

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Jour. of Com.

Mr. Gough Found.—Mr. John B. Gough, the Temperance Lecturer, whose mysterious disappearance has excited so much interest, was found yesterday, about noon, by Mr. F. G. Hays, (old Hays) in a back building up ally in Walker street. He was suffering from delirium when found, which increased towards evening, though with occasional lucid intervals, in which for a few moments he talked rationally. By putting together the scraps of information thus communicated, we are able to present the following as substantially his own statement.

On Friday evening, 6th instant, he left the Croton Hotel to take a walk, preparatory to retiring for the night; went into Saxou & Miles' book store, and afterwards stopped to look at the prints in Coleman's shop window, where a young man accosted him as an old acquaintance. Mr. Gough did not at first recognize him, but afterwards remembered that he had worked with him several years ago, in the Methodist Book Concern. "This is a fine new business you are engaged in," said the young man. "Yes it is now to me," answered Gough, "but much happier and more congenial to my feelings than my old occupation, and I hope that you too are on the side of Temperance."

"No," said the young man, "I can't go that. I take a glass once in a while when I want it." Here Gough turned off and went up Broadway but the young man followed, and continued the conversation, saying, among other things, (we do not presume to give the exact words), "I suppose you are such a great Temperance man that you would not take a glass of soda water with a friend." "Not so," replied Gough, "I drink soda water very often, and consider it innocent and refreshing."

"Then take a glass with me," said his companion. "No I thank you," said Gough, "I don't wish for any just now." The young man continued to urge him, however, on the score of old acquaintance, and he finally consented. They went near Tompson & Weller's establishment, and turned to enter it; but seeing that it was crowded, the young man told him that they would find it difficult to be accommodated there, and he knew a better place close by. He then led Mr. Gough round the corner, (as Mr. G. says) either of Murray or Warren streets, to a place where they obtained a couple of glasses of soda water, one of which Mr. Gough drank; but his suspicions were slightly aroused by glances which he thought his companion interchanged with the keeper of the establishment. In the taste of the water he discovered nothing peculiar, but he very soon became giddy,—and as to what passed from that time to this, his recollection appears very indistinct, and his language incoherent. It is supposed that the young man did not accompany him any farther. Mr. G. had considerable money with him, part of which is gone; but his watch and other articles that he carried, is safe. He is now at the house of Geo. Harbut, Esq., in Brooklyn, where his wife is also stopping, and receives every attention which his circumstances require. Under the operation of medicines, his system has been relieved of a considerable quantity of laudanum. Mr. Hayes obtained the information which led to his discovery, from Messrs. Camp & Wilkes, of the Police Gazette.

In regard to what followed, after he drank the soda water, until he was recovered from his inebriation, there is a mystery which is yet to be unveiled. From all we can learn, we suppose he was during the whole time under the influence of liquor; but whether it was drunk voluntarily, or administered by force, and with what drugs accompanied, we know not. Evidently he has met with bad treatment either from himself or others. If from others, the whole affair must be probed to the bottom, and the authors of this villany condignly punished. If from himself, his fall would seem, from the above account to have resulted from some vile admixture in the soda water which bereft him of reason and self control, and made him a prey to his old, but long suppressed appetite for strong drink. In either case, he is much to be pitied. Even if he were the sole author of his misfortunes, and had fallen like Lucifer to rise no more, there would still remain this consoling fact, that a good cause does not fall with those who profess and advocate it; and above all, does not depend upon the constancy of any one individual.

From the Charleston Courier.

The Lexington Counterfeiters.—We published, in the Courier, a few days since, copied from a Lexington (Ky.) paper, an account of the detection of a gang of counterfeiters, in which it was stated that a person named G. W. Robinson gave the information on which the persons were secured, and that Mr. Robinson was in jail at Columbus, Ga., charged with passing some of the counterfeit money.

In the Augusta Constitutionalist of yesterday, we find the following publication, completely exonerating the above named gentleman from the foul charge, and hasten to give it a place in our columns, with the request that this contradiction may be disseminated by such papers as may have copied the article from our columns.

