

# 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 X.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., April 9, 1845.

NO. 11.

## 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 arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher. Any person procuring five responsible Subscribers, shall receive the paper for one year, gratis. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 37 1/2 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.

### State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Asey Mobley, Lewis Mobley, } Declaration vs. Simon Jay. Attachment.

THE Plaintiff who by leave of the Court, were allowed to plead their demand against the Defendant, have this day filed their Declaration against the said Simon Jay, and he having no wife or Attorney known to reside in this State upon whom a rule to plead, with a copy of said Declaration could be served. Ordered, that the said Simon do plead to this Declaration within a year and a day, or final judgment will be awarded against him. THOMAS G. BACON, c. c. r. Clerk's Office, 23d Nov. 1844. 1x.

### State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

Precious Lark, vs. Wm. } Bill Raiford and Wife, } for Partition.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Court of Equity, I shall sell at Edgefield Court House, on Sale Day, in April next, on a credit until the first of January next, one Horse and Barouche, and various articles of household and kitchen furniture. S. S. TOMPKINS, c. c. r. d. March 12 3t.

### State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Nancy M. Dillard, Executrix, vs. Dec'n in Enoch Byne, Harmon Hust, } For At- and Wm. H. Byne. } tachment.

THE Plaintiff in the above stated cases having this day filed her declaration in my office, and the defendants having neither wives or attorneys known to be within the limits of this State, on whom a copy of said declarations with a rule to plead can be served: It is therefore ordered, that the said defendants do plead to the said declarations, within a year and a day from the publication of this order, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against them. THOMAS G. BACON, c. c. r. Clerk's Office, 17th March 1845 1y 8.

### State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

TOLLED before me by A. T. Hodges, } living near Rummel's Ford, on Turkey Creek, a brown bay Mare MULE, supposed to be twenty years old, blind of the left eye; the skin on the right side, just behind the shoulder, has the appearance of having been burnt recently; short switch tail, having the appearance of having been tied in knots with a twine; quite grey in the face. Appraised at five dollars.

WM. BRUNSON, Magistrate. 1m4t 6

### State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

H. H. MAVS, living one mile north of Capt. T. J. Dyson's Mill, on W. Ison's Creek, tolled before me a dark bay MARE, twelve years old, fourteen and a half hands high, some white about each hind foot, and white spots on each side of her back, and in her face. Appraised by Cullen Clark and James Owens, to be worth twelve dollars.

THOS. NICHOLS, Magistrate. 1m4t 6

### State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

TOLLED before me by Lucian Butler, } living near Allen Dozier's, on Little Sa- lada River, in the District aforesaid, a bay gelding Horse, fifteen hands high, about nine years old, both hind feet white, shod before, blind in left eye; no other visible marks. Appraised at thirty dollars.

R. B. BOUKNIGHT, Magistrate. Dec. 18 1m4t 47

### State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

WESTLEY HARRIS, living on Cloud's Creek, near Miller's Bridge, tolled before me one Black HORSE, with both hind feet white, a black spot under the right foot lock, with a white spot on each shoulder, about 16 hands high, and between ten and twelve years old. Appraised at \$25.

WILEY REYNOLDS, Magistrate. January 15 4tm 51

### State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

Robert Burton living near Dintonsville, tolled before me a small bright bay horse, with both hind feet white about fourteen hands high, and six years old, no brands or other marks, appraised at twenty dollars.

