

Edgefield Advertiser.

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

VOLUME IX.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., November 27, 1844.

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER

W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

NEW TERMS.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, per annum, if paid in advance—\$3 if not paid within six months from the date of subscription, and \$4 if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions will be continued, unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 62 1/2 cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 43 for each continuance. Those published monthly, or quarterly, will be charged \$1 per square. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly. All communications, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

INVALUABLE Family Medicines.

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

"Prove all things, and hold fast to that which is good."—Paul.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the thousands daily launched on the "tide of experiment," and now stand higher in reputation, and are becoming more extensively used, than any other medicine ever prepared. They have been introduced into every place where it has been found possible to carry them, and there are few towns, or villages, but contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. But it is not necessary to advertise them at large, or to say anything further of them, than to caution those wishing to purchase Antibilious Family Medicine, to be particularly to enquire for SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS, as there are numerous preparations put on sale almost every day, of doubtful efficacy. To satisfy the world of the inestimable worth of this Medicine, I would simply observe that, it has been long used by some of the leading lights of the profession in their extensive practice, and is now prepared with great care, and upon scientific and chemical principles, for general use, by the proprietor, OSLY. The imputation of Quackery therefore cannot be affixed to this Medicine, since it is the preparation of regular practicing Physicians, who have made the leading art their profession, and whose pharmaceutical preparations will ever be held in the highest estimation.

TESTIMONIALS.

Read the following certificate from Mr. O. C. Kelsey, a popular merchant of Tompkin's Bluff, Ala., and thousands of a similar character might be given if necessary to prove the efficacy, popularity and usefulness of this medicine.

Tompkin's Bluff, Ala., Jan 4, 1843.
Dr. A. Spencer—Dear Sir: I wish you to forward me a large supply of your pills; I don't think 300 boxes too large a quantity to send. I sold 160 boxes the last six months; they are the most popular pill in this place. For bilious complaints, sick-headache, dyspepsia, costiveness and such like diseases, they are considered almost an infallible remedy. I have been agent for Dr. Peter's Pills, and formerly sold a large amount yearly; but I now sell three dozen of your pills to one of his. My customers think them superior to Peter's or any other pills.

Respectfully yours, O. C. KELSEY.
Price, 25 Cents per box, with full directions.

A fresh supply, just received and for sale, in Edgefield, by J. D. TIBBETTS, and on enquiry may be found generally in all the cities, villages, and at the principal Country Stores throughout the State.
Oct. 30. 6m 41

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

THESE PILLS wherever they have been fairly tried have established an enviable celebrity, and are daily superseding all other preparations in curing the diseases for which they are prepared.

The following certificate is from Judge Forst, a gentleman of the first respectability in Jefferson Co., Alabama.

Jonesboro', Ala., 4th Feb. 1844.
I certify that in the summer of 1842 I had a severe attack of fever and ague, and was for some time under the treatment of a physician, but received no benefit from his prescriptions—my disease continuing to increase in the frequency and severity of its attacks. At last had recourse to Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague and Anti-Fever Pills, and in using half a box was entirely cured, and have remained in good health ever since. I afterwards had in my family several cases of fever and ague, and have in every instance made use of Hull's Pills, which have always immediately effected a cure.
J. F. FOREST.

Price, \$1 per box, with directions.
A fresh supply, just received and for sale, by J. D. TIBBETTS.
Oct. 30. 6m 41

Public Notice.

THE Estate of William W. Coursey, deceased, having been left derelict, I shall proceed to sell on Wednesday, the 27th November instant, on a credit of twelve months, at the late residence of said deceased, all the Personal Property, consisting of one Horse, Hogs, Cows, Corn, Fodder and Oats, Plantation Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture. Purchasers will be required to give note with approved security.
All sums under two dollars, cash.
JOHN HILL, o. e. d.
Nov. 6 3t 41

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, I will proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House, on the First Monday and Tuesday in December next, the following property:

Luther Roll, N. L. Griffin and others, vs. Charles Lamar, the House and Lot in the town of Hamburg, known as the American Hotel occupied at this time by Robert R. Hunter, as a Public Tavern.

Michael Barr, Adm'r., vs. George W. Yarborough and Robert T. Moore, Survivors, a tract of land containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Uriah Inabnet, Catharine Inabnet and others, as the property of the Defendant, George W. Yarborough.