A Card.—A friend has called my attention to an article in the Charleston Courier of the 12th inst., from which I take the following extract:

Lexington, (Ky.) Sept. 3, 1845.

"Counterfeiting establishment broken up, and counterfeiters arrested."

"It seems that some two months ago, G. W. Robinson, (familiarily known about here as 'Wash Robinson,') who was raised in Madison county, in this State, and who followed gambling as a means of livelihood, was arrested in Columbus, Ga., for passing counterfeit money."

The person arrested, whoever he may be, is a very different person from the undersigned. He usurped my name the better to conceal his own, and the particular-

ity of the name, nick-name, the place of my nativity, (Madison county, Ky.,) which are all given, may lead many persons, at a distance from this place, to confound me with the real culprit.

To put this matter at rest, I append a certificate of several respectable citizens of Augusta, and request, as an act of justice, that all papers that may copy the piece from the Charleston Courier to give this an insertion.

Geo. Washington Robinson, Augusta, Sept 13, 1845.

The undersigned, citizens of Augusta, certify that Mr. G. W. Robinson, has been a resident of this city since October last, and has not, during that period, been absent from the city.

Chas. E. Grenville, G. W. Winter, Wm. V. Kerr, John Phintzy, Jr., J. J. Wilson.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 13.

GEORGIA, Richmond County: I do hereby certify that the above named G. W. Robinson, has boarded with me at the United States Hotel of this place, since the 4th day of October last, and that he has not been absent from the city over one day, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Wm. M. Frazer, late proprietor of U. S. Hotel, Augusta, Sept. 14th, 1845.

From the Richmond Inquirer. STOP THE MURDERER!

We yesterday received the following disclosure of a most atrocious outrage.—We cheerfully publish the announcement, with the hope that it may aid in bringing the guilty to justice. Mr. Smith was a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was highly esteemed and beloved by all who knew him.

SUFFOLK, NANSEMOND CO., Virginia, Sept. 14, 1845.

To all Good Citizens: Hunter Hill, a man about 5 feet 7 to 8 inches high, black hair, black eyes, flat face, down look, dark complexion, supposed to have a mole on his face, rather a good looking man, and a tailor by trade, murdered Maj. Robert R. Smith, at 7 1/2 o'clock last night. He invited Mr. Smith out from the Washington Hotel, to speak with him, and stabbed him immediately over the heart with a dirk drawn from a sword-cane—giving Smith no notice of his intention to strike him—he ran rapidly off after striking the blow, and made his escape before he could be arrested. Smith died this morning at 9 o'clock, after giving a full account of the circumstances of the murder. It is supposed that Hunter has gone either to Gates or Northampton county, N. C., where he has relatives, and from thence will make his way South by way of Wilmington or Raleigh.

All Editors and others are requested to give publicity to this cold blooded murder, and have the fiendish night assassin brought to justice. The relatives of the deceased offer a reward of five hundred dollars to have the murderer brought to justice. All good citizens, upon receiving a copy of this notice, will please forward it rapidly South, to Editors, Police Officers and others.

THOS. G. BENTON, SAM'L HARRIS, M. D., W. B. WHITEHEAD, ANDREW McALISTER, WM. G. NOTTINGHAM, O. R. FLYNN, JESSE PERRY.

PREMATURE INTERMENTS.

We have, from time to time, written a number of articles on this subject, for the purpose of demonstrating, by facts and authorities, the frequency with which persons supposed to be dead are hurried to the grave, and the appalling consequences of such premature interment. We perceive that the Paris correspondent of the Courier des Etats Unis, adds another instance to the melancholy catalogue.—Last winter, says the writer, a young and handsome artiste died suddenly of a violent malady. A young man, whom her death had thrown into despair, was speaking to a celebrated physician about her last moments, when the Doctor remarked that it was not uncommon in such cases to mistake for death, what was only a long and deep lethargy. At these words the young man was stricken with terror. "If she were not dead?" exclaimed he, in agony. But she had been buried the preceding day, and many and tedious formalities were requisite before permission could be obtained to re-open the grave.—These were at last surmounted, the grave and coffin were re-opened, when the friendly (?) Doctor who accompanied the trembling lover, said—"She is dead; but not more than two hours, for I yet feel the warmth about her heart." She had been buried two days!