W. BRUNSON, Magistrate. Nov 2d, 1844 1m4t 42

## Tax Collector's Notice.

I will attend at the following places, as is hereafter specified, to collect Taxes for the year 1844, viz: At Allen's, on Monday the 31st March, " Moore's, " Tuesday the 1st April, " Perry's, " Wednesday, 2d " Coleman's, " Thursday, 3d " Richardson's, " Friday, 4th " Court House, " Saturday, 5th " H. Culbreath's, " Monday, 7th " W. N. Moore's, " Tuesday, 8th " Rodgers', " Thursday, 10th " Liberty Hill, " Friday, 11th " Shephard's, " Saturday, 12th " Griffin's (Dun's), " Monday, 14th " Freeland's, " Tuesday, 15th " Park's, " Wednesday, 16th " Maj Middleton's, " Thursday, 17th " Vance's, " Friday, 18th " Red Hill, " Saturday, 19th " Boulware's, " Monday, 21st " Ridge, " Tuesday, 22d " Randall's, " Wednesday, 23d " Powell's, " Thursday, 24th " B. Island, " Friday, 25th " C. Potts, " Saturday, 26th " Wightman's S. H., " Monday, 28th " Pine House, " Wednesday, 30th " Smiley's, " Thursday, the 1st May. " Dorn's Store, " Friday, the 2nd " Edgefield C. H., " Monday and " Tuesday, 5 & 6

After which time my Books will close for the present year. J. QUATTLEBUM, T. C. E. D. March 12 3t

## Brought to the Jail

OF this District, a short time since, a Negro Woman, who says her name is FERRABY, and that she belongs to Mr. Daniel Holloway of Edgefield District.—She is about five feet four inches high, between 35 and 40 years of age. Said woman has two scars over her forehead. The owner is requested to come forward, prove poverty, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be dealt with as the law directs. C. H. GOODMAN, Jailor. April 2 10 tf

## Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscriber on the night of Tuesday the 15th inst., from the house of Mr. Spend, living near Rocky River, in this District, a BLACK HORSE, 7 or 8 years old; about fifteen and a half hands high; has no particular marks except that of the harness. When standing is disposed to rest one foot before the other, which, perhaps, was caused by being founded. Any information about the above Horse given to Mr. John McClaren, will be thankfully received, and a reasonable reward paid if required. JOHN W. ABRAHAM, of Buckingham C. H., Va. Abbeville C. H., March 23, 1845. [Abbeville Banner.] April 2 3t 10

## Just Received

100 BBLs. WHITE POTATOES, 50 bbls. choice Canal Flour, 50 boxes S. Sperm Candles, 50 do. Extra No. 1 Soap, 20 half and qr. bbls. No. 1 Mackerel, (choice,) 40 kits " " " " 20 quarter bbls. No. 2 " " " 5 cases choice Codfish, 2 cases fresh Mustard, (extra,) 3 boxes Chocolate. No. 1. For sale low by SIBLEY & CRAPON. Dec. 11 46

## State of South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

SAMUEL C. SCOTT, Post Master, at Collier's P. Office, on the Martintown Road, twenty miles from Hamburg, tolled before me a dark bay MARE, black mane and tail, slightly marked with gear, 15 hands high, 12 or 13 years old. Appraised at \$15.

JOHN G. DAGNEL, Magistrate. March 12 4mm 7

## BLANK BOOKS,

And Wrapping Paper.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Agents for the Greenville Paper Mill and Bindery, have now on hand, and will sell BLANK BOOKS, of all descriptions, WRITING and WRAPPING PAPER, at Charleston or New York prices. Please give us a call and satisfy yourselves. J. COHN, Cheap Cash Store. Edgefield, Dec. 25. 48 3m

## Plain and Ornamental

PLASTERING.

THE subscribers respectfully informs the citizens of Edgefield District, that they have entered into co-partnership, and tender their services to the public in the BRICKLAYING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. They are prepared to do PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PLASTERING, after the most approved patterns.—ROUGH CASTING and GRANITIZING, in the latest style. Brick work of every description done in a workmanlike manner. All their work is warranted. W. B. CHARLES, JOHN COUMBE. Edgefield C. H., Feb. 26 3t 5

## Positively the Last Notice.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of John Cheatham, Sen., deceased, are requested to present them properly attested within the time prescribed by law, and those who do not avail themselves with this opportunity will not be paid. GUTHERIDGE CHEATHAM, March 4 1y 5 Excoxtor

## Take Notice!

ALL Persons are forewarned from taking timber from any tracts of lands belonging to the subscriber. The law will be enforced against all trespassers. SARAH LABORDE. March 12 3t 7

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Biblical Recorder. Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, AND THE ALABAMA CONVENTION. BOSTON Dec. 17, 1844.