Michael Barr, Adm'r., vs. Robert T. Moore and William Bridges, Adm'rs., the tract of land where Samuel Moore lived at the time of his death, containing nine hundred acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Joel Inabnet and others.

Milledge Galphin and others, vs. Milledge Hankinson, Adm'r., one negro boy, Billy. Martiu Hiit vs. John Thurmond, one Carriage.

Terms, cash
H. BOULWARE, s. e. d.
Nov. 8 4t 42

Sheriff's Sales.

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

William Brunson, Adm'r., vs. C. A. Dowd, Mortgage.

W. H. Morris.

BY an order from the Court of Common Pleas, in the above stated case, I will proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House, on the First Monday in December next, the premises described in the Mortgage in the above case, viz: the House and Lot in the Village of Edgefield containing three acres, more or less, on the road leading from Edgefield Village to the Pine House, adjoining lands of Enoch Pressley and others, on a credit of six months, the titles to be signed but not delivered until the purchase money be paid, according to the terms of sale—and if the purchase money be not paid when due, I will resell by virtue of the same levy, on account of the former purchaser, for cash. Costs to be paid in Cash.

H. BOULWARE, s. e. d.
Nov. 8 4t 42

The State of S. Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

David Calvin, Applicants, vs. Henry Calvin, Mary Taylor, Summons in Elizabeth Neyland and others, Partition.

BY an order from John Hill, Esq. Ordinary of the District aforesaid I will proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House, on the First Monday in December next, the lands belonging to the Estate of William Calvin, deceased, situate in the District and State aforesaid, containing two hundred and thirteen (213) acres, more or less, bounded by lands owned by J. H. Hammond and others. Sold on a credit of twelve months. Purchasers to give bond and approved personal security, and a mortgage of the premises to the Ordinary, to secure the purchase money. Cost to be paid in cash.

H. BOULWARE, s. e. d.
Nov. 8 4t 42

STATE OF S. CAROLINA, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN EQUITY.

Sarah Ann Roper, & another, vs. Dr. Harwood Burt and Emily, Bill for Partition.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order from Chancellor Johnson, I shall offer for sale at Edgefield Court House, on the First Monday in December next, the Real Estate of Benjamin Roper, deceased, consisting of

One tract of Land, situate in the District and State aforesaid, on the Martinow Road, containing nine hundred (900) acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Daniel Prescott, John Jones, Samuel Scott, Estate of Charles McKie, and Estate of Hillary M. Collier.

Said land to be sold on a credit of one and two years, in equal annual instalments, except the cost of suit, which must be paid in cash. Purchasers to give bonds and good securities, and mortgage of the premises to secure the purchase money.
And on Wednesday, the Fourth day of December next, I will sell at the late residence of the said Benjamin Roper, deceased, the Personal Estate of the said deceased, except the Negroes, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, Corn and Fodder, &c., on a credit of one year. Purchasers to give bond and good securities.

S. S. TOMPKINS, c. e. s. d.
Nov. 8 4t 42

State of South Carolina, EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

BY JOHN HILL, Esquire, Ordinary of Edgefield District.

Whereas, William Scurry hath applied to me for Letter of Administration on all and singular the goods, and chattels, rights and credits of Sarah Scurry, late of the District aforesaid, deceased, these are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Edgefield Court House, on the second day of December next, to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, this 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and in the 63th year of American Independence.
JOHN HILL, o. e. d.
Nov. 20 2t 43.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Biblical Recorder.

TO THE REV. W. HOOPER, D. D., OF COLUMBIA, S. C.

My Dear Brother:

