



Be willing to the Pillars of the Temple of Liberty, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the Ruins."

### The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1846.

The reader will notice the following corrections in our editorial about the close of the year, published in our last.

Through sunshine and through storm, in the bright season of health, when our pulses dance with joy, and in wearisome sickness, when pain and anguish have wrung our brow, and our heart almost faints within us, we have labored diligently for your profit and your pleasure.

In "one little month" we will begin de novo.

The Constitution.—This valuable Democratic paper recently published at Washington City, by Harris & Heart, and very lately transferred to Baltimore, has been discontinued.

Admission of Texas into the Union.—The President has signed the bill, for the admission of Texas into the Union, and a Messenger with a copy of the Act of Congress, has been despatched to Texas. In a short time, Representatives from that new State, will take their seats in Congress.

Washington Monument.—Some years ago, a project was set on foot, to erect a monument to Washington, at the Federal seat of Government, and the contribution of each citizen for that purpose, was limited to one dollar. About thirty thousand dollars were collected, and the project seemed to be abandoned.—Within a few months past, however, the plan has been revived, and a design for the monument has been adopted. The architect selected, is Robert Mills, Esq., the same gentleman, who constructed the Baltimore monument, and who was recently engaged on the public buildings at Washington City. The plan of Mr. Mills is represented to be one of the best, that could possibly be conceived. The contemplated structure will unite grandeur with utility. A Philadelphia paper says, that it could be erected for two or three hundred thousand dollars, and that it would be a monument worthy of a great people and of the world's greatest hero, the immortal Washington.—Soon after the decease of General Washington, the Congress of the United States passed a resolution, providing for a suitable monument to his memory, but amidst party strife and petty personal bickering, it has been forgotten. We earnestly hope, that if Congress from a narrow spirit of economy should refuse to aid in this great work, a better feeling will be found in the bosoms of the people at large. Let a magnificent structure to which all may have the privilege of contributing be erected on some suitable spot at the national seat of Government, and let it at least equal, if it does not excel the beautiful monument, which towers aloft on Bunker's Hill.

### CELEBRATION OF CHRISTMAS.

Christmas day was commemorated in Trinity Church, at this place, with all due solemnity. A sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Mr. C. B. Walker, the Rector of the Church. The words of the text were, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will towards men." The speaker mentioned the antiquity of the usage among the Christian churches of commemorating Christmas, as the day of the nativity of our Lord, and dwelt with much force on the propriety of its observance. A number of beautiful chants and hymns were sung by the choir and congregation. The music was well suited to the occasion, and produced a softening and solemn effect upon the assembly of worshippers. The whole interior of the Episcopal Church presented a picture of verdure most beautiful and grateful to behold. On entering the spectator beheld the pulpit and the reading desk, the railings of the chancel, and the columns, and the windows decorated with wreaths of evergreen, in which were intermingled in a tasteful manner, the cedar, the wild orange, the pine and the holly with its beautiful crimson berries. On the door leading into the vestry room, might be seen the sacred cross composed entirely of branches of evergreen. On the wall between the windows immediately in the rear of the pulpit and reading desk were inscribed the following verses from Scripture.

The Holy One of Israel is our King.  
Just below might be read the following:  
"Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will towards men!"

On the pulpit and reading desk, were the following texts:

"Thou shalt call his name Jesus, for he shall save his people from their sins."

Unto you is born this day in the city of David, a Saviour which is Christ the Lord."

At the close of the services the Sacrament was administered to the members of the Church, and other professing Christians, who availed themselves of the opportunity, in participating in this holy ordinance.

The Oregon Question.—The extracts from the proceedings of Congress upon the Oregon question, which we publish to-day, will be found of considerable interest. It will be seen, that Mr. Calhoun has taken a decided position in this matter. His course is well calculated to satisfy his constituents, and to bring the question honorably and satisfactorily to the Governments of England and the U. States.

We subjoin the following from the correspondence of the Southern Patriot.

