

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Correspondence of Charleston Patriot. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

In the Senate, this morning, a resolution was adopted giving Mr. Lamar, Ex-President of Texas, the privilege of the floor.

Mr. Fairfield submitted a resolution calling on the President for information as to whether the British Government has made satisfaction for the illegal capture of the fishing scho. Argus.

A number of unimportant matters having been disposed of, the French Spoilations bill was taken up.

The question pending was on the motion of Mr. McDuffie, to reconsider the vote on the clause appropriating five millions of dollars. He commenced a speech against the whole bill but the morning hour having expired, he yielded the floor, and the consideration of the Texas resolutions was resumed.

Mr. Woodbury made a powerful speech in favor of immediate annexation.

Mr. Choate next obtained the floor, but, preferred speaking to-morrow. So the subject was laid over.

The remainder of the day was devoted to private business.

In the House, the joint resolution of the Senate providing for the distribution of copies of the History of the Exploring Expedition among foreign Governments, was taken up and passed with an amendment including Texas and China.

The Senate bill regulating the payment of pensions in certain cases, was also passed with some amendments.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce the pay of the army.

Mr. Adams went for the bill, because he thought retrenchment was necessary in this branch of the service. He argued however, that the majority of the House are inconsistent in their profession of a wish to reduce the army, when at the same time they are grasping at Oregon and Texas, measures which will require a great increase of the army.

Mr. Rayner, who during the Texas debate could not get the floor, seized this opportunity to get in his intended speech. He accordingly occupied his hour by a statement of his reasons against annexation.

Mr. Black, the author of the bill, after disclaiming any idea of reducing the army, or any thing else other than the correction of abuses, moved the previous question, which was seconded.

The bill was then read a third time and passed by a large majority. It is said there is not the least chance of its passage in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

In the House, the bill providing \$28,000 for furnishing and repairing the President's House, was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Henley moved to reduce the amount to \$10,000. He supported his amendment by a speech, in which he vehemently denounced what he called the extravagance hitherto displayed in this quarter.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, supported the amendment. He argued that the simplicity of our institutions does not warrant such a display of expense as the White House. He was also in favor of reducing the salary of the President to \$20,000 per annum. He thought that would be enough for any mortal man.

Mr. Dillingham contended that the whole of the money was necessary. If the people would build so large a house for the President, they were bound to furnish it in a suitable style. He advocated nothing, however, but plain substantial furniture.

Mr. Douglas contended that the present state of the White House is such as to mortify every one who visits it. He said the chairs are broken backed, the carpets full of holes, and the spoons not fit for use. He was ashamed to hear objections so unworthy of the magnanimity of our Government.

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina moved to amend by appropriating the White House for the use of the Executive Department, and providing for a smaller house for the accommodation of the President, so that we might return to our Republic simplicity.

This proposition gave rise to much laughter.

Mr. Burt moved to amend by striking out the sum named in the bill and inserting "so much as may be necessary." It was rejected as were many other proposed amendments.

Finally, the bill was reported to the House, when by a vote of 62 to 70, it was rejected. As there was not a full House, it is probable another bill will be introduced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

The refusal of the House yesterday to pass the bill providing for the furnishing of the President's House, has excited much indignation among our citizens of the District, who know the dilapidated condition of the mansion. I am told on good authority that the window curtains swarm with vermin, and the furniture is in such a state that no decent man can use it.

In the House, this morning, Mr. Slidell moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was rejected.

In the course of a discussion which ensued, Mr. Pratt, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, said that such was the miserable condition of the House, that he had ordered a considerable amount of furniture on his own individual responsibility, and if members refused to pay for it he would.

After further discussion, the vote on the rejection of the bill was reconsidered. The question again recurring on the passage of the bill, it was a second time rejected, by a vote of 75 to 77.

The consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then resumed in Committee of the Whole.

The appropriation for the President's House was again introduced by way of amendment.