Your letter, in the Recorder of the 12th inst. lies before me, containing a request that I "would furnish our members with my views in regard to the practices and modes of worship which you have witnessed at protracted meetings," and which you describe in the following words: "The preaching is often too didactic and calm to agitate the multitude, is always followed by warm, impassioned exhortations, in which the exhorter has not proceeded long before the effect, which he has been aiming at, takes place, namely, a general commotion and confusion of voices, some screaming 'glory,' 'glory,' at the same time jumping up and clapping their hands, others crying in apparent agony while a large number strike up a hymn which they sing amid conflicting sounds, oftentimes unable to keep in concert by reason of the confusion; and sometimes two different hymns going on in different parts of the congregation. Above all is heard the voice of the exhorter urging them to come up to the altar, which is an enclosure near the pulpit, for those who are thus powerfully wrought upon to kneel down and become the objects of special prayer. It is generally thronged by numbers, chiefly women, who then throw themselves on their knees, commonly with loud lamentations. Then some person is called upon to pray for the 'wonderer' after this concluded singing recommences, while the preachers, and oftentimes the most zealous among the hearers, also go among the rows of kneeling 'mourners,' pressing on them an immediate renunciation of the world and surrender to Christ. A succession of these tumultuous scenes is kept up till a late hour of the night, and it is not uncommon for some of the persons thus put in violent agitation, particularly the negroes, to continue their screams through the whole night. This process is the usual order of every day, until the exhaustion of the preachers, or the weariness of the hearers, brings the meeting to a conclusion." You add, "that these exercises take place at large protracted meetings, and are the results of 'excitements,' which though begun by agitators, get beyond their control, and often lead to tumult and indecorous bodily gestures and positions which grieve serious persons, and furnish too just occasion for ridicule and gainingsay to the light bystanders looking on."

I have often heard of such scenes, my brother as you here describe, in the assemblies of some of God's people, but have very seldom witnessed them. But whether witnessed or heard of, the knowledge of their occurrence has always given me pain, because I considered them as in direct opposition to the instruction and example of the inspired teachers of the gospel of Jesus Christ. It is now nearly fourteen years since my attention has been particularly drawn to the consideration of protracted meetings as held by the Baptists. I looked on them at first with very serious concern of soul, and watched their movements with anxious solicitude. I feared the result of that tendency to excess and disorder in the excitement of the passions of our nature to which man is so prone on any absorbing subject, but especially on the subject of his future destiny when roused by an assemblage of spirit-stirring instrumentalities. These are abundantly furnished in protracted meetings by the large audience in attendance, by the solemn appeals of ministers succeeding each other in preaching, exhortation and prayer, by the anxieties of zealous friends and new converts, some of whom seem to think themselves commissioned to forget the proprieties of life in their zeal for the salvation of souls whilst the right observance of the one might better secure the other, and by the soul animating strains of "Psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs." I say, I feared, from these instrumentalities, the result of protracted meetings, in the undue excitement of our passions; but I thank God that in those with which I have had more particularly to do, I have no recollection of witnessing the indecorous gestures, and commingling of voices, producing confusion, that you describe; yet I have occasionally seen and heard some things in these meetings which could have been most advantageously dispensed with. For example, appeals made by exhorters to sinners, which had too much the appearance of being intended for effect—exhortations going on simultaneously with singing—brethren going about among the mourners whilst on their knees; and talking to them in a low voice whilst an exhorter would be addressing the audience. Such practices as these, cannot call them modes of worship, are forbidden by the Apostle in the following scriptures: "How is it, then, brethren? When ye come together, every one of you hath a psalm, hath a doctrine, hath a tongue, hath a revelation, hath an interpretation. Let all things be done to edifying. If any man speak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two, or at the most by three, and that by course; that is in order, one at a time, 'and let one interpret.'" "Let the prophets speak two or three, and let others judge. If any thing be revealed to another that saith by, let the first hold his peace; that is let the first who is speaking finish and sit down then let the other rise and deliver what he has to say. 'For ye may all prophesy one by one, that all may hear, and all may be comforted. And the spirit of the prophets are subject to the prophets. For God is not the author of confusion,' tumult or inquietness, 'but of peace, as in all churches of the saints. Let your women keep silence in the churches; for it is not permitted unto them to speak, but they are commanded to be under obedience, as also saith the law. And if they will learn any thing, let them ask their husbands at home, as some suitable person capable of informing them, 'for it is a shame for a woman to speak in the church.'" 1 Cor. xiv. 26, 36. Now the Apostle adds, "If any man think himself to be a prophet, or spiritual, let him acknowledge that the things that I write unto you are the commandments of the Lord." v. 37. And he closes the chapter with this direction: "Let all things be done decently and in order," v. 40.

