

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM MEXICO AND TEXAS.

Under the New Orleans head, in this morning's paper, will be found some interesting intelligence from both Mexico and Texas, copied from the New Orleans Bee, and we have also Texan papers and documents as late as the 26th June.

Our limits will not permit of voluminous extracts, but the selections made comprise every thing of particular importance in reference to the affairs of those two countries.

We find it mentioned in the New Orleans Tropic, that Gen. Bustamente was received rather coldly on his arrival at Vera Cruz. A letter from that place states that there was a disposition evinced on his arrival, to proclaim him President of Mexico. It is stated that he refused the military honors tendered him, on reaching Vera Cruz, and left the same evening for Mexico.

The French sloop of war *La Perouse* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 24th ult. from Galveston, with intelligence of the assent of the Texan Congress to the annexation resolutions.

The Exacting President, General Canalis, and Ex-Minister of War, General Basadre, not accepting the propositions made them by Government, to be ex-patriated for 10 years, have been imprisoned for the same term, the former in the castle of Perote, and the latter in that of San Juan de Ulloa.

The people generally were quiet at Vera Cruz and not at all alarmed, notwithstanding the war cries made by the Federalists and the partisans of Santa Ana, who are loud in denouncing the Government for want of energy.

The state of the finances was presumed to be pretty low, as the officers in the employ of the Government found great difficulty in obtaining one-fourth of their salaries. Business was very dull.

A letter from Vera Cruz dated June 24, gives the following items:

"There will be a declaration of war in a few days by this Government against the United States. Orders have just been received to have all the public archives removed to Jalapa, which is sixty miles in the interior, for safe-keeping. This looks like making preparation."

"The Mexicans have lately received an addition to their small marine: three large gun boats, mounting each one 24 pounder, built in New York, well finished, and credited to American ship builders. They cost, with the arms, etc., attached, about \$10,000 each."

"The new Congress is now in session. What they are doing, or will do, is not known. The general impression is that they will not rattle the present tariff; but the duties on some articles are so high as to almost amount to prohibition. The Tariff Prohibitory, and the frequent Revolutions, have reduced these people to subject poverty.—*Charleston Courier*

Suppose, in the place of the Schooner Carolina,—the admirable efficiency of which, platted in the Mississippi, in checking and annoying the British Army in 1815, in their approaches to New Orleans, must be well remembered—suppose, in her place, the long extended line of mammoth steam vessels which ply from that city to the shores and places of wealth and strength, which make the great valley of the West to flourish like a garden. Suppose these, well manned by American sailors, well equipped with cannons and mortars, and vomiting their storm of shell and grape, upon the advancing legions of Pakenham,—and, do you suppose, they would ever, a man of them, have come in sight of the cotton bags of Jackson? Not a man of them! If the now universal use of steam, leaves us in danger of a passing shell thrown into our cities along the coast, it at least confers a corresponding power of resistance and defence, which, in the hands of vigilance and valor, may be made complete and conclusive against all assailants. Let the United States Government but do what it should,—put our harbors in proper trim for war, and a few good iron steamers in commission;—man our rams with cannon, and furnish them with an adequate supply of those iron pellets which bear the name of Paixhan, and each city will give its own good account of the steam invaders.—*Patriot*.

From the Chattanooga Gazette. RAIL ROAD TO CHATTANOOGA.

That we may keep our readers advised of the movements abroad upon the subject of connecting this place with Nashville, by Rail Road communication, we make the following extract from an article under the above head, in a late number of the Nashville Union. The Union's correspondent at Charleston is not correctly informed as to distances, &c., but his argument in favor of building the Road will stand. The Union thus prefaces the tract:

"The following extract of a letter from an intelligent citizen of Tennessee, now in Charleston, S. C., will be read with interest. We may remark that his suggestion as to a subscription for stock by the State does not meet our approbation, nor is there any necessity to look to the State for such aid. Facts and figures will satisfy capitalists that the road will yield a good profit, and that will insure the taking of all the stock by individuals. The following is the extract:

CHARLESTON June 5, 1845.