A long discussion arose as to whether the furniture ought not to be of American manufacture, without regard to the price.

Finally, the amendment was agreed to so as to allow \$14,000 for furniture of American manufacture, provided it can be procured as cheap as foreign articles; also \$6,000 for painting and repairing the house.

Mr. Kennedy moved to amend the bill by inserting \$8,000 for continuing in operation Morse's Telegraph between this city and Baltimore, during the ensuing year, also instructing the Post Master General to prepare a list of prices for conveying intelligence for private individuals, so that the income may meet the expenditure.

After a brief explanation, the amendment was for the present withdrawn.

The Committee then rose, with an understanding that the debate shall terminate to-morrow at two o'clock.

In the Senate, after the presentation of Petitions and the disposal of other miscellaneous matters, the Texas annexation resolutions were again taken up.

Mr. Henderson having the floor made an eloquent speech in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. Barrow followed on the other side. He opposed annexation as unconstitutional and inexpedient. He endeavored to show that the measure would totally ruin the domestic prosperity of Louisiana, by rendering the cultivation of sugar, &c. useless.

The friends of Mr. Benton's Bill contend that if the whole of the Democratic Senators vote, it will receive thirty votes in that body, and a majority of fifty on its return to the House. This is very doubtful.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The steam ship John S. McKim, Lewis, arrived at New Orleans on the 13th inst., bringing Galveston dates to the 9th. We copy the following from slips from the offices of the Picayune and Bulletin.

The Galveston News estimates the number of German emigrants arrived in Texas in three or four months at 1,500.

The news from the interior of the country represents every thing as quiet. Not an Indian disturbance do we hear of in any quarter.

The Texan Congress adjourned on the 3d inst. Previous to adjournment, the nomination of Gen. Terrell as Charge d'Affaires to England and France, and Col. Keily as Charge to the United States, were rejected by the Senate. It is said that the chief cause of opposition to these gentlemen was owing to their hostility to annexation.

Congress refused to receive the petition of a meeting of the citizens of Rusk county against annexation, from which it may be inferred how strongly the members yet are in favor of that measure.

The Houston Telegraph of the 5th inst. says:—It is estimated that there are about 7,000 bales of Cotton now stored in the warehouses of this city.

Col. William G. Cooke, has been appointed Secretary of War by President Jones.

The Texan Congress has passed a resolution granting Mr. Castro two years further time to complete his colonization contract. Mr. C. is now at Galveston.

A correspondence has been published between Mr. Donaldson, U. S. Charge d'Affaires, and the Government of Texas, mainly on the subject of annexation, together with a report from a Committee of the House, on the same topic. Mr. Donaldson expresses all confidence in the ultimate success of the measure, and earnestly hopes the people of Texas will not abandon it on account of the defeat of the late treaty. In reply, he is assured by the government of Texas that this question will not be effected by any opposing or unfavorable action on the part of the Executive of Texas. This assurance, says the Galveston News, will be received by the people of Texas with much satisfaction. The report is stated to be an eloquent document, setting forth the great and immediate advantages of annexation with much ability.

The Telegraph states that the difficulty between Gen. Green and President Jones has been adjusted. Gen. Green, it is said, has signified his determination to become a citizen of Texas, and had written to the United States Secretary of State to that effect, and also desiring his appointment as Consul to Galveston to be annulled, before the misunderstanding occurred.

Fires! Incendiaries at Work!—On Sunday morning last, at 8 o'clock A. M., a fire was discovered by Mr. Kennedy's servant in the Cotton Warehouse of Mr. David Ewart, which was fortunately extinguished. Fire, lightwood, other combustibles, and several sorts of friction matches were found between two bales of cotton. A rope was burned off each bale, and their ends were on fire. Whilst a few neighbors were looking at the spot where the fire had been another fire was discovered in Messrs. Law & Drennon's Cotton Warehouse on the same side of north Boundary Street west of Richardson street, above the corporate limits of the city of Columbia, and upon examination, it was found that the fire had been communicated much in the same manner as in the case above alluded to. This is not all the fiendish work which was done, in order to spread ruin and desolation over our beautiful city. On the night before, about 10 P. M. combustible materials were thrown through a broken pane of glass, in the lower story of the west wing of the Columbia Hotel, which communicated the flames to the curtains and scorched the bed post. The lodger fortunately entered and extinguished it. On Saturday night a week ago, fire was applied to Mr. Wier's stable which was discovered in time to extinguish it.