Now it is very clear that the Apostle, in these scriptures, forbids more than one to speak at a time in the religious meetings of God's people; consequently, if preaching or exhortation is going on, all others must be still. If the congregation sing, the preacher or exhorter must cease to address them. Exclamations of "glory," "glory," cannot be in accordance with the decent, orderly mode of conducting

worship; nor can several go about among the mourners talking to them in a low voice, whilst the exhorter is addressing the audience. These and such like practices are violations of good order.—They are contrary to the decency of an assembly which is met in obedience to the commands of Him, who "is not the author of confusion, but of peace, as in all churches of the saints."

My purpose was, in commencing this letter, to make some remarks upon the utility and mode of conducting protracted meetings, but the near approach to the end of my sheet, to which what I have written brings me, forbids it. I shall, therefore, my brother with your permission, extend my remarks in my next on the subject of protracted meetings.

Affectionately yours in Christ,
WM. B. JOHNSON.
Edgefield C. H., S. C. Oct. 22d, 1844.

Politics.—Now since the contest is over, and one of the great parties between which the nation is divided, has succeeded in electing its candidates, the people, we have prepared to pause and consider a few Ideas and principles that have been suggested by the occasion.

The very close issue to which the contending parties were reduced, and the majority by which one has succeeded, prove that the division of opinions among the people leaves them very nearly balanced. Under such circumstances, it becomes the duty of those who have succeeded to respect the numbers and character of those who have been defeated, and not by extreme measures of policy, to give to their victory the character of a triumph. On the other hand it is the duty of the unsuccessful party to yield with meekness to the position to which they have been reduced and not to endeavor to thwart or render ineoperative the measures of those who are going into power.

Without desiring to express any preference for either party or candidate, we may deduce from circumstances connected with them, lessons of instruction regarding public matters.

Whatever may be his merits as a statesman it is certain that the reputation of Mr. Clay will remain to him, a reputation which we believe him not to deserve, has been very detrimental to his success as a candidate. Thous- ands of religious men of the same party are prejudiced against him, and this prejudice induced them to refrain from voting. In the same respect the character of his successful opponent stood unimpaired, and many in consequence gave him their suffrage. Ought not this to teach politicians of all classes, to seek out candidates who will secure by their personal reputation the votes of pious men? We have no doubt that, had both the candidates on either side been religious men of good standing in evangelical churches, and their opponents not the former would have been successful.

We fear that in both parties too great dependence is placed upon party discipline in securing votes. To make a successful experiment of the principle to which we have alluded, we hope that some party will on a future occasion, select all their candidates from men distinguished in the religious world, when we feel assured that the result will amply justify the view which we have expressed.—Baptist Advocate.

MORSE'S TELEGRAPH.—This wonderful invention continues to operate daily with perfect accuracy and facility, and with a rapidity which it is difficult to realize. In a few moments after the arrival of the mails from the East at Baltimore, or from the south at Washington the election returns are transmitted from one city to the other with the fleetness of thought. The intervening space of some forty or fifty miles is thus literally annihilated, and Baltimore and Washington are virtually merged into each other. On frequent occasions recently the election returns were transmitted from Baltimore to Washington and from Washington to Baltimore at the same moment of time for while each assistant was communicating to the other, the simple and ingenious apparatus at each station was also recording the information transmitted from the other. Communications it will be recollected, can be made at any hour of the day or night, and it is not requisite, when intelligence is transmitted from in attendance at the other—inasmuch as the communications, be long or short, are recorded by the apparatus on paper, and are thus preserved for any length of time. Professor Morse has been happy in the choice of his Assistants, Messrs. Rogers and Vail.—Baltimore American.

Father Matthew.—It is stated in a London paper that while his noble minded philanthropist has been dispensing hope and happiness to thousands, his own pecuniary interests have suffered martyrdom. He is poor and in distress; so says the paper in question. If this be so, the people of this country will be proud to relieve his necessities, and the emigrant population equally forward in the good work. To permit Father Matthew to suffer the ills and privations of poverty would be a disgrace to civilization. Let the fact be ascertained that the Moral Liberator is in need of assistance, and thousands of purses will be at once opened in his behalf. The journals which announce his difficulties say, "donations may be forwarded direct to the Rev. Theobald Mathew, Cork, and will be publicly acknowledged."

The Last Case.—We were highly amused the other day, at hearing the cry of our Court, calling his own name at the door, and when informed that it was him self that was wanted, requested the Court to "hold on a minute" until he got through with calling "Mister Thomas Smith," after which he announced to the Court, that "Mister Smith don't answer, sir." He had been so accustomed to hearing him self called "Tom," that he did not know his own name, when it appeared in full "with the trimmings," and "Mister" appended on one end of it,—a predicament in which he had probably never before seen it in his life time.—Temperance Advocate.

