

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Herald Extra, Nov. 4. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CALEDONIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. BOSTON, Nov. 3d. } 3 o'clock, P. M. }

The Royal Mail Steamship Caledonia arrived at about half past 3 o'clock this morning, bringing Liverpool papers to the 19th ult. and London to the 18th.

The price of corn was rising rapidly. The weather in England continued most wretched for crops.

The iron trade was brisk, and the demand far beyond the supply.

The American provision trade flourishes. The stock of Beef, Pork, and Cheese, is light; and the state of things in Ireland will have a tendency not only to improve prices, but to lessen competition.

The Cotton market is depressed, the business transacted is limited, prices have a downward tendency, and holders, evidently not at ease, show a desire to accept the current rates, and to press their stocks. The sales of the week, ending on Friday, only amounted to 20,000 bales, and limited as this business is, it was even more restricted yesterday, for not more than 1500 to 2000 bags changed hands.

The people of that part of Russia situated near the Black Sea, were, at the last accounts, suffering terribly for the want of provisions.

The price of bread has advanced in Paris, and indeed all over Europe.

The Jesuits of Saint Acheul, being dispersed by order of their superiors, have sold the Maison de Blament, which they possessed, at the gates of Amiens. This important establishment, which formerly contained 200 students, has been purchased by the Dames du Bon Pasteur as a refuge for repentant young women.

A new conspiracy is said to have been discovered at Warsaw, and some scores of wretched victims, chiefly students, have been packed off to Siberia, and to the dungeons of the fortress. Great cruelties are practiced towards monks and nuns, and the people in general, to compel them to abandon the Catholic for the Greek Church.

The river Tyne has been visited by a flood, higher than any that has occurred for the last thirty years.

The failure of the potato crop in Ireland is a most distressing event. The accounts connected with this subject, from all parts of that country, are painful in the extreme.

WAR PREPARATION IN ENGLAND.

The European Times says:—The dock yards and naval arsenals of England exhibit extraordinary activity at the present moment. In many of the outports, steam frigates of the largest class have been ordered by the government, to be ready by a fixed period, according to the contracts, and the builders have been bound in heavy penalties to have them ready at the required time. In addition, surveys have been made of the coast and of the outports, and preparations are also being made for placing the whole in a position of the greatest strength and impregnability. But the natural inquiry is, whence this warlike activity? Those who profess to see farther into a mill-stone than any of their neighbors, point to Oregon for a solution of the mystery. President Polk, say they, is determined to have the disputed territory, irrespective of the consequences. The comparative weakness of the whigs in the House, and the strong feelings which influence a large portion of the citizens of the U. States upon this question, are adduced as potent reasons for the preparations for the onslaught, of which the dock yards of Britain give indubitable proof. The preparations to which we allude, are unquestionably matters of fact.

STATE OF THE OREGON QUESTION.

This controversy, on which hinges, perhaps, the peace of the world, appears to have approached no nearer a termination now, than it has become a firebrand on both sides of the Atlantic, than when it was a mere play thing among politicians. Argument is exhausted. The press has faltered. The orators have declaimed. The demagogues have ceased to draw from it materials of popularity. Diplomacy even has exhausted its resources.

Still this *questio vexata* remains in its original state of peril to the peace of two countries whose relations are naturally pacific. Despite rumors, speculative suggestions and the whole progeny of conjecture, we feel confident that no definite conclusion or approach to settlement can be made until both Mr. Polk and Sir Robert Peel have felt the public impulse, as indicated in the opinions of the American Congress and British Parliament.

When the British Premier repelled in the House of Commons our extreme pretension to Oregon, he was borne along on the torrent of British pride. He became, for the moment, as sensitive and repulsive as the most impassioned advocate for British honor could have desired. In this he showed himself the adroit manager of the House of Commons. To have then fallen short of the highly excited tone of that body would have risked his influence over it. To have pitched his indignation in too low a key would have hazarded his popularity. In short to flag on such an occasion is to commit an irreparable blunder. Sir Robert Peel was, therefore, compelled to sympathize with the House of Commons and national feeling beyond the safe limits of public sympathy—to kindle even with a warmer glow than the most ardent of his followers.