Congress.—The lateness of the hour at which we received our letter, prevents us from publishing any more than the following extract:  
"In my last letter I think I threw out some prophetic breathings as to the turn things would take in relation to peace. This day has afforded me the following assurance—that I was right in my conjectures, and that through Mr. Calhoun, the 49th parallel will be accepted—and that the difficulty will be settled on that basis. Noses have been counted, (as the saying is,) and there is ascertained strength enough to make peace certain; not however with the good will of the West so far as one jot or tittle of Oregon should be yielded. I look upon this day's proceedings in the Senate, as by far the most interesting of the session, and I think they must be so regarded by the whole American people."

### A PRESENT OF A SHAD.

"A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." The editor of the Charleston Mercury, acknowledges the receipt of a fine Shad from a brother editor in Savannah. This certainly was a most magnificent present, and we commend the example of the Savannah editor to all others. We wish that we could get a present of a fish ourselves, for we are particularly hungry at this time. Will not some one of our brethren on the banks of the Savannah River send us up a Shad, or if this cannot be procured send us up a Cat-fish, or even a Sucker? We will return the favor with the first Minnow that we catch.

### From the Charleston Evening News.

### MR. CALHOUN'S RESOLUTIONS.

That is an enviable position which enables the statesman, elevated by his capacity, his intelligence, and his disinterestedness, to throw the weight of his influence in the balance in which reason and equity are in nearly equal equipoise. This is the present posture of Mr. Calhoun, and well has he considered his great accountability in choosing his part. He has cast his great power in the right scale. But he has not only acted with the wisdom of diplomacy, but with that regard to the correlative powers of the Executive and the Senate, in the formation of treaties, which becomes the statesman who wishes to preserve this branch of the constitution. The following Resolutions offered by him in the Senate on Tuesday, wisely embody both these designs.

Resolved, That the President of the United States has the power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties provided two-thirds of the Senate concur.

Resolved, That the power of making treaties embraces that of fixing and settling boundaries between the territories and possessions of the United States and those of other powers in cases of conflicting claims between them in reference to the same.

Resolved, That however clear their claims, in their opinion, to the country included between the parallels of 49 degrees and 54 degrees 50 minutes, north latitude, and extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, known as the territory of Oregon, there now exist and has always existed conflicting claims to the possession of the same between us and Great Britain—the adjustment of which has been the subject of negotiation between the respective Governments.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States has rightfully the power under the Constitution, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, provided two-thirds of the same concur, to adjust by treaty the claims of the two Governments to the said territory by fixing a boundary for their present possessions.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States in renewing the offer in the spirit of peace and compromise to establish the 49th degree of north latitude as a line between the two countries to the said territory, did not abandon the honor, character, or the best interests of the American people, or exceed the powers vested in him by the Constitution to make treaties.

### Correspondence of the Evening News.

### CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1845.

In the Senate, after the reception of some unimportant executive communications, a memorial was presented by Mr. McDuffie from the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, asking the establishment of a Branch Mint in that city. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce. The advocates of a Mint in the city of New York consider this as a counter plot calculated to defeat it.

Mr. Cass, who is always dreaming of war and the next Presidency, offered a resolution directing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of constructing a ship canal around the Falls of St. Mary, with a view to the defence of the North-Western frontier.

Mr. Hanegan introduced a series of resolutions, declaring that the whole of the Oregon Territory, up to the 54th degree 40 minutes belongs to this country, and that no power exists in the Government to alienate any portion of the soil or inhabitants. They also lie over. They are the strongest resolutions yet offered.

Mr. Wood said that he would have nothing to do with this business unless the President would first say that he had washed his hands of all further negotiation. But unless that was the case he considered this procedure as standing in front of the President, and taking the power out of his hands. He protested against the Senate thus taking upon itself the management of our foreign affairs, instead of leaving it to the Executive.

Mr. Hanegan, in reply, termed the speech of Mr. Heywood as strange and anomalous. He for, one was not one of those who would first go and first ask the President whether they should make a certain movement or not.