A fire occurred at Mr. Wm. Baker's, in Lexington District, on the Congaree, ten miles below Columbia, which consumed his Gin House 112 bales of cotton, and various other matters. Cause not communicated to us.

Still another. About two weeks since the barn of Capt. James Douglass in this district was burned, together with all his corn and fodder, gears, &c. The origin is not known, but supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—S. Carolinian Feb 20.

The Arkansas Intelligencer, says, that there is a little "nigger" in that State whose heels are so long, that people don't know which way he is going to walk.

Employment for Abolitionist.—The Rev Mr. Torrey is engaged in the Penitentiary as a hand loom weaver, and Miss Webster is superintending the culinary department of the Penitentiary in Kentucky.

From the Southern Chronicle. COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

A desire having been expressed, by some of the North Carolina papers, to be furnished with a list and description of the Counterfeit Bills of the Banks in South Carolina, in order to prevent imposition—a considerable portion of the circulating medium of North Carolina, being composed of South Carolina bills—we have applied to one of the offices of the Commercial Bank, who has politely handed us the following list:

\$20's Bank of Charleston, signed J. Hamilton, President, A. G. Rose, Cashier, payable to T. Street, and dated 18th Nov. 1835. The paper is softer, thinner, and whiter than in the genuine notes, which have a slight yellow tinge, and owing to this, cause the engraving, which is rather coarse, looks too black. They may be readily detected by the letter r in the word "or" before "bearer." In the genuine notes the extreme end of the r turns down with a dot, whilst in the spurious ones it turns up.

\$10's on the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, signed Daniel Ravenel, President, and S. T. Robinson, Cashier, payable to T. Heriot, and dated May 28th, 1842.—All that have been seen here are numbered two hundred and odd. There are several marks by which they may be infallibly known. In the Cashier's signature on the genuine notes the last stroke of the capital letter "R" descends below the line and surrounds the "O" next to it, instead of their being joined in the usual way, as in the counterfeits. The right hand end of the good notes has wavy water hues above and below the word "Ten," and a sleeve is represented on the arm of the hand that holds the hammer in the centre of the lower margin, all of which are wanting in the counterfeits.

\$20's Bank of Georgetown. The signature of the President, J. W. Cochman, and the Cashier, D. L. McKay, are very well imitated, but otherwise the bills are altogether unlike the genuine, the vignette in the counterfeits being a house with columns in front, while in the genuine notes it is a female sitting, and a ship under full sail. The ink is blacker and the engraving heavier than in the good notes.

\$20's and \$50's Commercial Bank of Columbia. In these no attempt has been made to imitate the genuine bills, of which the counterfeits seems to have not even had one before them when completing the false notes; for they have the name of J. Ewart, as Cashier, whereas all the good notes are signed J. A. Crawford. The plate of some Commercial Bank in another State has been used, and the words "Columbia, South Carolina," appear to have been added with a pen.

\$5's Bank of Camden, old issue. The engraving of these is genuine, the notes having been lost on the way from the North to Camden, before they were signed. Some are circulating entirely blank; others have the name of the President and Cashier, but so poorly imitated as to impose on no one who is at all familiar with them.

\$1's of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, signed Tho. Salmond, President, and D. L. DeSaussure, Cashier, and dated Charleston. They seem to be the same as the good notes, but the State House as a vignette, and on bad paper, so that although the general appearance of the genuine bills is preserved, the least attention will discover their baseness.