But there is such a part to play in the action of a British Minister as to fall in with the strong current of public feeling, and to coax it into quietude by the arts of a countering policy. The modes of doing this are various in a country impossible in its opinions through a free political press. That which appears to have been inextricably involved in the toils of diplomacy, may dwindle into insignificance by working skillfully on the public mind. That for the maintenance of

which national pride has been invoked in Parliament, may be freely advocated in the cabinet and dubiously supported out of doors. This is perhaps the key to the subdued language of the British prints in relation to Oregon. Those especially under the control of the government may have received their lesson. But let us not mistake these softened phrases for the voice of submission. There is a point to which no British minister can consent to relinquish claims which have been blended with the national sensibilities. This is the present posture of the Oregon question. It is not like the North Eastern boundary dispute. That was a quarrel which admitted of adjustment by the respective governments. This is one involved with popular feeling. That admitted of mediation, even to the latest stage of dispute. This threatens to close the door completely, not only to negotiation, but to mediatory offices or friendly intervention of any kind. The British government are unquestionably anxious for compromise, and, that failing, could not be averse to arbitration.

The final shape, therefore, which this question will take, depends on the action of our own government. If our extreme claim to 54.40 is sustained by Congress, all avenue to present accommodation is closed. The British Government cannot, without the loss of national consideration in Europe, and dare not, without the loss of influence and popularity at home, admit our extreme pretension. What then? It does not follow that War must follow on the heels of the rupture of the negotiation. It involves no act of even incipient hostility, to give notice of the termination of the Convention, but it would be an act of war to authorize military occupation of the territory. This would lead inevitably to hostilities. The question of Peace or War depends, therefore, on the temper of Congress,—we may say, on the discretion of the United States Senate. The notice that the convention for mutual peaceful occupation will not be renewed, still leaves the door unopened by the messenger of peace may enter. Hope always hovers on the threshold of accommodation when the pride and passions of nations do not bar the access. Let us avoid that, and a national quarrel, for an insignificant object, of which we know the commencement, but cannot even conjecture the period of termination.—Chas. Evening News

Important Rumor.—It is rumored that Mr. Packenham, the British Minister at Washington, finding there is little hope of adjusting the Oregon question, either by compromise or arbitration, has proposed to leave the whole territory in its present condition for twenty years, under the joint protection of England and the U. States, and with the stipulation that at the end of said period, its then inhabitants may attach themselves to either country, or erect themselves into an independent sovereignty, as they may prefer. If such a proposition has been made, we trust that it will be accepted; for the effect of it will be, to give the whole territory eventually to the U. States. If the whole territory is open to settlers from England and the U. States on equal terms, it will at the end of 20 years contain ten Americans to one Englishman. Such are the migratory habits of our people, and so accustomed are many of them to frontier life, that they will go to Oregon in crowds, while Englishmen will only go by dozens. This arrangement would enable the English Fur Companies, as well as our own people, to continue their operations over the whole territory for twenty years, by which time the wild game would probably be pretty much killed off.

This is truly a republican plan, since it gives to the people the control of their own destiny. Whether it proposes to allow the people the whole territory to vote jointly at the end of 20 years, on the question of their future destiny, or in sections, one (say) comprising all the territory north of latitude 49, another the territory between Columbia river and latitude 49, and a third, a territory south of the Columbia River, we are unable to say. If in sections it might be that the northern part would attach itself to Great Britain, and the southern part to the U. States. We do not pretend to state the proposition exactly, nor do we know that it has been made at all. We give it as a rumor, but are not without hope that it will prove to be authentic. At any rate it is a new idea and deserves attentive consideration. Perhaps upon this basis may be adjusted a troublesome, not to say dangerous controversy,—which by bad management on either side, might easily lead to the most deplorable consequences.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Magnetic Telegraph.—On Thursday, says the N. Y. Commercial, the experiment of carrying the wires of the magnetic telegraph across, or rather under the East River, was made with perfect success. The lead pipe through which this communication is made weighs over six thousand pounds, and was laid at the bottom of the river from a steamboat employed for the purpose, though not without great risk and labor. It is one continuous line, more than half a mile in length, without joint. Through this extensive line of heavy pipe are four copper wires, completely insulated, so as to insure the transmission of the electro magnetic fluid. We understand that the various routes North, East and West have been delayed at the intervening streams, for the purpose of learning the result of this experiment. The whole work has been effected under the superintendence of Mr. Samuel Colt, engineer, and of the proprietors of the New York and Ohio Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Line.