The whole subject was then, by general consent laid on the table, until such time as the Committee shall report on the resolution of Mr. Allen.

A Bill amending a Collection District of Texas, was taken up and passed.

In the House of Representatives to-day a Message was received from the President of the United States, that he had this day signed the joint resolutions for the admission of Texas.

The Senate Bill establishing a Collec-

tion District in Texas was taken up and passed without debate.

The withdrawal of the Cuba Resolution of Mr. Levy, has caused more talk than its introduction. It is said that Mr. Polk highly disapproved of it, and that Mr. Levy acted without consulting any of the Democratic majority in either branch.

From a document recently sent in, it appears that the number of steam vessels now under contract for carrying the mails to different parts of the British dominions, and which at a short notice can be turned into vessels of war, is more than sixty. Each vessel is provided with duplicates of its machinery, a portion of its armament is stowed in the hold, and she carries constantly an officer of the English Navy, who is authorized to take command of her in certain contingencies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1845.

It cannot be too gratifying to every true lover of his country, to learn that owing to the praiseworthy efforts of Mr. Calhoun, since his arrival here, measures are in progress which will go far to soothe the irritation existing relative to the Oregon difficulties. He has not only interposed his good offices between our Government and the British Minister, but he has been busily at work among many of our hot-headed members of Congress, dissuading them from all harsh measures and the immediate prosecution of their several bills providing for the termination of the joint occupancy. Mr. Calhoun has, it is said, convinced them of the impropriety of acting at all upon these measures, until time be allowed for a renewed proposition on the part of the British Government for compromise, on the basis of the 49th parallel. Although negotiations have not been reopened, several friendly conferences have again taken place between Messrs. Packenham and Buchanan, and the result is, that unless some rash or impudent step be taken, there will be everything to hope for and but little to fear. From conversation to day with many of the western members, I think the leaders here agreed to pause for awhile in the course they had marked out.

There is a great deal of talk relative to our affairs with Mexico, and Mr. Slidell is expected speedily to return. The great difficulty in the way of the cession of California, is the organic law of Mexico, which forbids the alienation of any portion of the national domain. On this point it is predicted Herrera will be overruled. The question will then be whether Paredes after coming into power, will prove treacherous, and not only acknowledge the independence of Texas, but yield a portion of Coahuila and cede the whole of Upper California. It appears that Mr. Slidell has been instructed not to temporize, but to bring the negotiation to a close as speedily as possible. It is for these reasons that his return is looked for, and that our Government will take strong measures for enforcing our claims. Some think a war with Mexico is certain in case Paredes shall be supplied with money by the Clergy or by English Capitalists.

Owing to the unusually long holiday which Congress has taken, the city is in a great measure deserted by its political population. Among others, the British Minister has removed to Baltimore for the purpose of meeting with his friends in that quarter.

There appears to be a fall of the excitement relative to Oregon, and now all the talk is about California, its character, and the grants of land which emigrants will be entitled to. Scores of respectable citizens in this district, looking upon the country as already annexed, are thinking seriously of emigration. No one here believes that the negotiation relative to Oregon, has been re-opened. The interviews between Mr. Packenham and Mr. Buchanan related to the offensive provisions of the Bill of Mr. Douglas. The British Minister stated that its passage would be looked upon as an unequivocal declaration of hostilities. The bill, I think, be materially modified before its consideration.

It is rumored however, that a letter has been written by a member of the Cabinet to a friend in New York, to the effect that the Oregon question has already been settled in London, between our Minister there and the British Government on the basis of the 49th degree.

The States of Georgia and South Carolina.—In the editorial of the Mercury of the 1st, was an extract from the Constitutionalist of Augusta, in relation to the inquiry ordered by South Carolina to be made by her Superintendent of Public Works, in regard to the supposed obstruction of the navigation of Savannah River above Hamburg. The editor says, "South Carolina must recollect that, under the treaty of Beaufort the jurisdiction of Georgia extends to the Eastern bank of the Savannah River."