THE CASE OF DORR.

The act of amnesty by the Legislature of Rhode Island, in the case of Thos. W. Dorr, grants liberty to the prisoner on the single condition of his taking the oath of allegiance to the State. Upon the petition of the parents of Dorr the act was passed as follows:

Vote and resolved, That the prayer thereof be so far granted as Thomas W. Dorr be liberated from his confinement in the State Prison, upon his taking the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and that I will support the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, so help me God, and this affirmation I make and give upon the peril of the penalty or perjury."

Said oath or affirmation shall be administered by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, in open court, sitting thereof in vacation, and recorded upon the records of said Court in the county in which the said oath is taken.

And the Warden of the State prison is hereby directed to furnish said Dorr with a copy of this resolution, and whenever he shall signify his desire to take said oath or affirmation, to attend said Dorr before said Court or Justice, and, upon his said oath or affirmation, to discharge him accordingly.

The prisoner refused to avail himself of this act. He remains in confinement at his own option. The reason given by his friends is that under the criminal code of Rhode Island any person sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for life, or for one year or more, is thereby incompetent to hold office or to vote within the Commonwealth, unless such sentence be revoked. The partisans of Dorr therefore are not content with his release from prison; they call for a reversal of his sentence.

The Senior editor of the Savannah Republican, who is in Europe, visited the Capuch in chapel where the royal family of Austria are deposited, and says:—

The coffin which is viewed with the most interest is that of the young Napoleon which is a simple one, and is placed near that of his grandfather Francis, who was very fond of him. On it are inscribed the words—Nepoleonis Gallicæ Imperatoris Filius (Son of Napoleon, Emperor of France.) How little could Napoleon have imagined when he entered these vaults in 1809, that his own son was to be placed there! It is singular, too, that the young Napoleon should have died in the same room in the Palace at Schonbrunn where his father slept.

The Government Express Mail is now in operation New Orleans and the Eastern Cities.

The Advertiser. EDGEFIELD C. H. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1845.



"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and fit must fall, we will Perish amid the Ruins."

The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions will commence at this place, on the Second Monday in March.

RAIN.—After experiencing several warm and pleasant days, on Saturday night we had some thunder, and rain succeeded. This continued on Sunday, for a considerable portion of the day.

THE TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY.—But a very brief period since, we witnessed another return of the twenty-second of February. On this memorable day, was born George Washington, the saviour of his country, first President of the United States, and the most illustrious man since the birth of Christ, who has figured on the page of history. For our own part, we would not commemorate his birth, with the roll of drums, the roar of artillery, or with boisterous demonstrations of joy. We would prefer to meditate in silence on the virtues of the illustrious hero, patriot, sage and christian. We think that in this manner, we most appropriately pay honor to his memory. We would enshrine him in our hearts and think of him as a dearly beloved parent, who has bestowed upon us treasures, earthly though they be, of inestimable value. But we would by no means commend those who think proper to pay their respects to the memory of this great man, by military display, or various demonstrations of innocent enjoyment. Let us all honor his birth day, but in a manner which he himself would not disapprove. Let us all, to whatever party we may belong, and whatever portion of this widely extended Union we may claim as our homes, venerate the man who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the affections of his countrymen."

Some time since, we read in the "New York Journal of Commerce," an excellent article on the "Tax of Protection." We would have copied it entirely, but for the great press of matter. We have, however, laid it before our readers to-day, and call their attention to it. The Journal of Commerce is generally considered an impartial paper. We have no doubt, that the facts stated in the article to which we have referred, are correct. If so, the great injustice and oppression of the Tariff are sufficiently manifest.

From an official statement in the Athens Banner, it appears that the value of gold coined at the branch mint in Georgia, in 1844, was \$488,600.