Dear Sir:—We have received from you a copy of Preamble and Resolutions, which were passed by the "Baptist State Convention of Alabama." And as there is a demand for distinct and explicit answers from our Board, to the inquiries and propositions which you have been pleased to make, we have given to them our deliberate and candid attention.

Before proceeding to answer them, allow us to express our profound regret, that they were addressed to us. They were not necessary. We have never as a Board either done, or omitted to do any thing, which requires the explanation and avowals that your Resolutions demand. They also place us in the new and trying position of being compelled to answer hypothetical questions, and to discuss principles; or of seeming to be evasive and timid, and not daring to give you the information and satisfaction which you desire.—If, therefore, in answering with entire frankness your inquiries and demands, we should express opinions which may be unsatisfactory or displeasing to you, our plea must be, that a necessity was laid upon us. We had no other alternative, without being wanting apparently, in that manly openness which ought to characterize the correspondence of Christian brethren.

In your first Resolution, you say, that when one party to a voluntary compact, between Christian brethren is not willing to acknowledge the entire social equality of the other, as to all the privileges and benefits of the union, nor even to refrain from impeachment and annoyance, united efforts between such parties, even in the sacred cause of Christian benevolence, cease to be agreeable, useful, or proper. As a Board we have the high consciousness, to act in accordance therewith. We have never called in question your social equality as to all the privileges and benefits of the Foreign Missionary Union. Nor have we ever employed our official influence in impeaching or annoying you. Should we ever do this, our united efforts, as you justly say, would cease to be agreeable, useful, or proper.

In your second Resolution, you demand the distinct and explicit avowal, that slaveholders are eligible and entitled to all the privileges and immunities, which the Constitution of the Baptist General Convention permits, and grants to its members. We would not deprive either of any of the immunities of the mutual contract. In regard, however, to any agency, mission, or other appointment, no slaveholder or non-slaveholder however large his subscriptions to Foreign Missions, or those of the Church with which he is connected, is on that account entitled to be appointed to any agency or a mission. The appointing power, for wise and good reasons, has been confined to the Acting Board, who holding themselves accountable to the Convention for the discreet and faithful discharge of this trust.

Should you say, "the above remarks are not sufficiently explicit, we wish distinctly to know, whether the board would or would not appoint a slaveholder as a missionary"—before directly replying, we would say, that in the thirty years in which the Board has existed, no slaveholder, to our knowledge has applied to be a missionary. And, as we send out no domestics or servants, such an event as a missionary taking slaves with him were it morally right, could not, in accordance with all our past arrangements or present plans, possibly occur. If, however, any one should offer himself as a missionary having slaves, and should insist on retaining them as his property, we could not appoint him. One thing is certain, we can never be a party to any arrangement which would imply approbation of slavery.

In your third resolution, you say, that, "whenever the competency or fitness of an individual to receive an appointment is under discussion, if any question arise affecting his morals, or his standing in fellowship as a Christian, such question should not be disposed of to the grief of the party without ultimate appeal to the particular church of which such an individual is a member, as being the only body on earth, authorized by the Scriptures, or competent to consider and decide this class of cases."

In regard to our Board, there is no point on which we more unanimously agreed, than that of the independence of Churches. We disclaim all and every pretension to interfere with the discipline of any church. We dis-fellowship no one. Nevertheless, were a person to offer himself as a candidate for missionary service, although commended by his church as in good standing, we should feel it our duty to open our eyes on any facts to the disadvantage of his moral and religious character, which might come under our observation. And while we should not feel that it was our province to excommunicate, or discipline a candidate of doubtful character, yet we should be unworthy of our trust, if we did not, although he were a member of a church, reject his application. It is for the Board to determine on the prudential, moral, religious, and theological fitness of each one who offers himself as a missionary; it is for the church of which such an one is a member, to decide whether he be a fit person to belong to their body.