Professorship of Agriculture.—A Professorship of Agriculture has been established in Amherst College, Mass. The Professorship is conferred upon Alonzo Gray, author of "Scientific and Practical Agriculture."

Magnificent Orchard.—At the late Annual Fair of the American Institute, Mr. R. J. Pell of Ulster, county New York, received a gold medal for "the best fruit farm."

He states that he has an orchard containing twenty thousand trees of one kind of fruit, viz. the Newton Pippin. Here is an orchard worth looking at. We do not know how thickly they are set out, but allowing there is a tree on every square rod, or 100 to an acre, which is too thick, it must take one hundred and twenty five acres! Mr. Pell thinking it rather unprofitable to wait for the bearing year, or, in other words, not being willing to have apples only every other year, adopted a plan with some of his trees of spurring up the flagging energies of those that required rest, so as to make them bear every year. Accordingly he selected a certain number of them, and in April scraped the rough bark from them, washed them with soft soap, cut off all interfering branches, painting over the cuts with white point to keep the water out, and then lit the bark of the body in several places from the ground to the first limbs so as to prevent their being hidebound. He then in July, placed a peck of oyster shell lime at the root of each tree, which in November was dug in.

The Farmer's Cabinet, from which we obtain this information, states that the following year, which was last year, he gathered from these trees 1700 barrels of apples that this year they are again bending to the ground with fruit. He sold his apples in the New York market for four dollars per barrel, and the remainder in the London market for nine dollars per barrel. This is doing good.

From the Tuscaloosa Monitor:

The opinion of the Supreme Court of Alabama in our paper to-day, settles an important principle in relation to the validity of the forms without the legal sanctions of marriage. The question presented by the record was whether such a conspiracy had been proved as was punishable by law. Several persons combined to accomplish a wicked purpose.—They forged a marriage license, showed it to the young lady and her parents, as evidence of the good faith of the suitor; and one of his associates falsely represented himself to be a justice of the peace, authorized to perform the rites of matrimony,—whereupon the consent was yielded, and the usual ceremony was repeated by the pretended magistrate. Afterwards, the cheat was detected, and the parties to it were indicted for conspiracy. The only one found was tried and convicted in the circuit court of Butler. On points reserved as novel and difficult, the Supreme Court has delivered an opinion affirming the judgment below and indicating by the numerous authorities cited, the marriage, being a civil contract, is valid where the persons united declare their intention to be husband and wife in a formal manner, in the presence of witnesses, even though no marriage license has been obtained, nor the usual ceremony administered by an authorized person. This will open the eyes of those who sometimes in levity undergo a mock ceremony of marriage.

Growth of London.—We are apt to imagine here in the United States that the growth of our towns and cities greatly surpass in rapidity and extent those of any part of the old world. Some facts about London would seem to contradict this notion.

It is stated, for instance, in a recent report to the Government, that "in little more than twelve years, twelve hundred new streets have been added to London which is at the rate of 100 streets a year." These 1200 new streets "contain 48,000 houses, most of them built on a large and commodious scale, and in a style of superior comfort." With all this wonderful increase, it is said, "that the demand for houses instead of diminishing, continues to increase," and while in many towns of the interior, the number of unoccupied houses is augmenting, "scarcely is a new street in London, finished, before almost every house in it is full."

One great reason assigned for the rapid growth of London, is the extraordinary facility, economy and despatch with which people are now transported over Railroads terminating there. Owing to this, "it is estimated that the daily influx of individuals is five times greater than it was fifteen years ago." London is now about forty miles in circumference, and numbers more than two millions of inhabitants.—N. Y. American.

Gunpowder Nullified.—It is a singular fact that a French officer has discovered a method of taking away the explosive properties of gunpowder, to be restored at pleasure. It is merely to mix the powder with finely powdered charcoal or black lead, filling up the interstices between the grains; and if in this state, it is set fire to it merely fuses, but does not flame. In a recent experiment, two barrels of the powder thus mixed, were placed one upon each other, and the lower one lighted. It burnt in about twenty minutes, but the caloric developed had so little force, that the upper barrel was but lightly charred, and its contents uninjured. The powder is at any time rendered serviceable by sifting it.