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.—At the urgent solicitation of numerous personal and political friends in Western North Carolina, J. W. Hampton, Esq., has consented again to become the Editor of the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian. The principles of the paper are Democratic. Mr. Hampton has for some years been known to editors of newspapers generally.—The Jeffersonian is published at Charlotte, N. Carolina. Terms, two dollars in advance.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY.—This Territory, according to the annual report made to the Legislature, is rapidly advancing in wealth and population. It was organized into a Territorial Government in 1835, embracing 47,000,000 acres, of which ten millions have been surveyed. The public lands sold up to January 1842, amount to nearly three millions of acres. The lead mines of the country will be an inexhaustible source of wealth. Wisconsin is said to produce nearly one half of the lead in the United States. The number of pounds of the article amounts to about fifteen millions.

COTTON MACHINERY.—In our last we published some account of Francis McCully, an American residing in Newark, New Jersey, who has made a considerable improvement in Cotton Spinning Machinery. The new process requires less than half the power needed by the ordinary machine, is cheaper, and produces yarn of a better quality. The inventor has received a patent for his machine in this country, and in France, Belgium, England and Mexico. It is thought that he will realize considerable profit from it.—In the present rage for cotton manufactures, this new "yankee notion" may make the fortune of Mr. McCully.

COTTON MANUFACTURES IN CHARLESTON.—The stock for a Steam Cotton Factory in Charleston is said to have been all taken. The city authorities have repealed the ordinance against the erection of steam mills in that city.

COTTON MANUFACTURES IN AUGUSTA, GA.—Some weeks since, large meetings of the citizens of Augusta were held, in order to discuss the policy of erecting Cotton Manufacturing establishments in that city. Various projects were set on foot, and it is probable, that one or more manufactories will be established.

The correspondent of the Charleston Courier, dated Washington, Feb. 17th, says: We learn that, to this hour, Mr. Polk has not invited any person to remain in or to come into his Cabinet. But it is confidently asserted by those who are best informed, that Mr. Calhoun will have the option to remain, and that he will decline the appointment. There is no doubt also, as I before mentioned, that Colonel Butler, of Kentucky, was invited hither for the purpose of taking charge of a department. Further than this every thing is conjecture.

Death of Judge Eckhard.—The Charleston Mercury says: "We announce with regret that will be shared by the whole community, the sudden death of the Hon. George B. Eckhard, Recorder of Charleston. He died yesterday morning, after a very brief illness, of dropsy of the Chest. He was an able jurist, and on the bench, was distinguished for patience, courtesy, impartiality and correctness. In his manners he was the most modest and unobtrusive of men—with a great fund of good fellowship with those with whom he was intimate. This community has great cause to deplore his death, and will not find it easy to fill his place."

BALTIMORE.—We see it stated, that six hundred and ninety-one houses were erected in the city of Baltimore in the year 1844—being an increase of ninety four over the number erected in 1843.

The Hon. Henry Hubbard who was recently sent as an Agent from the State of Massachusetts to Louisiana, on the same errand which brought the famous Mr. Hoar to South Carolina, seems to have met a very warm reception in New Orleans. In his statement made to the Governor of Massachusetts, about the treatment which he received from the authorities and citizens of New Orleans, Mr. Hubbard very frankly acknowledges that he failed in the object of his mission. He seems to have had a terrible fear of being murdered. He dwells a good deal upon the threats which were made against him. Very properly considering that "discretion was the better part of valor," the honorable gentleman "made tracks" again for Massachusetts.

EDUCATION IN MISSISSIPPI.—A State University will be established in Mississippi. It will be located at Oxford. Ninety five thousand dollars have been collected and credited to the seminary fund.

TOWNS ELECTION.—On the 22d instant Mr. George Addison was elected a Warden of this town, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Wm. J. Simkins.

TRADE WITH NEW ORLEANS.—The whole annual collection of produce through the Mississippi at this city, for distribution to every part of the world, is estimated as amounting to about ninety millions of dollars. One half of the entire cotton crop of the United States, it is said, centers at New Orleans for shipment.