We suggested as a remedy for such horrors, the retention of the presumed corpse, until incipient decomposition commences. But as this is liable to the objections arising out of the offensiveness of decay, and the harrowing of the feelings of the family, by being placed (which would happen in cold climates) many days in the same dwelling with the dead body, a simpler, more agreeable and equally effectual plan is practiced in Germany, by means of what is termed a mortuary chamber. In other words, there is attached to every cemetery a hall where the dead remain some time before being committed to the ground. In this hall the body neatly attired is laid upon a couch—before the lips is placed a mirror which the slightest breath would cloud, and between the fingers a string, which on the slightest movement causes a bell in the department of the keeper to ring. This hall is visited night and day hourly by vigilant inspectors, and it is stated, that not a year passes that the bell is not rung by one of the supposed corpses.

Similar precautions should be adopted in every burial place in America. Indisputable facts conclusively indicate their necessity.—N. O. Bee.

Iowa Election.—Mr. Dodge is re-elected Delegate by 519 majority. The new Constitution is again rejected by a majority of 317 votes.

FIRE. About 4 1/2 o'clock on Friday evening last, a fire broke out in the rear of a house on Richardson street, (in Cotton town,) owned by the Commercial Bank, and in less than two hours the whole of the Square lying east of Richardson, and south of Boundary street, with the exception of the two brick buildings, occupied by R. Cathcart and J. V. Lyles, was burnt to the ground. The loss falls principally on the owners of the property, as the annexed list of sufferers will show.

Beginning at the corner of Richardson and Boundary streets: The brick store owned by Ker Boyce, and occupied by J. S. James. Stock insured and principally saved.

Wooden building used by R. C. Swindler and others as a store house, in which was burnt a quantity of furniture belonging to R. C. Swindler; 50 Sacks salt, stored by J. & R. Caldwell; and 77 bales of Cotton, stored, and insured on account of planters.

Brick houses owned by Ker Boyce: stored by J. M. Blakely, 160 sacks Salt; by R. Soudley, lot Bagging.

Store owned by J. Bausket, and under lease to A. Neely, who lost 200 bales of cotton, and to the amount of about \$1,000 in goods.

House belonging to the Commercial Bank; unoccupied.

Brick store and dwelling owned by D. Millings; insured for \$4,000; and occupied by Mathew Crawford. Goods nearly all saved.

Store owned by J. Bausket, occupied by B. Reilly; 80 bales of cotton burnt, and a small loss on goods.

Building in the rear of Aiken's lot, used by J. Cathcart as a store house, having in it 150 bushels of corn.

The three story brick building, adjoining, caught repeatedly, and was with great difficulty saved. The square on the north side of Boundary street, must inevitably have burnt, but for the protection afforded by the dense foliage of a row of mulberry and china trees, growing upon the side walk. The square on the west side of Richardson street was saved only by the exertions of the firemen and citizens. A brisk wind blowing at the time, covered it with a continuous shower of sparks burning shingles, and other ignited matter. The total loss is supposed to be about \$25,000.

We are pained to record the death of Mr. Ches. McDonald, from the bursting of a blood vessel, caused by over exertion at the fire.

A negro boy, was taken on Sunday night, with matches, gunpowder, shavings, &c., in the act of setting fire to the new cotton house of R. Dulin, and is lodged in the guard house until an investigation can be had.—Carolinian, 18th inst.

From the Southern Chronicle. SULPHUR SPRINGS, N. C., Sep. 5.