The Abolition Vote.—The Abolition vote of the state of New York in the late Presidential contest is said to exceed 15,000. The heaviest abolition vote, in Pennsylvania, has been polled in the whig counties,

From the Charleston Patriot:

TEXAS AND THE TARIFF.

Among the prominent topics which will probably occupy the Executive Message at the approaching Session of Congress, will be the annexation of Texas and a reconstruction of the Tariff. The administration of Mr. Tyler would be acting merely in consistency with its conduct in the last Session of Congress and in conformity with public opinion, as expressed in the recent Presidential election, were it to endeavor practically to carry out its policy as relates to annexation. Those Statesmen in our National Legislature whose apprehensions were excited by the terror of European intervention must now perceive that their fears were the effects of groundless timidity. None of the leading European powers have intimated much less given expression to, dissent, relative to annexation, and we hope that this country possesses too high a sense of national dignity, to forego the performance of an act, from fear of foreign dictation, which, while it is essential to the eternal security of a portion of its territory, violates no principle of public law. European interference is not to be apprehended on this remote stage of political action while the balanced interests and reciprocal jealousies of two at least of the leading powers of Europe, constitute a security against their combined or separate intervention.

A war with Mexico is even less to be apprehended. She daily exhibits increasing evidence of internal disquiet and inability to invade much less subdue Texas. She is in no condition to wage war against the United States.

As relates to the tariff, a modification is demanded by the interests of the revenue and the general good. As it stands it is a bundle of financial and commercial contradictions. Cash duties without a warehousing act is an anomaly in a system of imposts. High duties on articles of the first necessity and low duties on articles of luxury, violate all received maxims of taxation. The system of minimums as a fraud in commercial legislation, ought to be abolished. The home valuation, contradicts that rule of the Constitution, which prescribes "that all duties shall be uniform throughout the United States." There are no two commercial ports in the Union in which the home valuation can be the same. The invoice value, with proper guards against fraud and deception, is the only proper basis for the imposition of duties. A revision of the tariff with the aid of practical men, who should be called to Washington to assist in properly combining the details, would give confidence to sound commercial enterprise, and in its promises of permanency open new avenues to merchantile adventures while it would afford stability to the existing interests of commerce. We know of no measure which would more signalize Mr. Polk's administration, than placing the system of imposts on foreign commerce on that foundation of permanency, alike removed from the fluctuations of politics; and the cordipity of interested parties which would constitute a safe guide for our merchants, amidst the natural hazards, sufficiently numerous, of their very hazardous profession.

Apple Bread.—A Frenchman has invented and practised with great success, a method of making bread with common apples, very far superior to "the potato bread."

After having boiled one third of peeled apples, he bruised them with warm water, two thirds of flour including the proper quantity of yeast kneaded the whole with water the fruit being quite sufficient. When the mixture had acquired the consistency of paste; he put it into a vessel in which he allowed it to rise twelve hours. By this process he obtained very excellent bread, full of uss, and extremely palatable and light.

Fond of the Lava.—A Virginia paper mentions a case of novelty recently tried in the Circuit Superior Court for Spotsylvania. A man, named Payne, employed Judge Barbour, some years ago, as counsel in a suit, which was given against him. He then commenced suit against Judge Barbour for neglect of professional duty in managing the case, and employed W. Smith; this also went against him; whereupon he instituted proceedings against Mr. Smith, in which case he employed Mr. Preston, of Frederick, as counsel, who it is said, conducted it with great zeal and had moreover the rate good neck to please his client so well that he does not intend to bring an action against him.

No man.—A wag happening to go into the shop of a tailor just as the latter was in the act of patching an old garment with new cloth, thus addressed the knight of the bodkin—"You are no man; and I can prove it by the highest authority." "How so?" replied the unsuspecting tailor, as he plied his needle with redoubled activity. "You shall be accommodated, sir," says the way, asking at the same time if he recollected of ever having read the passage in the New Testament which declares that no man putteth a piece of new cloth into an old garment.

Twelve Month Clock.—Crane's patent 12 month clock, are exciting considerable interest in England. The Duke of Wellington has ordered one of them for Anley House, consequently in that princely abode the chronicle of hours is measured by American enterprise and genius.