We have no desire to see wrong feelings grow up between the people of the States of Georgia and South Carolina—much less on grounds of error and mistake—it is bad enough when the grounds are good—and we therefore respectfully suggest to the Editor of the Constitutionalist our version of the treaty of Beaufort.

Its history is briefly this. King Charles 2d had, under two charters, granted all the territory between 29° and 36° North latitude, in a direct line to the South Seas. This was Carolina. Afterwards in 1732, George 2d granted to certain persons "All the lands lying between the Rivers Savannah and Altamaha and between lines to be drawn from the heads of those rivers respectively to the South Seas." This was called Georgia. In the disputes of boundary, South Carolina claimed, 1. All the lands South of the Altamaha, and made grants there.

2. That the Savannah River ceased at the confluence of the Tugoloo and Keowee Rivers, and that South Carolina owned all the lands lying above their junction.

3. Also claimed the territory lying above the heads of the Altamaha and St. Marys to the South Seas.

Georgia denied this claim, and insisted that her charter gave her to the Savannah River, and up that river to its head and springs, which were the sources of the Keowee, the Northern Branch of the Savannah River.

The matter went before Congress under the terms of the confederation; but resulted in 1787 in that sort of amicable proceeding which should always charac-

terize such disputes, viz. a reference to three Commissioners of each State, to be amicably adjusted and compromised.

These Commissioners were Charles C. Pinckney, Andrew Pickens and Pierce Butler, Esqs for South Carolina, and John Houston, John Habersham and Lachlan McIntosh, Esqs, for Georgia.

These Commissioners, as they express it, for the purpose of "establishing and permanently fixing a boundary between" these States, agreed to the following articles:

1. That the Northern Branch or stream of the Savannah River to the junction of the Tugoloo and Keowee, and up the Tugoloo till it intersects the Northern boundary line of South Carolina, &c. &c. reserving all the Islands in the Tugoloo and Savannah Rivers to Georgia, should be the boundary between Georgia and South Carolina forever.

2. That the navigation of the River Savannah along the North East side of Cocksport Island, and up the direct course of the Northern Channel on the North side of Hutchinson's Island and from the upper end of the Island "up the bed or principal stream of the said river, to the confluence of the Rivers Tugoloo and Keowee, and from the confluence up the channel of the most Northern stream of Tugoloo river to its source, and back again by the same channel, to the Atlantic Ocean, is hereby declared to be hencelorth equal free to the citizens of both States, and exempt from all duties, tolls, hinderance, interruption or molestation whatever, as attempted to be enforced by one State on the citizens of the other; and all the rest of the River Savannah, to the Southward of the foregoing description, is acknowledged to be the exclusive right of the State of Georgia.

Now we respectfully, and with the kindest spirit, submit to the Constitutionalist the following deductions:

1. No charter ever granted any part of the Savannah River to Georgia.

2. The Treaty of Beaufort was a compromise, by which boundaries were fixed upon mutual concessions. These were—

1st. On the part of South Carolina—a relinquishment to Georgia of all the lands from 29° to the bed or principal stream or channel (for tracing the line up it is called "stream," and down it is called "the same channel") of the Savannah and Tugoloo Rivers, concluding in this specific definition, "and all the rest of the River Savannah, the Southward of the foregoing description, is acknowledged to the exclusive right of the State of Georgia."

2d. On the part of Georgia,—there was a surrender of all claim to the Keowee as her northern boundary, and of all that part of Piedmont District which lies to the forks of the Tugoloo and Keowee.

Now it is to be remarked, that Georgia had never claimed as covered by charter, the Savannah River, but only from it to the southward. But the treaty of Beaufort ceded as part of the consideration of the compromise, that part of the river lying "to the southward" of the bed or principal stream, or channel, as it is expressed indifferently in the 1st article of the treaty. The "rest" of the river can hardly mean the whole of it, nor can that part lying north of the line defined, be conveyed in the cession of that lying southward of it—in truth, the expression of one excludes the other.