Dear Sir,—I arrived at this place on Saturday last. Knowing you feel and have a deep interest in the prosperity of our State, and from the alarming reports...

part of State, I have thought, you would be gratified to hear from the part I passed through. I travelled the Buncombe road. The effects of the drought became most apparent about forty miles above Columbia, in Newberry District; from that to the Greenville line, a distance of fifty five or sixty miles, including a part of Newberry, Laurens, and Spartanburg Districts, the prospect is indeed distressing. You will hardly see a corn field but what has been cut down, leaving only the stalks which have nubbins on them. I should suppose the best have not more than one stalk to every ten remaining, and for the space of twelve to fifteen miles I did not see a stalk standing. The road, it is true, passes the ridge which gives the worst view of the crops. As to the Cotton crop, the present crop of bolls on the stalks cannot be more than one-fifth or one-sixth of an average crop. Since the rain, however, which is but partial as yet, the stalk has taken a second growth, and with a very late fall, some of the young Cotton may mature, but this you know is very uncertain. From the upper part of the dry region to this place, the corn crop is mostly good; still there is great complaint, but compared with the country below, there should be no complaint. This is indeed a dark picture, but notwithstanding I find all the people have recovered from the panic, and are cheerful and feel satisfied that there will be "seed for the sower, and bread for the eater."

I am much gratified to see by the papers that the Columbia Commercial Association was to have a meeting to devise some plan to bring corn at the cheapest rate to the unfortunate citizens of our State, rather than send them away among strangers to suffer, as they are doing in other parts of the State. I do think our papers should refuse to publish such accounts. There is too much enterprise and fellow-feeling among our people to permit any citizen to suffer. Let it not be said, that the loss of one crop would drive the people from South Carolina. I hope we are not so dependant. Perhaps the object is to get rid of a certain class, but I fear many good citizens have taken the alarm, and of that class we have none to spare.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sep. 12.

The Crops.—We rejoice to learn that the Crops of Corn in this county, and several of the adjoining ones, will be fully an average one; indeed some of our farmers have told us, that they will make more of this grain this season than they have done for several preceding ones.—The early corn suffered greatly; but the late Corn, owing to the propitious "latter rains," and the low grounds, will amply make up the deficiency of the early crops.

By a recent letter from Burke county, we learn that their upland Corn has turned out wretchedly, but the low land has yielded very well, and they will be able to make enough for their own consumption and some to spare for their suffering neighbor counties.—Register.

New Flour is selling at this market at \$4 50 to \$5 00; superfine, \$5 50, and old Corn at \$2 50 to \$3 00 per barrel. This does not look much like suffering hereabouts for bread stuffs, at all events. [Ibid.]

The weather continues cold, and to grow colder. We learn that last evening there was a severe frost in the neighboring county. Cold weather has come upon us in a hurry.—Boston Atlas.

The nights have become cool, and beginning to feel like winter. The dry weather has continued with the exception of partial showers, and the streams are nearly or quite as low as at any time during the summer. The crop of corn and cotton will be very short in this part of the country. Some fields of corn, we understand, have been gathered, and though much earlier than usual, the grain is quite dry.—Pendleton Messenger, 19th inst.

Wreck of the New York and Charleston Union Line Packet Ship Southport.—Yesterday's Northern mail, (which was of the evening of Monday) brought us the melancholy intelligence of the loss of the ship Southport, a little north of Barreget Light House on Saturday night last.

We understand that there are no letters in town, either from the emigrants or passengers, and glean the following particulars from detached notices in the New York and Philadelphia papers:

The Southport belonged to Gen. Bulkley's line of packets, and left New York, on Saturday last, with a full and valuable cargo of goods, and a considerable number of passengers on board, and went ashore as above stated, the same night. The passengers and crew were all saved, and it is stated that if immediate assistance was obtained a portion of the cargo would be saved, but in a damaged state. Early on Sunday morning, she had six feet water in her hold, and one account states that on the afternoon of that day, there was every prospect of her becoming a perfect wreck. The underwriters agent, Capt. Stokes, as despatched to her assistance on Sunday night, in the schr. Excelsior, with steam pump, force of hands, &c., and it was hoped he would succeed in saving the most valuable portion of her cargo.

The Southport is said to be fully insured and will prove a heavy loss to the underwriters.