The other resolutions, which were passed in your recent Convention, regard more

your own action than ours. They therefore call for no remarks from us. We should have been gratified, in the present impoverished and embarrassed state of our treasury, if the brethren in Alabama, confiding in the integrity and discretion of the Acting Board, could unhesitatingly have transmitted to us their funds. We have sent out missionaries, and enlarged our operations, in the expectation that, so long as we acted in conformity with the rules and spirit under which we were appointed we should be sustained both by the East and the West, the North and the South.—If in this just expectation we are to be disappointed, we shall experience unutterable regret.

We have, with all frankness, but with entire kindness and respect, defined our position. If our brethren in Alabama, with this exposition of our principles and feelings, can co-operate with us, we shall be happy to receive their aid. If they cannot, painful to us as will be their withdrawal, yet we shall submit to it, as neither sought nor caused by us.

There are sentiments avowed in this communication, which, although held temperately and kindly, and with all due esteem and Christian regard for the brethren addressed, are, nevertheless, dearer to us than any pecuniary aid whatever.

We remain yours truly, DANIEL SHARP, President. BARON STOW, Recording Secretary. REV. JESSE HARTWELL, President Alabama Baptist State Convention.

From the Religious Herald, Extra. TO THE BAPTIST CHURCHES IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

Dear Brethren:—Accompanying this communication you will find a letter addressed by the Board of the Baptist Triennial Convention to the Rev. Jesse Hartwell, President of the Alabama State Convention, in reply to a preamble and resolutions, recently adopted by this body. Of the expediency of pressing the Board to an expression of their views on the subject of slavery, under the exciting and embarrassing circumstances under which they were placed, we forbear to express an opinion. For ourselves, feeling an ardent desire for the conversion of the heathen, and sincerely deprecating division in the denomination, we were willing to co-operate with the Board, until in the regular course of action, some decision should be made adverse to our rights. Confiding fully in their wisdom, moderation and integrity, we did not believe that such a decision would be made. These, so far, as we are informed, are the views entertained by the brethren whom we represent. But the letter of the Board has dissipated all misconception on this subject. From it we learn that no slaveholder, under any circumstances, would be appointed by the Board as a missionary, or even as an agent, (this is plainly implied,) to collect funds from slaveholding churches, concerning this unexpected resolution, of the Board, we wish to speak with candor and courtesy, but we must also speak with frankness and firmness. It is an outrage on our rights. This will clearly appear from the following considerations:—

1. The decision of the Board is unconstitutional. The Triennial Convention was formed, and from its organization, it has been sustained by slaveholders and non-slaveholders. They have met and acted in the Convention itself, and in its Board, on terms of perfect social and religious equality. No man, who is at all acquainted with the history of the Convention, can entertain any doubt that the Southern Baptists would have indignantly refused to co-operate with it on any terms implying their inferiority. But the uniform action of the Convention has placed the matter beyond cavil. Slaveholders have presided over the body—have been appointed as Vice Presidents, and as members of the Board—a slaveholder was elected as a delegate to represent the Convention at the meeting of the English Baptist Union—and in general, slaveholders have been held by the Convention itself as eligible to the highest offices and trusts within its gifts. And we are now to be told by the Board, that if "any one should offer himself as a missionary having slaves, and insist on holding them as his property, we would not appoint him?" "The appointing power, for wise and good reasons," we are told, "has been confined to the Acting Board." Very true! But what is the Acting Board? An agent of the Convention. It was organized to carry out the views and plans of the Convention. It derives its whole power from the Convention, consisting partly of slaveholders and partly of non-slaveholders; a Convention distinctly recognizing the eligibility of slaveholders to the highest offices of trust. If a member of the Board should conscientiously decline retaining such power, we should respect his scruples, though we deem them erroneous. But for the Acting Board, a violation of the constitution, and the spirit of the missionary compact, and disregarding the precedents set by the Convention for their guidance, to employ their power according to their private views and scruples, is in our view a flagrant breach of trust—a breach not the less to be deplored or censured because they hold "themselves accountable to the Convention for the discreet and faithful discharge of this trust."