THE RECENT STORMS.—Our exchanges gives us accounts of the great severity and extent of the recent storms of rain and snow. They were very heavy as far south as Virginia.—James river, in Virginia, was frozen over for the first time since 1787.

OREGON.—By the Convention of 1818, all the country on the North Western coast of America, claimed by Great Britain and the U. States, is declared to be free and open to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the two powers, for ten years from the date of said agreement, the rights and claims of neither party being jeopardized thereby. In 1827 the Convention of 1818 was resumed with the proviso that one year's notice should be given by either party when it wished to put an end to the joint occupancy. The subject, which we copy from the South Carolinian, will show what foundation there is for the claim which the United States lay to Oregon.

From the South Carolinian.

THE PASSAGE OF THE OREGON BILL.—The claim of the United States to all that tract of country lying between the parallels of 42 deg. and 54 deg. 40 min North latitude, and bounded on the East by the Rocky mountains and on the West by the Pacific Ocean, usually known as the Oregon Territory, is founded on a discovery made in the year 1792, by Captain Gray, a citizen of the United States, in the ship Columbia, which was fitted out by some enterprising citizens of Boston, for an expedition to the Pacific Ocean. Capt. Gray was the first navigator who discovered and entered the mouth of the Columbia River, and by a well known principle of the law of nations, the United States became the owner of all the territory drained by said river and its tributaries. This discovery was followed up by the expedition of Lewis and Clark, which was ordered by the United States, in the years 1803. These enterprising men ascended the Missouri to its source, crossed the Rocky Mountains, discovered the Columbia river, and spent the winter at its mouth where they erected a fort. In 1820 John Jacob Astor formed an association for the purpose of trade, to and from the Territory of Oregon. The principal post of this Company, was situated near the mouth of the Columbia River, and was called Astoria. This place was taken possession of by the British in the war of 1812 & '13, and again surrendered to the United States under the treaty of peace, on the 6th day of October, 1818.

We also claim by purchase from the Spanish Government under the Florida and Louisiana purchases.

The British Government claims under discoveries made by Sir Francis Drake, in 1580, and 1588, and by Capt. Cook, in 1776, neither of whom discovered the mouth of the Columbia, nor did they land or take possession, except to take in water. The British Government never did take possession of the country at all, and if the men sailing along the coast can give a title then is the right of the British government superseded by the Spanish claim, which is now ours by purchase.

In the year 1553, some thirty-five years previous to the discoveries of Drake, two Spanish vessels, commanded by Cabrello and Ferrello, pushed their discoveries as far North as 43 or 44 degrees, and made a superficial survey of the coast to this distance; and about the year 1774, some few years previous to the expedition of Capt. Cook, Juan Perez, a Spanish navigator, sailed along the north west coast, as far as the 54th degree of north latitude 39d, discovered a commodious bay, which he called Port San Lorenzo. Here he remained for some time, and traded with the Indians. This is the extent of the Spanish claim, which we now possess, in addition to our own title by discovery and actual possession.

Br. ship Lord Ashburton on Fire.—This ship, lying at the head of Magwood's wharf was discovered to be on fire, near 2 o'clock yesterday, far aft, and immediately under the cabin, but how it originated it is impossible to conjecture. The fire companies were early on the spot, and commenced filling the ship with water, which they continued to do until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon; but after an ineffectual attempt to put out the fire, she was, by order of the Mayor, who believed that the property in the vicinity was endangered, towed from the wharf by the steamer Charleston to the opposite side of the city, near Hog Island Channel. Her bow was put ground and her stern where the fire was confined, was, we learn, in about 5 fathoms water. Shortly after being towed ashore she was scuttled, for the purpose of submerging the cotton, and thus putting out the fire. When we left the vessel about 7 o'clock last evening, the opinion was very general that as the fire department had the flames under their control, she would be saved. The Marion and Palmetto fire companies having volunteered their services, were with their "fixing," placed on board the ship and we are pleased to add some good service. The steamer Beaufort District and sloop Samuel Martin were along side for the purpose of receiving on board such portion of her cargo as might be saved. The Lord Ashburton was consigned to J. Battersby, Esq. is the largest ship in port being 1009 tons, and perfectly new, this being her second voyage. The quarter deck and cabin of the ship considerably injured, having been cut in various places so as to enable the engines to pour water upon the fire. Her cargo consisted of 500 bales Sea Island and 2200 bales Upland Cotton.—Charleston Courier Feb. 21st.