South Carolina always did claim, until she relinquished a part in this treaty, that she owned not only all the Savannah River, but a large territory lying south of it. The words of the treaty, therefore, give to Georgia a common right of navigation, and an exclusive right to the southern half of the River, reserving precisely the same equal part and fair proportion for herself, viz.—the free navigation of the bed or channel, and the exclusive jurisdiction of all the rest of the river lying northward of that line.

We commend these remarks to the consideration of our friends in Georgia who no other view than to show to them that South Carolina has rights in this matter which we are sure they will respect, and not feel angry with us for asking them to consider. And that all the nullification which either party may resort to will be for the extinction of all unkind feelings—all unnecessary heats—and all sinister influences which may impede, hinder, or interrupt the most fraternal intercourse, and the equitable adjustment of all questions of disagreement between the people of the two States.—Chas. Mercury.

### Correspondence of the Evening News.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.

I have just been informed on reliable authority, that the "Constitution," formerly published by Messrs. Harris & Heart in Washington, and removed to this city on the 1st inst., is to be discontinued. The last number will be issued tomorrow morning, when it will close its brief existence of three weeks. The reason assigned for this unexpected demise, is said to be the want of support, the common complaint of all new enterprises, when not backed by a sufficient sinking fund. The more plausible reason, and which in the end you will find to be the fact, is that Mr. Harris is going out as Charge to the La Platte (Buenos Ayres) and Mr. Heart is going into a public office at Washington, with a salary worth more than editing a daily paper, which has to depend on "Pury" for support. It has been ably conducted, and will be parted from, with regret.

A fire broke out in the town of the Dardanelles, in Turkey, on the 25th of Oct., which, before it could be checked, destroyed half the town. The whole of the Greek and Jewish quarters, with the exception of about forty houses, one half of the Armenian quarter, about one hundred Turkish houses, three mosques, a synagogue, one hundred shops, and a large bath, fell a prey to the flames.

It is said that the wagons that are to convey the Mormons to California, will number 5,000, and will form a line 25 miles long! In the front is to be a press and types, from which will be issued every morning a paper, to be sent back to inform the rear guard what is going on in the van!

In the current of life, beware of the gulf of intemperance.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 21.

Loss of the Steamer Belle Zane.—The steamer Belle Zane, commanded by Capt. Bruzier, from Zanesville, and bound for New Orleans, struck upon a snag on the 18th inst., twelve miles below White River. The Belle Zane had on board over twenty human beings, including passengers and crew. The former had retired to rest, the accident occurred in the middle of the night. The weather was bitter cold, and when the boat struck they were not only awakened from sleep, but found the steamer sinking so rapidly that they had scarcely time to rush, undressed, upon deck, a few protected by blankets seized from the beds. To add to the horror of the scene, the cabin separated from the sinking hull, involving a mass of human beings in a watery grave, or leaving them exposed on floating wreck, to almost perish with cold. Those persons who were so fortunate as to remain upon the floating cabin were saved. The names of those who were lost have not been obtained, farther than those of Mr. Bowen, wife and child, of Zanesville, Ohio. The Diamond picked up at two points on the Arkansas side, sixteen of the sufferers, and carried them to Napoleon, where the remainder of those who had escaped had already assembled. The passengers, from the best information they can give, represent the loss of life to be nearly forty persons.—Some of the crew had their feet so severely frozen as to render them incapable of using them. Among the passengers were five ladies, four of whom were saved. The wreck of the Belle Zane was seen twelve miles below where it struck the snag, floating bottom upwards. The United States Mail from Louisville, Memphis, and the way mail on the Ohio river, was lost. Also, the cargo, which, including the mail, consisted of 250 bbls flour, the property of Mr. Bowen; 300 empty bbls, marked C. B. & Co., 300 sacks of corn, 260 sacks of oats, 43 bbls beans, and 55 bbls of potatoes, consigned to Fellows, Johnson & Co.—Times

### From the Chas. Courier.

### SUBSTITUTE FOR WAR!

Messrs. Editors.—I see by the Washington papers that some petitions have been presented to Congress respecting substitutes for war. Persons who have never reflected on the subject, will, doubtless, think it a chimerical idea, but some of our ablest statesmen have stated their belief in the feasibility of a High Court of nations for the settlement of disputes.