2. The decision of the Board is a manifest violation of the compromise resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Convention. This is the resolution—"Resolved, That, in co-operating to-

gether as members of this Convention in the work of Foreign Missions, we disclaim all sanction, either expressed or implied, whether of slavery or of anti-slavery; but, as individuals, we are perfectly free both to express and to promote, elsewhere, our own views on these subjects in a Christian manner and spirit."

The circumstances under which this resolution was adopted are well known. The Abolitionists were clamorous for a dismemberment of the body. The good, moderate, and discreet men, of the North and the South, deprecating division, and desirous to avoid embarrassing the action of the Convention by the introduction of irrelevant subjects, in the spirit of fraternal kindness, and compromise, adopted, with great unanimity, this resolution. It was designed to relieve the tender consciences of certain brethren who were apprehensive that by co-operating with the Convention they were sanctioning slavery. It was resolved that the co-operation did not sanction slavery or anti-slavery; and that the members of the Convention were at liberty to promote their views on these subjects "elsewhere"—plainly implying that they had no such liberty in the Convention. During the recess of the Convention it is represented by the "Acting Board," and this agent has no authority to pass beyond the instructions of the appointing body either expressed or implied. And now how stands the case? The Convention, the largest ever held, forbore to sanction "anti-slavery—but so does not its Board, or agent." This body makes a marked difference between slavery and anti-slavery—slaveholders and non-slaveholders. The members of the Convention bound themselves, by obvious implication, to abstain from promoting their "own views on these subjects" in the Convention; as representatives of the Convention, employ the whole weight of their official influence and authority to promote their "own views on these subjects." The Convention resolved that the views entertained of slavery or anti-slavery should be no bar to harmonize effort, and the Board has reversed the judgment.

3. The decision of the Board is inconsistent with admissions made in the letter under consideration. The Alabama Convention say, "when one party to a voluntary compact between Christian brethren is not willing to acknowledge the entire social equality with the other, as to all the privileges and benefits of the union—united efforts between such parties even in the sacred cause of Christian benevolence cease to be agreeable, useful, or proper." "In these sentiments," say the Board "we entirely coincide. We have never called in question your social equality as to all the privileges and benefits of the Foreign Missionary Union." What are these privileges and benefits? Is not eligibility to offices of trust included among them? Suppose the Board were situated in Richmond, instead of Boston, and choosing to promote their "own views," they should decide that no man not admitting that the scriptures countenance slavery should be admitted as a missionary. Would this be acting on the principle that our Northern brethren, who do not admit this proposition, are entitled to all the benefits and privileges of the Missionary Union? They would not think so. The Board have strange ideas of equality. They approve equality of burdens, and monopoly of privileges. Transmit us your funds, say they, and we will see to it that no one holding slaves shall be appointed a missionary.

4. The decision of the Board is unjust to the Southern supporters of the Convention. From the organization of the Convention to the present time, the Baptists of the South have contributed cheerfully, and in some cases, liberally, to its treasury. But, can any man believe they would have made these contributions, had they known, or even suspected, that the Board would have refused to appoint a slaveholder under any circumstances, as a missionary or agent? Of our views and purposes in relation to this matter, there has been no concealment. For thirty years, the Board have received no application to appoint a slaveholder as a missionary; but we are left to infer that had such application been made, it would; at any time have been rejected. If this be so, the Southern Baptists have been contributing under a delusion—a delusion, which a small measure of candor, and fairness would have dispelled.

5. The decision of the Board, supposing it not intended to produce division, is as unwise, as it is unjust. A slaveholder would not be likely to apply for an appointment as a missionary to the East—and certainly he would not think of carrying slaves with him on such a mission. But suppose a slaveholder should desire an appointment as a missionary among the Indians—he might be eminently qualified for the office; intelligent, pious, humane to his slaves, held in high estimation by his brethren; such a minister in a word, as has heretofore been cheerfully admitted into Northern pulpits, his slaves might earnestly desire to accompany him, and there might be no law to prevent it, and no prejudice against slavery in the proposed field of his labor to diminish his usefulness; and yet, under the decision of the Board, he would be ineligible to the appointment.

