

# Edgefield Advertiser.

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

VOLUME XI.

EDGEFIELD, S. C. SEPTEMBER 16, 1846.

NO. 34.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.  
BY WM. F. DURISOE,  
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

**NEW TERMS.**  
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, if paid in advance—\$3 if not paid within six months from the date of subscription, and \$4 if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions will be continued, unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.  
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Advertisements (conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per square, (13 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 37 1/2 for each continuance. Those published monthly or quarterly, will be charged \$1 per square. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly.  
Communications, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

## CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce N. L. GRIFFIN Esq. as a Candidate for the Senate, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Col. JOHN BAUSKETT as a Candidate for the Senate, at the ensuing election. Feb 25 to 5

We are authorized to announce DANIEL HOLLAND, Esq. as a candidate for the House of Representatives, at the ensuing election. Feb 25 to 5

We are authorized to announce OLIVER TOWLES, Esq., as a candidate for the House of Representatives, at the ensuing election. Feb 25 to 4

We are authorized to announce Major JOHN B. HOLMES as a candidate for the House of Representatives, at the next election. May 6 to 15

We are authorized to announce C. YANCEY, as a candidate for the Legislature, at the ensuing election. Jan 28 to 1

We are authorized to announce Col. P. S. BROOKS, as a candidate for the House at the ensuing election. Feb 25 to 5

We are authorized to announce Capt. JOHN R. WEVER as a candidate for the House of Representatives, at the next election. June 3 to 13

We are authorized to announce JOHN DOBY Esq., as a candidate for the Legislature at the ensuing election. February 4 to 2

We are authorized to announce Col. ARTHUR SIMPKINS as a candidate for the House of Representatives, at the ensuing election. Feb 25 to 5

The friends of Capt. RICHARD WARD, announce him as a candidate for the House of Representatives at the ensuing election. August 12 to 29

We are authorized to announce Col. JOHN HILL as a candidate for Ordinary at the next election. 11

We are authorized to announce M. GRAHAM, Esq., as a candidate for Ordinary of Edgefield District, at the next election.

The friends of JULIUS BANKS, announce him as a Candidate for the Office of Ordinary at the ensuing election. August 5 to 23

The friends of EDMUND MORRIS, Esq., announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector at the next election. Nov 6 to 41

The friends of Col. JOHN QUATTLEBUM announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector, at the next election. Sep 3 to 32

We are authorized to announce LEVI R. WILSON, as a candidate for the Office of Tax Collector at the next election. Feb. 26 to 5

The friends of Lieut. JAMES B. HARRIS, announce him as a candidate for the office of tax Collector at the next election.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE J. SHEPPARD as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector, at the next election. Dec. 11 to 43

We are authorized to announce MARSHAL R. SMITH as a candidate for Tax Collector at the next election. Dec 24 to 48

The friends of SAMSON B. MAYS announce him as a candidate for the Office of Tax Collector at the next election. Oct. 30 to 40

The friends of Maj. S. C. SCOTT, announce him as a candidate for Tax Collector at the ensuing election. Nov 6 to 41

Many of the tax payers of the District recommend the present Commissioners, to be re-elected, to carry into execution the present plans of the new Poor House system, &c.

SETH BUTLER,  
GEORGE BOSWELL,  
JOHN HUITT,  
ROBERT BRYAN, Senr.,  
LITTLETON A. BROOKS.

September 9 to 33

For Commissioners of the Poor.  
COLIN RHODES,  
HENRY H. HILL,  
RICHARD GREGORY,  
JOHN C. ALLAN,  
JAMES SHEPHERD.

Dr. A. W. Youngblood,  
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Edgefield Village and vicinity Office next door, East of Dr. R. T. Mims residence. April 22 to 13

## LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Plantation on which he lives, 3 1/2 miles above Hamburg, lying on the Savannah river, containing about 500 acres of Land; on the premises are a two story comfortable Dwelling House, in the Pine Woods, out houses, a Grist Mill, Cotton Gin carried by water, and a small Fishery is attached to it.