I saw the President of the S. C. Railroad (Mr. Gadsden) who is very anxious about the Railroad from Chattanooga to Nashville. He says it will cost independent of iron, six thousand dollars per mile. The Railroad from Charleston to New Echota, via Augusta, a distance of about 250 miles, is in operation. This bridges the town of Chattanooga within 100 miles of the present terminus of the Railroad and the whole route is graded to Chattanooga. The distance to Nashville from Chattanooga, via Hillsborough, Manchester and Murfreesboro, is about 120 miles, which might be easily converted into a Railroad for about \$1,000,000. How could this amount be raised? Let us suggest as follows:

By subscription at Charleston,	\$200,000
" " " " " " " "	100,000
" " " " " " " "	100,000
By the State of Tennessee,	500,000
Total,	\$1,000,000

If this should be accomplished, Nashville will be within one day's (24 hours) travel by the Atlantic, at Charleston; and the whole travel of the South would be directed to Nashville.

You would then see men of wealth, from South Carolina and Georgia, buying summer residences around Nashville, instead of Greenville, S. C. and Bangor, N. C., as many are now doing—and you would also have a direct communication with Savannah Geo. and could thus supply two planting States with corn, bacon, beef, flour and iron—all of which are produced in Tennessee. F. W. H.

EX GOVERNOR HAMMOND.

We note with satisfaction, that at many of the celebrations on the Fourth, J. H. HAMMOND received various complimentary toasts. We are rejoiced to see it; we ever have believed Governor Hammond to be a great man; during his late administration of the affairs of the State, we supported his measures and defended as far as we were able, the noble and manly course he marked out for the State to pursue. We have not been mistaken in the man; his late letters on Slavery prove him to be a worthy son of South Carolina, an able defender of her institutions. Couple this with his message to the last Legislature of the State, and it will be seen, that there are none to whom the interests and rights of Carolinians, could be more worthily confided. Such a man cannot be well spared, from the service of the State, and at no very distant day he will, if we are not mistaken, be called to re-enter that service, for he is one of those who can be trusted in the hour of need or danger. The South, the whole Southern country owe him a debt of gratitude, for his late able and distinguished defence of their institutions.

Since writing the above, we have received the July number of Simms' Magazine, an extract from the Editorial Bureau, the concluding paragraph of a brief notice of Gov. Hammond's letters on slavery. We take occasion to say that we heartily endorse every word of it, and we feel assured that the State are long, will signify to the distinguished author that his talents and abilities as a statesman, his devotion to her interests as manifested by this noble and successful vindication of the institution of slavery, impose upon him a responsibility which we trust he will not be disposed to avoid—that of devoting his energies and his talents, while in their prime, to her advancement, prosperity and safety. Mr. Simms says:

"But our purpose, neither eulogy nor analysis, is rather to speak of the author of these Letters than of the Letters themselves, which are destined to force themselves upon the attention of the pub-

lic at home and abroad. What we have to say of him, may be comprised in a sentence. It is this:—South Carolina must not permit to retire from her councils, a man still in his youth, who is capable of doing credit to her talent, and of maintaining her rights,—she must look around her for the suitable station in which to employ abilities which, if they were ever at any time wanted to her strength and securities, are wanted now. Let her think of this!"

POST MASTERS.

By the new postage law, the compensation of the Postmasters at the smaller offices was much reduced; and they were resigning in such numbers as to create an apprehension that the public service would be materially injured, unless some further compensation could be given them. It was certain, says the "Union" that, in some of the important offices, the Postmasters would not only receive no compensation, but would be actually in debt some hundreds of dollars at the end of each quarter, if their pay were limited to the percentage on the postages. The Postmaster General very properly submitted the question to the Attorney General, who has given an able opinion on the subject; and the Postmaster General has acted upon that opinion, which he was satisfied was the true construction of the law, and ordered that the deputy postmasters be paid, the ensuing year, the same compensation which they had received during the last year. The following is a copy of the order:

Post Office Department, }
July 9, 1845. }
Ordered, That from and after the first day of July, 1845, every deputy postmaster whose compensation on the postages of letters at 30 per cent, and of newspapers at 50 per cent, under the act of 3d March, 1825, shall fall short of the sum of \$6 25 for any one quarter, or of the proportional part of that sum for any fraction of a quarter, be authorized to credit himself, in a separate item in his account current, for extra commissions on the postage of letters at 20 per cent, under the act of 3d March, 1845.