Tennessee.—Mr. Turney was on Saturday, the 25th ult., elected U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Foster, whose term expired in March last. There was a very hot contest and people got very angry. Parties were nearly equally balanced, and the Whigs not having any candidate, a very small fraction of the Democrats succeeded in electing their man. Mr. Turney received, it is stated, 47 Whig votes and 6 Democratic. We know of no other reason for the Whig support, than that Mr. Turney was not the regular candidate.—Mercury, 4th inst.

GREENVILLE Nov. 7.

Serious Affray.—An affray occurred on Saturday night, the 25th ult., between two negroes, one of them named Eler, belong to V. McBee, Esq., and the other named John, in the employ of Messrs. Dyer & Mooney, in which the latter was killed by a blow inflicted by the former with a piece of a rail. They were both under the influence of liquor at the time.

It must be apparent to every one who is at all observant of what occurs almost daily and nightly among our negroes, that they have the means of procuring intoxicating liquors just as often as they feel disposed to use it, can get the money to pay for it. When asked where they procure it, the reply is always the same—they buy it wagons. If this is the case, is there no way to put a stop to it? But if, as it is supposed by many, they are supplied by some person in the village, or its immediate vicinity, it behooves the Town Council, as well as every owner of negroes, to spare no pains to ferret out the offender, and if convicted, to inflict upon him the extreme penalty of the law he has so basely violated.—Mountaineer.

The Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas.—Has been in Session since Monday week last, his Honor Judge Richardson, presiding. The only cases of general interest, which have thus far been brought before the Court, have been, the case of the State vs. John Stack, for killing Hornsby, and the case of the State vs. Sion Borefoot for Bigamy. In the former case, the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty; in the latter the defendant was convicted, but we learn, has given notice of appeal, on the ground that his first marriage was void, inasmuch as it was within the Levitical degrees, the woman being his aunt. This question seems to be a new one in our Courts, and excites considerable interest among the gentlemen of the Law.—Columbia Chronicle.

A public Meeting was held in Mobile on Saturday last to provide for a suitable reception of Mr. Calhoun, who was expected to arrive there as early as the 5th inst. Preparations for the reception were making in New Orleans and much kind feeling appeared to exist towards him among all classes. Mr. Calhoun declined an invitation to a public dinner tendered him by the citizens of Dayton, Marengo Co., Ala.—Charleston Mercury.

Despatches.—The Mobile Register of the 1st instant says, Despatches from Mexico, received on Wednesday last at Pensacola by the U. S. steamer Mississippi, five days from Vera Cruz, passed through the Post Office here day before yesterday, on their way to Washington. They were very voluminous, but nothing is known of their contents.

The Cotton Crop.—The Milledgeville Recorder says:—"Our unusually mild Fall has changed, in a slight measure, the prospect through this portion of the State, in reference to the yield of the Cotton crop from all we can learn, from various sources as well as from personal observation, (which by the bye, has not been limited,) we have come to the conclusion, that from the late growth having more fully matured than was anticipated, there will be realized about two thirds of the crop. The article in general however will not be found as good staple, or be altogether as fair in quality as usual. This arises from the bolls having been prematurely forced open by the drought before they had obtained their growth; and subsequent rains having frequently stained the late picking."

Steamboat Collision.—Twenty lives lost. The Louisville Journal of Thursday last has the following notice of a melancholy accident on the Ohio River:

From passengers on the steamboat Mail which arrived here last night, we learn that the steamboat Plymouth, bound to St. Louis, with a large number of passengers, was run into by the Lady Madison, near Shawneetown, on Monday night which caused the P. to sink immediately to her boiler deck. None of the cabin passengers were lost, but it is supposed that twenty deck passengers, if not more, were drowned. A hole was immediately cut through the cabin floor, and several passengers, who had managed to keep out of the water by getting on boxes, &c. were thus rescued. The boat, it is said, was a total loss. Her machinery will probably be saved.

PENDLETON Nov. 7.

The Court we learn, is still in session at Pickens. There, as well as at Anderson, there has been a large number of indictments, principally for minor offences, but occupying a good deal of time. A number of litigated cases, also, were on the docket stand over from last Court.

At Anderson, last week, the Court adjourned on Saturday. A good deal of business was postponed to another term. John Radford, we understand, was convicted of Gambling with negroes, and sentenced to be whipped.—Messengers.

The Synod of South Carolina assembled at this place yesterday. The Presbyterian Church of this State and Georgia until recently, was united in one Synod, but on account of numbers, it has been divided into two. This body will, we presume, remain in session for several days.—Ibid.