Also—A Plantation in Barbour county, Alabama, 8 miles from the market town Eufaula, containing 960 acres of Land, one-third cleared and under good fence. It has a two-story Dwelling House, out houses and quarters for sixty Negroes.

Any reasonable terms, to suit the purchaser, will be given on either place.

July 22 to 26  
The Abbeville Banner and Greenville Mountaineer, will please copy.

## Notice.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire interest in the Tin Shop at Edgefield Court House, would beg leave to inform the public, that they intend carrying on the same business, such as

**Roofing, Guttering, and Manufacturing of Tin, Copper, & Sheet Iron**

## WARE.

Also, all manner of JOBBING done, in workmanlike manner.

All orders from Merchants and others will be attended to at the shortest notice.

HILERY COOPER,  
CHARLES L. REFO.

August 26 to 31

## Notice.

TO Administrators, Executors and Guardians, who have not made any returns of their transactions as such, for the current year, are respectfully requested to attend to this duty without further delay, as the time prescribed by law has already expired. It is desirable that those who are intrusted with such business should attend to it in the proper time, to prevent the payment of cost, a forfeiture of their Commissions, and a great deal of irregularity in business.

JOHN HILL, O. E. D.

July 15 to 25

## State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,  
In the Court of Ordinary.

Austin Rowe and others,  
Applicants, vs. Mary Rowe,  
and others, Defts.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Andrew Jackson Rowe, lives beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that he do appear and object to the division or sale of the real estate of Wm. B. Rowe, deceased, on or before the first Monday in September next, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.

Given under my hand at my office, 2d June, 1846.

JOHN HILL, O. E. D.

June 3d, 1846 12w 19

## Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of David Richardson, are requested to present them immediately, properly attested, and all debtors of the estate, are required to make prompt payment, as the affairs of the estate are about to be closed.

JAS. M. RICHARDSON,  
JAS. S. GUIGNARD,  
Executors.

May 1 to 15

## Notice.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of Henry Carr, dec'd., are requested to present them legally attested, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

THOS. LAKE, Administrator.

June 3 to 10

## Notice.

AS I receive payment for my labors in the Clerk's Office in small sums, and have now on my hands a great many Deeds unpaid for, I must earnestly request all persons who bring Deeds to my office for record, to leave the money with the Deeds.

THO. G. BACON.

August 19 to 30

## Notice.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of Wm. Brunson, deceased, are requested to render them in accordance to law. Those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

D. BRUNSON, Executor.

April 22 to 13

## Notice.

THE Commissioners of the Upper Battalion of the 9th Regiment of S. C. M., will petition the next Legislature to discontinue the Key Road, as a Public Road.

By order of the Board,  
A. TUCKER, Clerk pro tem.

September 2 to 32

## Notice.

BY an order from John Hill, Esq. Ordina. of Edgefield, I shall sell at Edgefield Court House, on the 19th day of September next, the personal Estate of Samuel B. Marsh, deceased, consisting of two negroes and a gold watch, on a credit of twelve months, with interest from date. Purchasers will be required to give notes with two approved securities.

A. B. ADDISON, Administrator.

September 2 to 32

## Public Notice

ISHERBY GIVEN, that the Subscriber will apply to the Legislature, at its next session, to renew the Charter of his Bridge across Stevens' Creek, in Edgefield District, commonly called Delaughter's bridge.

JOHN BAUSKETT.

August 24th 1846. 31

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Charleston Courier.  
IDEAS OF COURAGE AND COWARDICE.