The Board do not affirm, but it may be fairly inferred from their reasoning, that they could not appoint an agent, who holds slaves, to collect money from slaveholding churches. If the appointment of a slaveholding missionary implies a sanction of slavery, then the appointment of a slaveholding agent equally implies it. This is high ground. If the object of the Board, was to sever their connexion with the Southern Baptists, they acted with good policy in occupying it; but if this was not their design, their course, to say the least, was unwise. In view, brethren, of these considerations, we feel that we have been injured by the decision of the Board. For their conscientious opinions on the subject of slavery, we ensure them not. If they are unwilling to co-operate with slaveholding Christians in the missionary enterprise, we have no right to complain. We have cherished a sincere sympathy with them in their delicate and embarrassing situation. We have vindicated their conduct and their motives. We have cherished no unfavorable suspicions against them. But we are disappointed, and pained at their decision—a decision which tramples alike on the constitution, and the rights of Southern members. And now, brethren, in this exigency, what shall we do? To remain united with the Board is impossible. Self-respect forbids it. All hope that the Board will revoke their decision is vain. They have acted, so we learn from the Christian Recorder, deliberately and unanimously.—They have examined the ground, and taken their position. The Convention will not meet for two years, and even from that redress cannot be expected. To abandon the Foreign Missionary enterprise we cannot. It has a strong hold on our affections. Far from diminishing, let us augment our contributions to the object; and let us increase the fervency of our prayers for the conversion of the world. Towards our Northern brethren, let us cultivate feelings of kindness. We shall be in great danger of indulging an unchristian spirit of hostility against them; and this spirit we should repress with diligence, remembering who hath said, "Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamor, and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all malice." In view of the consideration above presented, the Board of the Virginia Foreign Mission Society have adopted the following resolutions:—

1. Resolved, That this board have seen with sincere pain the decision of the Board of the Baptist Triennial Convention, contained in a recent letter addressed to Rev. Jesse Hartwell, of Ala., and that we deem the decision unconstitutional, and in violation of the rights of the Southern members of the Convention; and that all farther connexion with the Board, on the part of such members is inexpedient and improper.

2. Resolved, That the Treasurer of this Board be required to deposit in one of the Savings banks of the city, any funds which may be in hands, or which may come into them, to be disposed of as the Society, at its annual meeting, may direct.

3. Resolved, That this Board are of opinion, that in the present exigency, it is important that those brethren who are aggrieved by the recent decision of the Board in Boston, should hold a Convention, to confer on the best means of promoting the Foreign Mission cause, and other interests of the Baptist denomination in the South.

4. Resolved, That in the judgment of this Board, Augusta, Geo., is a suitable place for holding such a Convention; and that Thursday before the 2nd Lord's day in May next is a suitable time.

5. Resolved, That while we are willing to meet our Southern brethren in Augusta, or any other place which may be selected, we should heartily welcome them in the city of Richmond—and should it be deemed proper to hold it in this city, the Thursday before the 4th Lord's day in June next will be a suitable time.

On motion, Resolved, That Churches and associations of the State be recommended to appoint delegates to the proposed Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published under the direction of brethren Taylor, Jeter, Walker and Smith. J. B. TAYLOR, Pres't Board. C. WALTHALL, Sec'y.

Improper Language.—Never use improper words or indecent language. It betrays a grovelling mind, does not speak well of the society you keep. Such language offends the ear of meekness, and makes your presence an offence to respectable society. True it is. "Immodest words admit of no defence. For want of decency is want of sense." The young should early habituate themselves to the use of language which is becoming at all times and in all places. A coarse and vulgar young man is loathed and abhorred by all—although for the sake of his relatives, he may be sometimes admitted into respectable society. Avoid, then, all expressions, all faint allusions to what is indelicate and improper; unless you do, you may be early tainted.—Port. Tribune.

Making a Fence.—Married, at Barnstable, by the Rev. John Gates, Mr. John Post, to Miss Sophia Rails. If this match don't "make a fence" of the first quality, we should like to know what stuff will.—May they have many little Posts to support them through life.

The incoming crop of cotton at Mobile, Ala., it is supposed, will reach 50,000 bales.