From Montreal.—Rev. Mr. Burns, a Scotchman who preaches to seamen, and an Orangeman, having given offence to the Canallers by foolish remarks respecting Irishmen and Catholics, received a note telling him not to preach again. By advice of the mayor he left the city Aug. 30. The Orangemen determined he should preach, and issued the following notice from Orange lodges:

L. P. S.—Dolphin! Sir and Brother! You are requested to attend Divine Service, to be held at the Wharf on Sabbath next, at 10 o'clock, to be prepared to defend your Religion against the repeated attacks made by a band of low mean Canallers. By order of THE CAPTAIN.

It will be advisable to keep any weapon of defence you may have concealed until the signal is given by the Captain.

The notice was printed in red ink, and meant blood. The mayor got possession of a copy, and had a strong police on the ground.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday Aug. 31, it is estimated that 10,000 persons were present, composed of both parties. The mayor finding the police unable to keep them from fighting, called out the military, who appeared on the ground with ball and cartridge. This had the desired effect, and after a little skirmishing with fist-cuffs, several were arrested and gave bail to appear at court. On searching them, one had a pistol loaded to the muzzle, several had long knives and dirks, and others loaded canes, &c.

Queen Victoria.—Several hints have recently been thrown out in the periodicals of the day, that fears were entertained in reference to the sanity of Queen Victoria, and we observe that the Paris correspondent of Livingston and Well's Express, intimates that rumors are afloat on that subject in the Parisian circles. It has been supposed that the succession of journeyings, fetes, royal visits, &c., which are constantly kept up, are intended to occupy the Queen's mind, lest the hereditary malady of her family should be induced by rest and want of occupation.—That she has a tendency towards aberration of mind cannot be doubted. This is unfortunate, for she seems to be lovingly cherished by her people.

We took a trip in company with a pleasant party, by invitation of the President, up the Rail Road yesterday afternoon to Bell Air, on the splendid new Car called "Atlanta." We presume it was intended as a namesake of the famed Atlanta, daughter of the King of Scyros, celebrated among the ancients, alike for her beauty and speed. The new car is as beautiful as any car can be, and moved along much more rapidly than its namesake in her famous races.

The exterior is very tasteful. It is constructed with Doric pilasters, after a Grecian model, and the interior arranged on a new plan, with apartments like the state rooms of a steamer, which are entered by a passage running the length of the Car. It is the most commodious and elegant Car we ever in.

It was built entire, in this city, by the mechanics in the employ of the company, at a cost of about twenty-two hundred dollars.—Georgia Constitutionalist.

We noticed on Tuesday last, goods passing through our streets on their way from New York, by the Georgia Rail Road to Huntsville, Alabama. This is another evidence of the vast trade opening with the west by means of our Rail Road.—Constitutionalist.

Pardon.—Plenty, the negro boy who was sentenced to be executed on the last Friday of this month, for the crime of Arson, has been pardoned by Gov. Aiken, on condition that he be immediately sent out of the State, and not return. He was the property of Mr. William Curtis [Southern Chronicle, 17th inst.]

Maine Election.—The Legislature will be democratic in both branches. [Boston Post.]

The Advertiser. EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1845.



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

HARD TIMES. As money is very scarce, and the drought has cut off the prospect of the Planter and Farmer, we have come to the conclusion, to reduce our terms to suit the times. In future, we will put the Advertiser to Clubs at the following low rates:

For 5 copies for one year. \$10 in advance. " 10 " " " 17 50 " " 15 " " " 24 00 " " 20 " " " 30 00 "

Either of our present subscribers will be taken as one of the above Clubs. We hope our friends will exert themselves in our behalf, and try to get us a few more subscribers, as we are at this time very much in want of the needful.

THE EDGEFIELD MECHANIC'S WASHINGTONIAN SOCIETY, will meet on Monday evening next. The public generally are invited to attend.

RAIN.—On Sunday the 21st inst. the rain fell gently, at this place, for a considerable part of the day. The earth had previously become quite parched. After the rain had fallen, a change took place in the temperature of the air. The weather became cool, and winter clothing was comfortable.