Courage and Cowardice were not known until after Adam's fall, but the latter first, for Moses, says Gen. "That Adam hid from his Creator amongst the trees of the garden, after he had eaten of the forbidden fruit," and assigned as a reason for so doing, that he was afraid. Fear, therefore, appears to be connected to transgression, and as Adam begat in his own likeness, every descendant of him, is by nature, a coward. It is a well known fact that every infant is easily terrified, which is no slight testimony of the truth of that scripture, viz: I was afraid. Before the crucifixion of our Lord, his Disciples said, that though they should die with him, yet would they not deny him; but when he was betrayed they all forsook him and fled, and Peter denied him with an oath. Our Lord's Disciples, prior to the day of Pentecost, were not only cowardly, but cruel also, for when on their way to Jerusalem, as they arrived at Samaria, and were refused lodgings, they requested our Lord to call down fire from Heaven and burn Samaria, but he rebuked them in these words, "The son of man came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them." Cowardice and cruelty result from man's fall. But from the day of Pentecost, on which they were truly converted, the Disciples were no longer susceptible of fear, Cowardice or cruelty, for there is neither fear nor cruelty in God, neither in those possessing his spirit. But it is said, that infidels possess no fear, for it is written, there is no fear of God before their eyes; but to inform the reader, we say it is because the God of this world has blinded their eyes to a sense of their danger; but when the great day of final retribution shall come, and their eyes shall be opened, then their cowardice shall appear, for they shall call on the rocks and the mountains to fall on them and hide them from the wrath of the Lamb. But this felicitous courage which is the property of man, in a degenerate state, has to be frequently sustained by creating faith in the ability of its possessors; for instance, Generals, when about to engage in war, recount to their troops the many battles they have fought and the victories they have won, and with what small numbers they have beat such mighty hosts, and in proportion to the faith with which they inspire them, so is their courage. Thus, Bonaparte inspired his troops with courage at Waterloo, in perhaps the following words: "We have seventy five thousand men in the field, each as good as any British soldier, and any two of the allied powers. The British, then, had but thirty thousand of their own troops and forty thousand of the allied powers, which forty thousand were equal only (agreeable to Bonaparte's assertion) to twenty thousand French; consequently thirty thousand Britons had to contend with fifty five thousand French, which must have created in the French, hopes of certain victory and courage accordingly. Fear, courage, or caution, which soever the reader may be pleased to term it, was the result of transgression, and intended to prepare man to shun danger and death, to which he then became liable; but more especially to flee the wrath to come, for it is written: "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." Were it not for fear the Devil's title to the human race would be good; is not courage then in fallen man, the consequence of a corrupt education, an invention of Satan, designed to counteract fear or caution, and blindfold man to a sense of his danger that he may drive them into the bottomless pit, as a General, by blindfolding his cavalry horses, drives them, not seeing their danger, on the destructive lines of a hostile infantry. Courage is not hereditary, fear is, for Adam begat in his own likeness, being a coward. Therefore no individual possesses courage except him who is born of God; who possesses perfect love; (the image of God) which casts out all fear, is a means of man's salvation; without which, as a free agent, he could not be saved; for without fear, what influence could the thunderings of Sinai have on the Jews, or the plagues of Egypt in procuring their emancipation?

Was not man by nature a coward, the horror of the damned, and the pains of hell, as well be portrayed to a post with the hope of amendment as to him; moreover, without fear, what influence could the penal laws of nations have on man's conduct? What protection could they afford to the person or property of the weak? Was not man by nature a coward, our earth should be a terrestrial hell; but, fortunately, for the peace of society now, but more especially for the cause of man's salvation hereafter, and that he might be urged to flee the wrath to come. Fear was providentially (in order to defeat the Devil,) connected to original transgression. Again—every man is a coward by nature; for if he is not afraid of his fellow man, he is of the lightning—the boisterous ocean—the plague—the pestilence or the famine; and will depart speedily, if possible, the place of its situation or visitation. If you would terrify a marine, lock him up in a wooden house in a hurricane; for in his opinion it must overtake, because it cannot move with the wind as ships do; or, if you would test the courage of a land lubber, (as the marine calls a landsman,) place him on board a ship in the midst of the ocean, where the waves rise mountain high, and he will think that every plunge he makes into the valley or trough of the sea is her

last, and then he would give all his possessions to be placed on land. I have known men who would fight any thing in human shape, but a kicking runaway horse they cannot drive: I have known others raised to attend horses, that no horse could terrify. Conclude then that courage in fallen man is the result of his education, no man possesses true courage who is not born of God, and he only can stand unmoved when all nature shall appear in confusion. From the foregoing, the reader will perceive that there are two kinds of courage—the one real, derived from the spirit of God, the other, fictitious, derived from the devil and supported on the crutches of man's education.