If the postmaster be entitled to the allowance of 20 per cent, for night service, he will not credit the extra commission here mentioned, as 50 per cent is the utmost which can be allowed in any case under the law.

Ordered, That every deputy postmaster whose commissions on the postage of letters and newspapers, and other allowances, shall exceed the sum of \$6 25 in any one quarter, or the due proportion of the said sum in any part of a quarter, be authorized in the event that such commissions and allowances fall short of the amount to which such deputy postmaster was entitled for the corresponding quarter of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1845, to credit himself, in a separate item in his account current, for such amount of extra commissions to be subject to the provision contained in the 41st section of the act of 3d March, 1825, and to the regulations of the department issued in pursuance thereof.

C. JOHNSON.

A diversity of opinion exists and much doubt is expressed as to the true relation in which Texas now stands towards the United States. Is she now an integral portion of the American Union or is any further action necessary to constitute her a member? are questions somewhat difficult to solve. The joint resolution as it passed the House of Representatives of the United States provides, as a condition for admission, that a constitution shall first be adopted by the people of Texas, and be sanctioned by the Congress of the United States before the Annexation is perfected. There was however, an amendment introduced in the Senate, which in many respects altered the features of the joint resolution. The amendment seems to authorize the admission of Texas without any form, other than the acceptance of the terms and propositions made by the American Congress. It was in this form that the joint resolution was finally passed. Now that there has been an acceptance on the part of Texas, no doubt can be entertained. The consent of all the parties to the compact has been given in legal form. What other step can be necessary to complete the agreement, we are at a loss to conjecture. If such be not the proper construction, what right has our government to send troops across the Sabine and occupy military posts in Texas? It would be an invasion of a foreign territory, unless that province were already incorporated into our Union. Such are the views suggested to us upon a cursory glance at the joint resolution submitted for acceptance to the Texian Congress.—Some ambiguities may exist, owing to the incorporation of the amendment in the American Senate. Hence doubts are expressed and will continue to be left until the proper organ in our government declares by proclamation what are our true relations to Texas. We observe that in the Custom House some regulations are observed as before annexation. Until orders are received from headquarters, the commerce of Texas will be put on a footing with that of a foreign country. This state of things however, can last, we think, but a few days longer, as advices must soon reach us from Washington declaring the views of government on the subject of annexation.—*N. O. Bulletin*.

AWFUL MURDER AND SUICIDE.

An awful murder and suicide took place near Palestine, some fifteen miles east of this place a few days since. A German by the name of Nep, occasionally in the habit of drinking to excess, had been drinking in company with another individual, and both left the grocery in Palestine for the German's home. When there some difficulty arose, and the individual had his ribs broken by the German. After getting sober, he threatened the German with a suit, telling him he would take away his property and farm, the latter having cost him \$1700 in cash. This caused the German to immediately transfer his property to his child. This operated upon his wife, and she afterwards twined her husband with being a beggar. He a few weeks procured a barrel of whiskey, which he brought home. While he was asleep the wife let the contents of the

barrel run out; and when he awoke and found what she had done, he immediately attacked her, beat and killed her, and afterwards severed her head from her body with an axe. He then deliberately stood up before a looking glass and cut his own throat.—*Indianapolis Sentinel*, June 25th.

Mesmerism and Surgery.—The *Kennebec Journal* says that on the 3rd instant, Mrs. Patty Crommett, well known as a high respectable Milliner of Augusta, was put into a mesmeric sleep by Dr. Josiah Dean, of Bangor, when a tumor, weighing 2 pounds and 6 ounces, was taken out by Dr. H. H. Hill. During the operation, which lasted about six minutes, she was wholly insensible, and being awake, stated that she knew nothing of what had been passing. On being asked if she had any consciousness whatever during the progress of the operation, she said she had not. There were in attendance Dr. Isachar Spell, Dr. Cyrus Briggs, Dr. Luit Myrick, and Mr. Nicholas, a student in medicine, of Augusta, Dr. John Hubbard of Holliswell. There were also present as assistants and spectators, Rev. Mr. Burgess, James L. Child, Esq., and Mrs. Hannah Smith, of Augusta.

England and the Slave Trade.—In a debate in the British House of Commons, Mr. Warburton presented a statement, showing that the people of England were paying annually for the support of a squadron of men of war (23 in number) on the coast of Africa, 600,000 pounds sterling, about \$3,000,000.