Knowing that our rulers will undertake it in earnest, only at the call of the people, I am happy to inform you that a highly competent gentleman is expected to go to Washington this winter, as a delegate from the American Peace Society, to endeavor to secure the favorable action of our Government. Many petitions will be presented, and it is desirable that the friends of peace in South Carolina should express their sentiments. From the conversations which I constantly hear in public cases, I am confident that many citizens would be glad to know that an opportunity is offered to sign the following petition, a copy of which is now in the Exchange Reading Room, and at several of the Bookstores.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.—The undersigned, citizens of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, deeply impressed with the evils of war, and believing it possible to supersede its necessity by providing another method of settling national disputes, respectfully petition your honorable bodies to provide by law, or in any constitutional way, for a proposal to other governments, that a congress of nations may be assembled to form a code of international law, by which their varying interests may be determined.

Will not some friends of peace in other parts of the State, (why not in every large town?) copy this petition, obtain signatures, and forward it soon to their respective Representatives in Congress. W.

Melancholy.—A Jury of Inquest was held in St. John's, Berkeley, on the 25th ult., on the body of Thomas W. Green, who came to his death from a gun shot wound, fired from the hands of Stephen B. Heister. The Jury brought in their verdict that the death of the deceased was the result of accident.

A similar accident, we understand, occurred in St. Stephen's Parish, on the 26th ult., in which Robert Pegler came to his death from a gun fired from the hands of Thomas Brown, the particulars of which we have not learned.—Chas. Courier.

The old constitution of Missouri, provides that the Governor shall be a native citizen of the United States. The State Convention, now sitting, has changed this clause in such manner, that to be qualified to be Governor, a man shall be ten years a citizen of the United States, and five years a citizen of Missouri.

### From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

### LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

The 225th Anniversary of the landing of the founders of the Plymouth Colony, and of the first planting of civilization in New England, was celebrated at Plymouth, yesterday. In the celebration of this festival, the descendants of the Pilgrims who remain at home, were assisted by their brethren from the sister Colony of Massachusetts, and from places more remote.

This great day for Plymouth has been celebrated to day with more than usual enthusiasm. The town was from an early hour thronged with strangers, and others continued to arrive during the whole forenoon in successive trains of cars. Among the persons present we noticed President Quincy, President Wayland of Brown University, Mr. Edward Everett, Mr. Choate, Mr. Abbot Lawrence, Rev. Dr. Pierce, Mr. Joseph Hoxie of New York, Dr. Woodward of Worcester, and a crowd of other gentlemen distinguished in public life, at the bar and in the pulpit.

The Hon. C. H. Warren, late Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, President of the Pilgrim Society, presided at the table, with his usual grace, urbanity and vivacity. He was assisted by the following gen-

tlemen acting as Vice Presidents. Col. John B. Thomas of Plymouth, Henry Crocker of Barnstable, Dr. Woodward of Worcester, Col. J. H. Clifford of New Bedford, and Messrs. David Sears and Abbot Lawrence of your city.

Custom House Revenue.—The actual receipts of our Custom House, commencing the 1st of October, and ending the 31st of December 1845, amount to \$75000.—Chas. Courier

CHARLESTON, Jan. 2.

Congress.—The lateness of the hour at which we received our letter, prevents us from publishing any more than the following extract—

"In my last letter I think I threw out some prophetic breathings as to the turn things would take in relation to peace. This day has afforded me the fullest assurance that I was right in my conjecture and that through Mr. Calhoun, the 49th parallel will be accepted—and that the difficulty will be settled on that basis. Noses have been counted, (as the saying is,) and there is ascertained strength enough to make peace certain; not however with the good will of the West so far as one jot or tittle of Oregon should be yielded. I look upon this day's proceedings in the Senate, as by far the most interesting of the session, and I think they must be so regarded by the whole American people."—Patriot.