N. B. Fear was necessarily connected to transgression: First, for the more thorough punishment of angels who had sinned personally, knowingly and wilfully, (the devil's fear and tremble,) and who had no posterity to derive pollution from their fall; to whom, therefore, God did not think it good to offer salvation. Secondly: For the purpose of causing the human race to flee the wrath to come, for the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and in which the human race became polluted neither knowingly nor willingly, (through Adam and Eve,) and therefore for whose salvation God in mercy sacrificed his son.

## TERMINATION OF THE WAR.

An officer of the Gulf Squadron writes as follows respecting the probable termination of the war with Mexico.

"I wish I could give you some promise of an early termination of this war, but I see little prospect for the present; not that there is any apparent activity on the part of the Mexicans, or that there is the slightest probability that more troops can be raised for the north, but the people, from long habit of being oppressed by their military rulers, have grown callous and indifferent to consequences. To such an extent has this increased in the interior, that I am convinced that the advance of Gen. Taylor will not be regarded with more alarm than the march through their territories of one of their own generals. It is from this cause that the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, and the blockade of their coasts, have failed to produce peaceful overtures.

The same scenes were acted before by the French—the coast was blockaded, the coast was captured, and the English medicines—but it was all to no purpose; and it was not until the people, cut off from the supplies from abroad, began to move, that the military governors would listen to terms. You will see, therefore, to use the words of the Union, that "we have to conquer a people," or wait for the people to overthrow their rulers. Fortunately, in this alternative, we are not confined, like the French, to operations on the seaboard, but are likely to present a more forcible appeal, in the approach of an army. I regret that Gen. Taylor's means was such that he could not advance immediately after the battles of the Rio Grande, for such was the panic through the country then, that report after report, of the vaguest character, followed each other;—first, that he was at Monterey, then at Zacatecas, and next at San Louis Potosi—all of which places had opened their gates to him."

A Good Rule.—Lord Erskine was distinguished through life for independence of principle, for his scrupulous adherence to the truth. He once explained the rules of his conduct, which ought to be deeply engraven on every heart. He said, "it was a first command and counsel of my earliest youth, always to do what my conscience told me to be a duty, and leave the consequences to God. I shall carry with me the memory, and trust the practice, of this paternal lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it, and have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been a temporal sacrifice. I have found it on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth, and shall point out the same path to my children for their pursuit."

## From the New York Budget.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—COURSE COTTONS AND CALICOES.—TAIFF OF 1842.

Under the act of 1842 all goods manufactured from cotton not dyed, costing not exceeding 20 cents per square yard, shall be valued at 20 cents per square yard. All dyed cotton goods costing not exceeding 30 cents per square yard shall be valued at 30 cents a square yard for the purpose of levying duties.

What was the practical effect of that bill upon all coarse cotton fabrics, such as are used by the poor and middling classes, whether plain undyed cotton, or dyed cottons, called calicoes?

It was this: The cotton shirtings and sheetings, costing only about 7 cents a yard, and which is the kind used by the masses, were taxed as cottons costing 20 cents per yard, and a duty levied of thirty per cent upon that false and arbitrary valuation, making the consumer pay a duty upon this assumed valuation of nearly three times its actual cost.

As to dyed cottons, called calicoes, the same unjust principle was adopted. The coarse calicoes worn by farmer's and mechanic's wives and daughters, costing about 8 cents a yard, were assumed to have cost 30 cents a yard, and a duty of 30 per cent levied upon this falsely assumed valuation, nearly four times its actual cost.

Thus were the masses made to pay just as much duty upon these undyed cotton and calicoes, costing but 7 and 8 cents

yard, as the rich paid upon fine cottons actually costing twenty cents a yard, and French calicoes actually costing 30 cents per yard, and worn and used by the rich.