MECHANIC'S WASHINGTONIAN SOCIETY.—We were not long since present at a meeting of the Mechanic's Washingtonian Society of this place. This Society meets regularly once a week, and on such occasions, addresses are generally delivered. At the meeting to which we have reference, we had the pleasure of hearing an excellent address from Dr. M. LaBorde, of the South Carolina College, and from Dr. H. Burt, the well known advocate of Temperance in this section of the State. Quite a respectable auditory was present, and evinced a profound attention and lively interest in the proceedings. Some ladies by their presence, gave countenance to the meeting, and doubtless the members of the Society would be highly pleased by a numerous attendance of the gentler sex at their future meetings. Mr. E. Penn, the President of the Society, made some appropriate remarks on the occasion alluded to, and we take occasion to say that we believe he has thus far discharged his duties of his responsible office, in a manner highly creditable to himself, and to the cause of Temperance.

We omitted to mention in our last, that we had received a pamphlet entitled, "Prince's Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Plants, cultivated and for sale at the great original establishment, PRINCE'S LINDSEAN GARDEN and NURSERY, Flushing, Long Island, near New York, comprising the immense collections made by the ancestors of the present Proprietors, and by them selected during a century, together with Rejected Lists of such as their long experience has proved to be valueless."

The above pamphlet is of considerable length, and contains the most complete catalogue of fruits and ornamental trees, and vegetables which we have ever seen. A perusal of it, would doubtless be of service to the Planter and Horticulturist, and such persons can have an opportunity of doing so, by calling at our office. We make the following extract from the preface of the pamphlet.

This establishment was founded by W. Prince, the grandfather of Wm. R. Prince, the present senior proprietor, and the entire lives of three successive generations have been devoted to its advancement. It being but eight miles from the city of New York, with a steamboat and stages making several trips daily between the two places, it combines every advantage that would be possessed by a city location; and an office is also established in the city to expedite its business.

The proprietors in tendering to the public their new Descriptive Catalogue, (34th edition) with reduced prices, desire to state that they have an immense stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c., of large size, and all of healthy and vigorous growth. They also have trees of all the smaller sizes suitable for young Nurseries and for far distant transmission where transportation is expensive. The establishment contains at the present period, more than a million of Trees and Plants, and the Proprietors are willing to enter into liberal arrangements as to prices with all such persons as desire large quantities of trees, &c., and to those proprietors of Nurseries who wish to extend their collections, and such other persons as may wish to establish new Nurseries, they will make liberal discounts from the usual rates. But while on the one hand we offer our productions at the lowest rates, we insist on the payment (if not in cash,) being made perfectly sure to us by such draft or note as is undoubted. Any persons who are desirous to act as Agents in towns where no agency at present exists will please communicate their views with regard thereto.

TEXAS LANDS.—An official report of the state of the public lands in Texas, was called for by the Convention, and transmitted by Thomas H. Ward of the land office. It appears that the total amount of public domain, subject to location and not surveyed, was 181,991,404 acres, much more than sufficient to extinguish every cent of debt which Texas may have contracted, and leave a large surplus.

A SOUTHERN GIANT.—A northern paper says that a gentleman by the name of Wm.

Skinner, from Augusta, Ga., was recently staying at a hotel in Washington City. He was six feet, eleven inches in height, and weighs three hundred and eight pounds.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—According to a paper before us, it appears that the Episcopal Clergy in 1822 numbered in the United States 333. Now there are 1240.

REV. JAMES H. FOWLES.—This gentleman, who resides in South Carolina, has been elected, says the Philadelphia Post, to the Church of Epiphany (Episcopal) in that city, to supply the place of Dr. Tyng, who was not long since elected Rector of St. George's Church in New York.

The United States Journal of the 10th inst. says, "We are pained to announce the sudden death of Edward Dyer, Sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate, after a very short illness, at his residence, near this city. He was greatly esteemed for his excellent qualities and manly virtues."

DEATH OF JUDGE STORY.—This distinguished gentleman, one of the ablest jurists of our country, and of the age, has at length paid the debt of nature. No man in this country has perhaps done more to advance the science of Jurisprudence, and to elevate the character of the American Judge. His fame was widely spread in Europe as well as in his native land, and great homage was paid to his opinions in Great Britain, France, Prussia, Sweden and Russia. We copy the following notice of him from a correspondent of the Charleston Courier.