The State Agricultural Society.—Will hold its regular annual meeting in the Representative hall during the first week of the Session of the Legislature. The Hon' J. R. Pointset will deliver the address and various premiums will be awarded for domestic manufactures and crops.—The Ladies will bear in mind that a splendid silver cup is offered to the lady who will grace the society with her presence, dressed in the best fabric of her own manufacture.—Carolinian.

The New York Courier, says.—The Earthquake, on Sunday night week, seems to have been very extensively and sensibly felt in that quarter.

Fortune is like a market; if you can wait a little the price will fall.



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

The Advertiser. EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1845.

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 useful.

The EDGEFIELD MECHANIC'S WASHINGTONIAN Society, will meet on Monday evening next. The public generally are invited to attend. A new Post Office by the name of "Locust Hill" has been lately established in Anderson District, and J. M. Gambrell, Esq., appointed post master.

Fine Turnips.—We were presented during the last week, by Maj. J. H. Hughes and Mr. Amos Lindsey, with some very large Turnips of this falls growth. The largest weighed 4 1/2 lbs., and the others little less. Messrs. H. and L. will please accept our thanks for the same, as we are thankful for small favors, and larger ones in proportion.

State Temperance Society.—The annual meeting of the State Temperance Society will be held, on the 26th inst.

Election of Ordinary of Abbeville District.—Mr. Lesley is elected Ordinary of Abbeville District.

Arrest.—Russell Hardin, for whom his Excellency, Gov. Aiken, offered a reward of \$200 for his apprehension, was recently arrested in Barren county, Ala., by Mr. Benj. Syms, of Russell, S. C. He was safely lodged in the Jail of this District on Monday last, to await his trial in March next. As the case will undergo a judicial investigation, we forbear making any remarks.

Result of Recent Elections.—In Ohio, the Whigs have carried the elections. They will have about 23 on joint ballot. In Pennsylvania, the Democrats have succeeded. In Florida, the Democrats have elected a United States Senator, and the Democratic candidate for Congress, Mr. Brockenbrough.

Georgia Legislature.—The Legislature of Georgia, convened at Milledgeville on Monday the 3rd inst. for the first time under the new organization of the State. Mr. Jenkins, of Richmond, was elected Speaker of the House, and Mr. Chappell, of Bibb, President of the Senate. Mr. Cobb, of Clark, was elected Secretary of State. The U. States Circuit Court is in session at Milledgeville. The Hamburg Journal says:

"Among the important items of business before the Court will be found that of the Augusta Bridge case, which has been in suit for some years, at which time and place some important law points are to be argued on the subject. Mr. Shultz, one of the complainants in the case, left here on Monday, loaded with documents to meet the parties."

Presidency of the South Carolina College.—Several of the friends of the Hon William C. Preston are urging his claims to the Presidency of this Institution, if a vacancy should occur. Mr. Preston is well known to be a gentleman of fine literary attainments, and doubtless, would add grace and dignity to the President's chair. It is not certain, that he would accept the office, if it should be tendered to him.

Congressional Election in Florida.—We copy the following from the Floridian of the 25th ult.

The Democratic candidate, William H. Brockenbrough is elected. His majority is ascertained, is certainly above 80, and is perhaps 120. The aggregate in the State is several hundreds less than at the May election. The Democratic vote is much less. The true Democratic majority in this State is not less than 600, and we believe it will hereafter exceed 1000 votes.

The Choctaw Indians.—The Choctaw tribe of Indians will make application at the next session of Congress, for admission into the Union. The Chief, Pichlym, a man of considerable distinction, will be at Washington, and present the petition. The Choctaws number about 25,000, and have adopted a regular Constitution. In another part of our paper will be found a brief account of this tribe, to which we refer our readers.

Baltimore.—According to the census of 1840, the population of Baltimore was about 102,000. It is now estimated at about 120,000. New edifices, particularly Churches, are springing up in the city, and its prosperity is on the advance.

The Convention of Working Men.—A large assemblage of persons under the name of the "Industrial Convention," recently convened in New York. What are the precise objects which this Convention proposes to accomplish, we cannot well ascertain. We by no means approve of the military organization which it has formed. The Convention according to the exposition of its principles in its authorized organ, savors too much of Agrarianism and Anti-Rentism, for our taste.