This was the principle of the act of '42, so much lauded by over-grown capitalists—a bill that should have been denounced "an act to make the poor poorer, and the rich richer;" and yet the act of 1846, which has abolished this cruel, unjust, and iniquitous principle, and placed the duty upon the quality and cost of the article, is to be denounced, and whig arithmeticians are cyphering up how much party capital they are to make out of this too long delayed justice to the twenty millions of consumers in this country.

The whigs may rest assured, they are waking up the wrong passengers, and are calculating without their host in this matter. The people are too intelligent and scrutinizing, long to be deceived and duped by political thimble-riggers, or selfish and mercenary manufacturers.

New England Railroads.—The Boston Courier of Tuesday, in its Money Article, has the following statement respecting the high estimation in which Railroad investments are held in that quarter. In these times of doubt and distress they have become the leading securities. The Courier says:

"A fair demand exists for the solid dividend securities; the railroads taking the lead, as they are considered safer, and less liable to loss; trouble in negotiation, and other contingencies, than any other class of recorded property: Similar stocks in England take the same rank. They constitute reservoirs for the rich, savings banks for the less fortunate in pecuniary affairs, and can be relied upon for liberal and improving returns at stated periods."

The Courier adds that the following, being the latest quotations, show the enormous advances which has been reached by some of the popular railway stocks in Great Britain:

Great North of England, £231 stg. for £100 stg. paid.

Birmingham and Gloucester, £129 stg. for £100 stg. paid.

Edinburgh and Glasgow, £75 stg. for £50 stg. paid.

Great Western, £152 stg. for £85 stg. paid.

Hull and Shetby, £107 stg. for £50 stg. paid.

Manchester and Birmingham, £83 stg. for £40 stg. paid.

Midland Counties, £146 stg. for £100 stg. paid.

Manchester and Leeds, £122 stg. for £82 stg. paid.

London and Birmingham, £230 stg. for £100 stg. paid.

Some of these railways were partly built with borrowed capital, at a low rate of interest; consequently all the net surplus is for the benefit of the shareholders. These roads have been very successful, the dividends have been large, and as a natural consequence the prices have advanced in some instances, to one hundred and thirty per cent.

United States Senate of 1847.—The N. Y. Globe has the following statement and estimate of the probable political standing of the United States Senate, commencing on the 4th of March, 1847.

"Of the Whigs whose terms expires in 1847, successors have been elected to Evans, of Maine; Cilley, of New Hampshire, and Barrow, of Louisiana. The gentlemen elected are James W. Bradbury, John P. Hale, and Solomon U. Downs, all Democrats, though it is doubtful how far Hale will act with the democratic party. The legislatures that are to choose Senators in the place of Simmons, of Rhode Island; Mangum, of N. Carolina, and Archer, of Virginia, have already been elected. Simmons and Mangum will be succeeded by Whigs, and Archer by a Democrat. Woodbridge, of Michigan, and Jarnagin of Tennessee, will in all probability be succeeded by Democrats, though it is said that local causes may give Woodbridge a chance for re-election.—Davis of Massachusetts; Clayton of Delaware; Miller of New Jersey, Morehead of Kentucky, whigs; and Calhoun of S. C.; Lewis of Alabama; Chalmers of Mississippi; Semple of Illinois; Ashley of Arkansas; Houston of Texas, democrats, will be succeeded by Senators of like politics; and the chances for the re-election of Berrien of Georgia, are about even.

"If the above statement prove correct, and the whigs carry Georgia at the next election, and Iowa and Wisconsin come into the Union with democratic Senators next winter, the Senate will stand on the 4th of March, 1847, 40 democrats to 20 whigs."

From the Savannah Georgian.

Bottle up Those Tears.—The Whig presses have almost exhausted their lamentations over the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania.

The virtuous and dignified Dallas was burnt in effigy for voting for the Democratic Tariff, and hardly a word of rebuke at such unmanly exhibition of feeling was evinced on the part of all the deceity party, who have heaped epithets upon a President, who with a mind of conscious right, is guiding with the skill of a true patriot, the ship of State between the Scylla and Charybdis, upon one or the other of which ultra politicians would, if permitted, strand the gallant vessel. Iron, it will be seen, has already advanced in price in England, and before this news can be received here by the Britannia, while

the Pennsylvania of the 1st instant informs us, that a friend in Leigh states that so far from the iron interest being paralyzed in that section, it was never more active, and that one company have, within the last ten days, received applications for more than forty thousand tons of Pig Iron."

