.

Improved Pin Machine .- Messrs. Brown & Elton, Waterbury, Ct., have in operation an improved machine, for the manufacture of Pins., which turns out, as we are, informed, by a gentleman recently from that, place, two barrels of Pins a day. The machine is wonderfully curious, perfect and simple in its operation. The wire is run into the machine from a reel cut to the requisite length, pointed and headed, and made a finished. Pin., From this machine they fall into, a hopper of the sticking machine is it is called, in which by some diablerie, they are arranged and stuck upon the papers and come out perfect only requiring to be packed to be ready for sale. This latter machine, teuned by one girl, will do the work of thirty persons by the old hand process. We have said that two barrels of pins are made in a day. A barrel contains 4,000 000 pins, consequently 8,000,000 of pins are manufactured in the little machine each day, sufficient to furnish one pin a day for every female in the United States . Ther are four other machines in operation in the country, but they probably do not jury outlan squal number per day as the Waterbury machine.—Boston Transcript.

The Slave Trade. In the House of Commons on the 16th, Lord Palmerston called attention to the African slave trade; -stating that from 110,000 to 150,000 negroes are. still brought annually into America from Africa. For every one who survived the passage, he calculated that three died,—and he proceeded to protest in the most vehement manner against the sufferance of so abomand my nose possesses, somehow, the inable traffic, charging it upon the French magnetic or attractive principle for flies. Cabinet, upon the Ashbuson capitulation and in particular upon Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet. Sir Rebert replied very quietly reproaching Lord Palmerston for introducing a political attack upon such an occasion; -saying that the behavior of Spain, and the Brazils was the real difficulty in the way of the suppression of the trade, and that the government took all means in its