"There are among you, scholars and jurists, who will regret to hear of the death of Judge Story. His disease was similar to that which terminated so suddenly, and under such afflicting circumstances, the life of your own highly gifted Legare. He was in his 66th year, hard upon the 'allotted span,' but until within a year or two, he has performed his duties upon the bench, to which he was appointed by Madison, thirty-four years ago, with little interruption. Joseph Story was the architect of his own fortunes, and with little or no early advantages, he still won his way into the possession of fine scholarship, affluence circumstances, and a brilliant reputation. His mind was very versatile, for while he excelled in belles lettres, he has produced such legal works as have won him higher fame as a jurist, and yielded him of late years for their copy right alone an income of \$14,000 per annum. He was a graduate and Dane Professor of Law in Howard College.

We extract the following interesting items from a foreign correspondent of the United States Saturday Post.

Mr. Parsey has just invented an air-engine for locomotives, quite as powerful as steam, and at one-twentieth of the cost. The engines are worked by the simple means of condensed air. The discovery is spoken of very highly, and promises to produce a revolution in the expense of railway travelling. It is very sorry to inform you that the magnificent dome of that majestic of all edifices, St. Peter's Church at Rome, is cracked in several places, and is thought by architects that ere long it will fall. Heavy chains and iron bars are being placed in different parts of the structure to prevent or delay its ruin—but it is feared that all precautions will ultimately prove vain. What a calamity to the lovers of architectural grandeur, would be the fall of the dome of St. Peter's at Rome! But sic transit gloria mundi.

CAMBRIDGE, September 15th, 1845.

Mr. Editor.—As the hunting season is near at hand and as we hear of cracks dogs, from all parts of the hunting community, we would suggest to the Fox hunters of Edgefield, Abbeville, Newberry, Laurens and Lexington, (our Congressional District,) the propriety of coming together at some central point, to test the speed and bottom of their different favorite dogs. We are fond of the sport ourselves, and by the by, (if we are allowed to judge,) we think we have as good, and perhaps the best dogs in all America; and consequently would like a meeting of that sort. We therefore, hope, that the Fox hunters will respond through the medium of the Edgefield Advertiser and Abbeville Banner, to the suggestion. We can hear of all sorts of bragging about fast dogs, and the best dogs, catching from fifteen to twenty foxes through the hunting season, and never have a race over half an hour. Well, we do not in the least doubt it, as it would be a very easy matter, with a common pack of dogs through the month of September, to catch (where they are plenty) twenty young foxes in a little or no time, but nevertheless, we would like to come in competition with such a pack of dogs, as we think we can, as the Jackeys say 'hard in hand,' throw the dust in their eyes from one to six hours, without ever making a brush. We hope to hear of the descendants of Old Rador, Loud, Hopewell, Crockett, Old Davy, Bottom, Old Molly, Gano, Stormer and Old Boxer entering the contest. In fixing the point of meeting, for ourselves, we feel no hesitation in meeting at the house of a brother fox hunter, as we have never seen a man who was fond of the sport, but what was possessed of a soul as big as life, open hearted, generous and kind, and in fact, a gentleman in every sense of the word.

GAMESTER.

Affray.—We learn by an extract from a private letter, that an affray occurred about 18 miles above the village of Orangeburg on Saturday afternoon, the 14th inst., between two members of Capt. John Huffman's Beat Company—Thomas Notts and Moses Simons, which resulted in a severe stab in the abdomen of Notts by Simons. Notts is yet alive, but lies in an eminently critical situation. Simons has been committed to Orangeburg Jail, awaiting the termination of the case.—"He is," adds the extract, "a youth of some 21 years of age, but unfortunately for him has ever borne an aggressing and pugnacious character. There being an election of some officer that day, a considerable quantity of liquor was consumed on the ground." And that will explain, we presume, the original cause of the affray.—Southern Chronicle.

"Friendship" is defined to be—intimacy with a man who has plenty of money and spends it freely.—Chicago Journal. "What would you call intimacy with a man who has plenty of money, but not pay his honest debts?"—Illinois Free Trader. Gentle acquaintance.—Boston Post.