Thos. Davis, Esq., of Ireland.—Foreign papers recently gave an account of the death of Thomas Davis, Esq., editor of the "Dublin Nation," the organ of the Young Democracy of Ireland. Though young, he had attained the highest rank in the editorial corps, for his manly independence, and his talents. He was the champion of Ireland's independence, but openly differed with the Liberator Daniel O'Connell in his views of policy with regard to Irish emancipation. His funeral was commemorated with great honor, the Lord Mayor, the City Corporation, the Repeal Club, and other clubs, together with a large assemblage of citizens attending. John O'Connell, the son of Daniel O'Connell, delivered an eulogy upon his character.

The Hon. Franklin Pierce.—Gov. Steele of New Hampshire recently appointed the Hon. Franklin Pierce United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Levi Woodbury. In consequence of his professional engagements Mr. Pierce declined the appointment. Mr. P. was a member of the United States Senate in 1842, when he resigned. He is known to many of our readers, as an able and distinguished champion of Democracy, in that noblest of the Northern States, New Hampshire.

North Carolina University.—The Trustees of the University of North Carolina have established a Law Professorship, of which the Hon. Judge Battle has been appointed Professor.

Treaty with the Zulecra.—Our readers will remember, that some time since, a commercial treaty was made with the Zulecra on terms which were regarded as very favorable to this country. It was not consummated. Mr. Wheaton, the United States Minister at Berlin, has again opened negotiation for another treaty.

City of New York.—According to the last census, the city contains 365,885 inhabitants. The Albany Atlas places it first on the Western Continent, sixth in Christendom, and the thirteenth in the world.

Rapid Travelling in England.—Three hundred and three miles were recently travelled in England in seven hours and thirty minutes. During a part of the distance, a mile was accomplished in 48 seconds, which is calculated at the rate of 75 miles an hour.

Loss by Shipwreck.—It is estimated that the annual loss to Great Britain, by shipwreck, amounts to six hundred and ten ships, twenty-five thousand lives, and three millions pounds sterling.

Capital Luck.—The Hon. A. V. Brown was inaugurated Governor of Tennessee, on the 15th ult. and better even than that, he was married at Nashville on the 16th ult. to Miss Saunders. What a happy fellow!

Polly Bodine.—The case of this woman who was arraigned some time since in New York for murder, has been postponed indefinitely.

A New Sugar Machine.—Extract from a private letter written in Washington to a friend abroad:—"There is a gentleman in this place famed for mechanical talents of the first order, who, after devoting many years to the study of the invention, has recently perfected a steam apparatus, by which the long sought for desideratum of manufacturing Muscovado Sugar, entirely divested of all impure or deleterious matter has been at length successfully and effectually attained."

Advice Good Advice.—Be content as long as your mouth is full and your body warm—remember the poor—kiss the pretty girls—don't rob your neighbor's hen roost—never pick an editor's pocket—nor have an idea that he is going to treat—kick dull care to the deuce—black your own boots, and pay your own newspapers.

The late James De Veaux.—The friends of this lamented artist will be pleased to learn that a fine marble bust of him has lately arrived in Columbia for his friend Dr. R. W. Gibbs. It was executed in Rome by H. R. Brown, an American Sculptor, from Massachusetts, who is there attracting much attention. He is another star of American genius which has appeared in our firmament of art, now brilliantly illuminated by Powers, Crawford, and Greenough. We learn that a memoir of De Veaux, by his friend, Dr. R. W. Gibbs, is now in the press at Columbia, and will shortly be issued. It is to contain his journal on works of art in Italy, which are said to be full of interest. [Courier.]

The beauties of the Russian system of serfdom is well illustrated when we state that some of the wealthiest men in St. Petersburg, whose word is good for £100,000 on the Exchange, are slaves and are liable at any time, with their families, to be sent by their masters to herd swine or dig in the mines!—Southern Chronicle.

Mexican Indemnity.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes that the Executive has, at length, determined to despatch a special agent to Mexico for the purpose of making a formal demand upon that government for the payment of the indemnity due to us, under the Treaty concluded on the 5th of April last. [Chas. Courier.]

It is said that the Electro Magnetic Telegraph between New York and Philadelphia will be in operation in a few days.

Frontier News.—Intelligence has been received at Independence, by a gentleman from the neighborhood of Bent and St. Vrain's Fort, on the Arkansas, of a great drought prevailing over all that district of country. The Arkansas, a large stream usually, was completely dried up, for twenty miles or more, and a person could walk over it any place. Much anxiety was felt for the companies of the traders to Santa Fe, lest such a deprivation of water, at such a time, should lead to a loss of life among the animals, if not the men themselves.—Chas. Courier.