The U. S. Attorney General has given the Postmaster General an opinion, that the appropriation made by Congress for the support of the Post Office Department authorized the money thus appropriated to be applied to the payment of postmasters and their clerks, so as to give them the same compensation which they had received during the last year.—*Aug. Sentinel*.

Murder.—We understand that a warrant was issued early in the week against one—Sweat, for the supposed murder of Mr. Moses Milikin, who had resided near him, and who mysteriously disappeared early in the last month. It is reported that a part of the body of Milikin was found floating in a creek near his residence on Santee—and that there had long been a difference and angry blood with him and Sweat.

Since writing the above the constable who was despatched for Sweat has returned to town, saying that he having heard that he was suspected, has fled the district. This seems corroborative of his guilt, and it is to be hoped that such representation will be forthwith made to Governor Aikin, as will bring from him the State reward.—*Wynah Observer*.

On Sunday night last in Columbia Co., a negro fellow belonging to Mr. Snowden Griffin, inflicted wounds, thought to be mortal, upon Mr. Henry Gibson, and upon Mr. Perrin, son of Mr. Joseph C. Perrin, all of that county, by stabbing them with a large knife. The former was stabbed in the side, the latter in the neck, cutting into the Carotid Artery. They were paroled, and underwent to arrest the negro, who was away from his masters plantation without a pass.—*Aug. Const.*

The Philadelphia *Gazette* of the 15th inst has the following paragraph—*Resignation of Mr. Buchanan.*—General Fremont from Washington state with confidence that the Hon. James Buchanan has resigned the Secretaryship of State, and that the President has selected Andrew Stevenson of Virginia, to fill the place. Differences of opinion as to the Oregon negotiation have induced this step on the part of Mr. Buchanan.

Army Movements.—The *N. O. Picayune* of the 11th inst. says:—"Ten companies of the 3d U. S. Infantry 500 men in all, arrived yesterday from Red River on board the steamboats De Soto and Cote Jovive. They are under the command of Col. Hitchcock, and the barracks being already full of troops we understand quarters have been taken for them at the Lower Cotton Press. In a short time they will all be on their way to Texas. Gen. Taylor has not yet arrived here, but will probably be down in the course of a week."

SWEARING.

Whatever may be made by perjury, I believe there never was a man that made a fortune by swearing. It often happens that men pay for swearing, but it seldom happens that they are paid for it. It is not easy to perceive that honor or credit is connected with it. Does any man receive promotion because he is a notable blusterer? Or is any man advanced in dignity because he is expert in profane swearing? Low must be the character which such impetuosity will exalt; high must be the character which such impetuosity will not degrade. Inexcusable, therefore, must be the practice which has neither reason nor passion to support it. "The drunkard has cups, the leecher his mistress; the satirist his revenge; the ambitious man his preferment; the miser his gold; but the common swearer has nothing; he sells his soul for nought and drudges in the service of the devil gratis. Swearing is void of all plea; it is not the offspring of the soul, nor interwoven with the texture of the body, nor any how allied to our fame. For, as Tillotson expresses it, "though some men pour out oaths as if they were water, yet no man was ever born of a swearing constitution."

Calculation in Printing.—The *Raleigh Register* justly says: "Every column of a newspaper contains several hundred distinct pieces of metal, the misplacing of any one of which would cause a blunder or typographical error. With this curious fact before our reader, he must not wonder at the general accuracy of newspapers, and be more disposed to excuse than magnify errors of the Press."

Cannot Read and Write.—Virginia and Tennessee contain over fifty eight thousand persons over twenty years of age, who cannot read and write.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1845.



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

THE EDGEFIELD MECHANIC'S WASHINGTONIAN Society, will meet on Monday evening next.

The public generally are invited to attend.

WARM WEATHER.—During the past week the weather continued intensely warm. Many portions of the country are still suffering from the drought, and the streams are very low.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS is still in session, Judge Frost presiding.

The Military Encampment, which was held at Shinburg, closed on Saturday last. We will give some account of it in our next.

COTTON.—A few days since, we saw some cotton bolls fully open. They grew on the plantation of Major T. J. Hibbler of this District. We were presented on Monday last with a fine sample of new cotton, which grew on the plantation of Stanmore Watson, Esq.