Montour Rolling Mill.—Since the weather has become cooler, says the Danville Intelligencer, the hands in the Montour Rolling Mills are able to drive on the work with more vigor, and the process of making railroad iron is now carried on steadily and briskly day and night, Sunday excepted. The Furnaces of the Montour Company are undergoing repairs and extensive improvements in hearths, the arrangement of the boilers, &c.

Jews in Bohemia.—The Emperor of Austria has just issued two ordinances in favor of the Israelites of Bohemia. The first of these ordinances prescribes that from the first of January, 1847, the tax of the Jews shall be decreased a seventh every year, so that at the end of seven years, this odious tax, which, in the method by which it is collected, is vexatious in the highest degree, will be entirely abolished. This last measure has been received with special enthusiasm by our Israelites, it being the first time in the Austrian States a Jew has been appointed Professor of a University, to the functions of which many prerogatives are attached, especially the enjoyment of the rights of nobility.

## From the Christian Index.

Certain cure for bone Felon.—Any person or persons who may be visited with the above unpleasant and obstinate disease, will no doubt find almost momentary ease as well as final relief, by applying the following remedy, to wit:—Take of whole flies (Cantharides) which may easily be obtained from the Apothecaries, (say one dozen) and bind them carefully over the affected part, or if there be great inflammation cover the whole finger and let them remain two or three hours; in which time the patient will find almost entire relief, taken off the flies and apply a soft plaster of sweet of other healing salve as in case of common blistering.

## MARION, Twiggs County, Ga.

June 22d, 1846.

This is to certify that my wife was recently afflicted with a Felon on her finger which produced excruciating pain, and from inflammation it was much swollen for two or three days; we applied many things to it, but found no relief until we applied the above remedy, which arrested the progress of the disease and afforded almost entire relief in two or three hours; after which time the flies were removed and the finger dressed with simple ointment and was soon well.

LEWIS SOLOMON.

A Slaves Case.—We learn from the Fraunkfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, that the Supreme Court of Ohio; Judges Wood and Blanchard presiding, have, in the consideration of a question involving the constitutionality of such of the laws of Ohio as were designed to secure fugitive slaves from arrest, re-affirmed a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, by which it was declared that "the owner of a slave, either by himself or agent, may pursue, arrest and return him to the State from which he fled, without the aid of the State authority; and that all legislation which interferes with or embarrasses such arrest is unconstitutional and void, all legislation on the subject being exclusively vested in Congress. Under this decision, a man from Kentucky, named Armigé, who was under arrest in Ohio, charged with kidnaping a negro, whom he had seized as a runaway, has been discharged from custody.

## Potatoes form a not uninteresting subject among our readers.

They must know that potato flour is now manufactured in England and Ireland, which contains not only the starch, but all the ingredients of the tuber, except the skin and end cuticle. The potatoes are washed, sliced, dried thoroughly, ground, and sifted through a bolt or sieve, 100 pounds of potatoes yield from 26 to 30 pounds of flour: This article is said to be 60 per cent. more nutritious for man or beast than superfine wheat flour. It ferments with yeast flour and makes fair bread. Experiments have been made which show that a given surface of land cultivated in potatoes will yield four times more flour from this crop than can be obtained from a crop of wheat. It is not stated how well or long potato flour will keep; probably as long as any other, for the vegetable matter is kiln-dried. By this operation all danger from rotting is removed, and this most valuable root or tuber can be preserved like wheat or beans for an indefinite period.

Illinois is "running the thing into the ground." She has turned out a democratic majority of 6000 in one congressional district, and has given the democratic candidate for Governor 22,821! Stop there Illinois! you'll do!

Female Education.—Fashionable female education is said to be teaching a young lady to talk French, walk Spanish, faint gracefully and dance the Polka.