We are gratified to learn, that the Hon. William Medill, Second Assistant Postmaster General, has been appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in place of T. Hartley Crawford, Esq., who takes the Judgeship of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia. We learn that Mr. Medill tendered his resignation this morning, and that Judge Crawford will take his seat upon the bench on Monday next.—U. S. Journal.

An extraordinary surgical operation in a case of liver complaint was lately performed by Dr. J. B. Tarbell, of New York by opening the side of the patient and removing the diseased portion of the liver. The patient was a middle aged man who had suffered severely for many years, and latterly had given up all hopes of recovery.

Simple Cure for Stammering.—Mr. Wakley, at an inquest he held yesterday, stated that a few days back, the summoning officer told him it would be useless to call one witness, a lad, because he stammered so excessively that he could barely articulate the shortest sentence in half an hour. Mr. Wakley, however, had him called, and telling him that, as shot could not be discharged from a gun without powder or air, so words could not come from the mouth unless the lungs had their powder, viz: air. He told the lad to inhale air, or draw in his breath strongly, and he had having done so, Mr. Wakley asked, "Can you talk now?" The boy, to the surprise of the jury, answered immediately and gibbly. "Yes, I can, sir, very well." The Coroner added, that inhalation or self inflation of the lungs with air, was a sure remedy for stammering, and thought it had been discovered long ago, the faculty had not until lately, and even then only a few of them, caused it to be practiced as a remedy for defective articulation.—English paper.

Music a Peacemaker.—One of the most delightful characteristics of music, is its pacifying tendency. It may be employed as a grand mediator or peacemaker among men. Harmony of sound produces harmony of feeling. Can it have escaped the observation of any reflecting man when present at a crowded concert, or at any numerous attended festival, what a heterogeneous mass of human beings was before him. Competitors in business; rivals almost sanguinary in politics; champions of hostile creeds; leaders of conflicting schools in art or philosophy; in fine, a collection and full assortment of contraries and antagonisms; and yet the whole company is fused into one by the breath of a song! For the time being at least, enemies are at peace; rivals forget their contests; partisans lay aside their weapons, and the bosoms that harbored acrimonious or vindictive feelings, over which time seemed to have no power, are softened into kindness. All respond alike, all applaud in the same place; and men whose thoughts and feelings, an hour before, were as far asunder as the poles, or as the east is from the west, are brought as near together in feeling as they are in peace. Who will deny homage to an art which can make men brethren even for an hour? If music has such power over men, is it not evident that it will have greater power over children? I have heard of a family whose custom it was, on the expression or manifestation of ill-will or untowardness by any one of the members, for all the rest to join in a song; and thus the evil spirit was exorcised at once. Neither child or man be longed angry alone. All but madmen will yield their passions, if they receive no sympathy from others while expressing them, or if they are not kept alive by an answering passion in an opponent. How extensively may this principle be applied in the management and discipline of children in school; and surely music is one of one of the best instrumentalities for so benign a purpose.—Mann's Report.

The Retiring Editor.—Forney, in his vaudeville, in retiring from the Lancaster Journal says:—"There is probably no situation in life, which is more varied scene of care and pleasure, than that of the editor of a public print. He is the target for many a poisoned arrow; he is the object, and often the victim of many an unmanly snipe; he is often coldly and ungraciously treated by those he has served, (though the last has not been my ease,) yet, notwithstanding all these, there is gradually established between himself and his newspaper, a degree of affection; feeling of kindred; a silent confidence; that binds him closely to its fortunes, and awakes in him an indescribable interest in its welfare. Such, at least, is my experience of editorial life. Although there are few who have seen harder struggles, or have often experienced the bitter tempests of political rancor, yet there is something in the fact, that for nearly nine years I have been holding converse with its readers—that brightens the memory of the past, and obliterates all other and unpleasant recollections."

Country Editing.—The following is from a paper published in Kalamazoo, Michigan:—"If those of our patrons who are in arrears would remember us when they kill a beef or pig, and if any to spare, would send us a piece, we would be under obligations to them. It is a notorious fact, although it may not be generally known, that printers have mouths."

Look out for snow shortly and if not sooner.

A joke never gains over an enemy, but often loses a friend.