Accident on the rail road.—On Tuesday the 23d ult., as the cars were on their way from Charleston to Columbia, a few miles below Branchville, Mr. E. Doyle, of this place, in endeavoring to pass from one car to another, accidentally fell, when the whole train passed over him, crushing both legs, and inflicting other injuries. The accident occurred about two o'clock, P. M., about five, he was discovered and taken up by a freight car. He expired the next morning.— Camden Jour.

The distance from New York to the mouth of the Columbia river, by the way of Cape Horn, is estimated at 15,000 miles, were a ship canal cut through the isthmus of Darien, it would cut off one half the distance; by land it is only 3700 miles.

Voltaire's old residence, the Chateau of Ferney has been purchased for \$100,000 by M. Grignolet, a retired Parisian shaw merchant.

The Legislature of Alabama has unanimously resolved that the seat of Government shall be removed to no place that will not furnish a State House without expense to the State.

Our Naval Heroes.—Of all the naval commanders who achieved victories during the last war with Great Britain, only five are now living, and they are in the "sere and yellow leaf." Their names are, Jacob Jones, who took the Frolic in 1814; Lewis Warrington who took the Eberiver; Charles Stewart who took the Levant and Cyane in 1815; D. Turner who commanded the Scorpion, and Stephen Cassin of the Ticonderoga in Mardonough's victory on Lake Champlain.—Chas. News.

Most Extraordinary!—The monster skeleton, found in Williamson Co., Tennessee, some 50 or 60 feet below the surface of the earth, of a man at least nineteen feet high, is now on exhibition at Nashville, and the Nashville Whig certifies to the fact.

The thigh bone of this giant is 6 feet 6 inches, so that Gen. Scott, in full uniform, could have marched between the giant's legs, as did the Lilliputians between Gulliver's. Altogether, this skeleton, generally looked upon as a humbug, at the announcement of its discovery, is undoubtedly one of the most extraordinary things of modern times. It will afford an endless field of speculation and conjecture; and we can after all, only go back to the Bible, which states, "That there were giants in those days."

Asthma.—A writer in the Newark Daily Ledger pledges himself to cure this distressing complaint with the following simple remedy:

"Take ½ oz. sperm-ceti, 1 oz. sulphur, 1 oz. cream tartar, 1 oz. sesua, ½ oz. annis seed; pulverize and thoroughly mix the same, and take one tea spoon full about two table spoons' full of molasses on going to bed, or at such time through the day as may best suit the patient; the dose once a day may be increased or diminished a little, as may best suit the state of the bowels of the individual."

Manure well what you attempt to manure.—There is no worse policy a farmer can adopt than that of scant manuring. It costs as much to plough, plant and tend an acre of ground from which you harvest forty; and then, if we take into consideration the fact, that one must, under this system, plough, plant and tend four acres, in order to reap the same amount, which, under a more liberal system of managing and manuring, might be realized from one, the advantage of the latter policy over the former, stands forth in a still stronger light. In Massachusetts there are farmers who frequently bestow one hundred dollars worth of manure to the acre. And what is the result? Is it not palpably evinced in their wonderfully fertile fields—in their prodigiously augmented crops of corn, grain, and vegetables? Probably the most successful farmers our country can boast, are to be found in the vicinity of Boston, and from no other cause than the important one above stated.—Liberal manuring.

One of the Wessert peters tells a good anecdote of a Methodist preacher, who, after sending round the contribution box at a camp meeting, and exhorting the congregation to be liberal in contributing, looked into the box, and on seeing the money mostly made up of cents, exclaimed with great gravity, "I perceive that Alexander the copper smith has done us much harm."

When the railroad through France to Marseilles is completed, the trip between London and Alexandria, in Egypt, will be accomplished in seven days. Steamers now take fifteen days.