Chancellor Harper.—This distinguished jurist left Columbia a few weeks since, intending to take a voyage to England for the benefit of his health.

Dr. Benjamin F. Rawls has been appointed Postmaster in Columbia, vice Col. A. H. Gladden, whose commission had expired.

The Hon. Daniel Waldo of Worcester Mass, was found dead in his bed last Wednesday morning. He was 84 years of age.

There were deposited in the various Savings Banks in the city of New York, on the 30th of last month, about one hundred thousand dollars.

Too MUCH OF A GOOD THING.—The observant reader will perceive in our last number, three accounts of the election of United States Senators from Florida. One account would have sufficed—the devil as usual, is to blame for this.

Our Relations with Great Britain in 1842.—We publish this week, an extract from an article on the subject of "Our relations with Great Britain," which appeared in the *Magnolia* for July 1842. This article contains valuable information concerning Oregon, and will we think be found interesting to a portion of our readers. The article referred to, gives a brief but sufficiently clear account of the negotiations which have been carried on in former years, between Great Britain and the United States, with relation to the territory in dispute. We will conclude the extract in our next.

EDITING A NEWSPAPER.—We copied a short time since, from an exchange paper, an amusing article on the subject of "Editing a Newspaper." Some of our readers, especially our younger ones, read it, and no doubt thought that it was a most delightful thing to conduct a newspaper. If one is of a lively, cheerful temperament, he necessarily sees in his exchanges, many good jokes and humorous stories to excite in him constant pleasant emotions, and not infrequently, something to provoke him to the most obstreperous merriment. Really it would seem, that such an editor is in great danger of dying of laughter, like the painter Xeusis, celebrated in classic story, who died from laughing too immoderately, at a comical picture which he had made of an old woman. Is an editor sentimental, or tremblingly alive to the tender passion? The thrilling love stories with which his exchanges abound, will keep his heart in a continual flutter. Such an editor is almost at fever heat. The beautiful and trivial beings of whom he daily reads, must make his pulses bound with joy, and transport his soul to the seventh heaven of the blessed. But on this theme, our emotions are without end, as great American orator said on another occasion, and we will be silent. Is an editor of a gloomy temperament and fond of the terrible? He will find in his exchanges, numerous accounts of suicides, murders, battles, shipwrecks and catastrophes of every description. He can find something to make his soul sick, and

"Each particular hair to stand on end, Like quills upon the fretful porcupine."

Not to be proud, we will say in short, that a conductor of a newspaper can discover something in the journals which he reads ever to keep up in his breast a continued excitement. But we have painted rather the bright side of the picture. Has it not also a dark and gloomy one, upon which the eye cannot rest with pleasure? No matter what may be the character of the paper which an editor conducts, whether it be religious, political or literary, whether it be issued daily, weekly or monthly, he will ever find his energies taxed laboriously and often painfully. He must always work. A heavy responsibility is upon him. He must never slumber at his post, he must never grow faint or weary, or give himself up to luxurious ease like other men. He is scarcely permitted to be sick. For him, there is no vacation, but he must furnish something or his readers, "in season and out of season." We might enlarge upon this subject, but we forbear. If any one think now, that the vocation of an editor is all pleasure, let him try it. We would remind such, of an anecdote which we have heard of a pious preacher, who filtered in the midst of his discourse, and became so thoroughly

confused that he could not proceed. The audience laughed at him. "My friends," said he, "if any man in the crowd thinks that he can preach, or get out of the difficulty in which I am now placed, any better than I can, let him come up in the pulpit." So say to those who laugh at our numerous blunders. If any one believes that he will perpetrate a less number, we will yield him our place.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