The Lord Ashburton.—We are happy to state that the fire which was raging amongst the cargo of cotton on board this ship, as stated in our paper of yesterday morning, was got under in the course of the night, and the ship hauled off with the aid of steam power, and brought to an anchor opposite the city. The ship was not scuttled, but has a large quantity of water which was thrown into her by the fire engines, which must be pumped out, when she will be taken into dock for repairs. The cargo has no doubt suffered great injury both from fire and water. A strong force was engaged all yesterday, in discharging the Cotton into lighters along side.—Ibid.

Death of Judge Thompson.—The Hon. Waddy Thompson, Sen., departed this life at his residence near this place on Sunday the 9th inst., at an advanced age. We understand that the deceased had been in a feeble state of health for some weeks but was not considered dangerously ill until a few moments before he expired.—Judge Thompson held high and important Judicial stations in this State for many years, which he filled with great ability; and we trust that an appropriate obituary will be prepared for the press.—Greenville Mountaineer Feb 21st.

Wild Pigeons.—During the past week or ten days, myriads of these birds have passed over this place, but whether they are bound, or what has brought them here is more than we can tell. It has been six or seven years since we have been visited by any considerable number of these strangers.—Ibid.

Another Invention.—Colonel Reed, of Boston, has hit upon an invention, which if successful, is likely to be a formidable competitor to Mr. Morse's magnetic telegraph. Its purpose is to transmit letters and packages any distance, with the rapidity of lightning. The Boston Post says:—The process by which this is accomplished is very simple, consisting merely of an air chest, which is charged with air by a force pump contiguous to the chest. When the chest is sufficiently charged with air the letter or package is placed in the feeder, and it is immediately discharged through the pipe, with great velocity and perfect safety. Col Reed the inventor, is of opinion that an outlay of \$60,000 would ensure the transmission of letters and packages between Boston and New York with perfect safety, in the space of half an hour.

Henry Y. Gray has been appointed by the District Court of Georgia a commissioner in Bankruptcy in and for the District of South Carolina, to take proofs of debts, &c., in the State of Georgia.

How beautifully has it been asked by an eminent writer:—"Is there to be found a gift of heaven more precious, more worthy our most ardent gratitude, than that of possessing a family, a home, where virtues, kindness, and enjoyments are every day guests where the hearts and the eye sun themselves in a world of love, where the thoughts are lively and enlightened, where friends not only by word but by action say to each other—Thy joy, thy sorrow, thy hope, thy prayer are mine!"—Philadelphia Enquirer.

Something New.—Dr. Swain exhibited to us a curious specimen of daguerreotypy which he had prepared. It was the transferring to the photographic plate all the beautiful patterns of the kaleidoscope; so that patterns for carpets, for muslins, for iron fences, &c. &c., of the most beautiful figures, can be easily obtained and perpetuated.—Philadelphia U. S. Gaz.

An India Rubber Manufactory is now in operation at Pittsburgh, at which ladies' shoes, of various patterns, and overshoes of superior neatness and lightness, are made without a stitch. Mr. Morgan, the proprietor of the establishment, also manufactures all kinds of gum elastic articles, such as life-preservers, pillows, coach cloths, &c.

The Randolph Will Case.—The Jury for this case took the papers on Monday morning, and on Tuesday evening brought in a verdict establishing the Will and Codicil of 1821 as the last will and testament of John Randolph.

An application for a new trial has been made and is now pending.—Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer, 13th inst.