To the Editor of the Advertiser:
Sir.—The most extensive and alarming drought has prevailed in large portions of the Districts of Newberry, Laurens, Spartanburg and Union, that has been known for the last half century, and the provision crops for both now and here, will be less than have ever been experienced since the first settlement of the country. Its severity has been in some degree mitigated by daily, and in some cases, copious showers which have fallen in various quarters for the last five or six days, but nothing like a general and thoroughly wetting rain yet taken place, which is now indispensable to save the inhabitants from suffering. We lately saw in the *Charleston Courier*, a representation of a citizen of Fairfield, of the state of the drought and of the condition of the crops in his neighborhood, and we thought it extravagant and over-wrought, but it is only necessary to travel to this place to realize the truth of the picture. I have never seen any thing comparable to the height of the corn in this county; and cotton, that are visible from the road on that portion of Laurens, that lies from Dupcan's Creek to Enoree River. The corn is from knee to waist high, and in tassel, and cannot under the most favorable circumstances, yield five bushels on an average to the acre. In fact I should think, three bushels a liberal estimate, and many acres and even fields cannot return the seed that was planted. The greater part of the cotton can be covered with a quart cup. It has a stunted and dwarfish appearance, and usually with a pale sickly bloom on the top. I was informed by a Mr. Bird, that the inhabitants had been seriously alarmed, and had taken in crowds to the mountains to purchase corn as means of support, for the ensuing year. The first applicants were fortunate in purchasing at reasonable prices before the condition of the country was understood, but so soon as that was ascertained, the mountains stopped selling at any price. I learned this evening that corn had risen to the mountains from \$1 25 to \$4 per barrel. Most of the plowmen as I supposed, were engaged to plant their stubble land in corn and also between the rows of standing corn. There is no grass either in the fields or in the woods for the support of stock, and in the gardens, you scarcely see a vegetable of any description except the cabbage, and they are not larger than large sized plants. The people of Edgefield have been peculiarly blessed with favorable seasons, and they will reap abundant crops in reward for their labor. I do not know of any way they can manifest their gratitude more acceptable to a beneficent Providence, than by carefully husbanding the bountiful crops with which he has so good them and as a means of supplying to those who will be destitute.

I am yours, truly,
Gleam Springs, 16th July, 1845.

MEETING OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT NEWBERRY, ON 30TH JULY 1845.

The following arrangements have been adopted, for the meeting of the State Agricultural and Newberry District Agricultural Societies, on Wednesday the 30th of July, instant; both Societies will convene to the Baptist Church in Newberry, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The State Society will first organize, and transact its business until 12 o'clock, at which time a recess will take place and Maj. Henry Sumner will deliver an address.

The Newberry Agricultural Society will then convene and award a premium of five dollars for the best article of domestic Hoesonup, of Cotton, Cotton and Wool, or Cotton and Flax. The reports of the Committees will then be called for and heard; and the other business transacted. On Thursday the Societies will convene at 10 o'clock A. M. and will proceed forthwith to award premiums. The State Society according to the list already published by the Secretary.

The District Society will award the following and other premiums, viz—
For the best 1 year old Mule a cup of the value of \$5.00
For the best 2 year old colt a cup of the value of 5.00
For the best 1 year old colt a cup of the value of 5.00
The greatest product of Wheat from 2 acres of reclaimed land, not less than 20 bushels per acre 5.00
Persons members of this Society will be entitled to compete for the prizes of the State Society by paying one dollar to the Secretary, Dr. Davis. Persons can become members of the District Society by paying \$1.00 to Gen. Kiward, the Treasurer.

Lots will be provided at the Female Academy Lot, near Nathan A. Hunter's and also at the Baptist Church, for stock. Persons intending to exhibit stock, or contend for premiums are requested to give their names to the Secretaries, Dr. Davis, and Maj. Hair, on Wednesday, with a description of the stock or other things intended to be shown.

At 12 M. Judge Butler will address the State Agricultural Society. At 1 P. M. the reports of the Committees awarding premiums will be heard and the premiums delivered with an address from the President.

Delegates from District Societies and members of the State Society, will, on reporting themselves to either of the Secretaries, be provided with lodging at private houses, free of charge.

SIMEON FAIR,
JOHN J. BOYCE,
WALTER HERBERT,
JOHN P. NEEL,
JOHN GLENN &
JOHN N. HERNDON.
The Editor of the *Temperance Advocate*, the *Greenville Mountaineer*, the *Abbeville Banner*, and *Edgefield Advertiser*, are requested to copy the above.

Dreadful Impiety.—The *Philadelphia American* says: "On the trial of Andrew Anderson, the wretch who fired the Charlott street Church, Kensington, in the Criminal Court on Tuesday, it was shown that he kindled the fire with the pulpit bible. Such a case of sacrilege is perhaps not on record."
Ch'man of Com of Arrangements.
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Calculate the below showing of their typesetting office to touch anything on the editor's actum.