



The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 20, 1849.

Look at This.

A Gentleman of practical experience in the art of purifying and cleansing feathers, will in a few days have a Machine in operation in our Village, for that especial purpose—we deem it unnecessary to say anything as to the utility and comfort derived from this operation. Several years since our Citizens tested the matter, and it gave entire satisfaction. (See hand bills for particulars.)

Gen. Santa Anna.

Santa Anna is said to be creating excitement in St. Domingo. It is thought he may become President of the Dominican Republic.

Memphis Convention.

The meeting of this convention, which was to be held on the 4th of July, is postponed to the 15th of October, on account of cholera at this season.

Artesian Well.

This well has reached now the depth of 870 feet. A bed of rock has been struck, which demands the use of the chisel, and is of so hard a contexture as to render further depth at present very difficult. The chisel does not make more than one or two inches in two hours.

Mr. Calhoun's Letter.

We need not call attention to the letter of M. CALHOUN in another column. The productions of his pen are always regarded with the deepest interest by our readers, and the subject on which his letter touches is of great moment to the Southern portion of this confederacy. Though impressed with a deep sense of the high importance of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific by Rail Road, uniting "commercially and politically, the Western coast of this continent and the Eastern coast of the old, with the Eastern coast of this and the western coast of the old," and though advising all preliminary matters, surveys, estimates &c. to be settled yet in consequence of the uncertainty as to the position we are to occupy in reference to the newly acquired Territory on the Pacific, he advises a pause in the matter, to learn the issue on the territorial question, before deciding finally on the course to be pursued in reference to the building of the road.

It will be seen by his letter, that from other engagements, Mr. CALHOUN declines the invitation to be present at the Memphis Convention on the 4th of July next.

The overflow at New Orleans.

By the latest intelligence there has been some decline in the inundation, caused, it is thought, by the southerly winds, and the work upon the crevasse, which is daily narrowing the torrent. The work at the Narrows crevasse is proceeding slowly, but strongly and effectively. It is stated that \$100,000 have already been expended on this work, and it is not yet completed.

The losses of property in the inundated District are very considerable. According to an estimate made by the Delta, two establishments alone have sustained losses to the amount of \$40,000.

Rail Road Fare Reduced.

By an advertisement of the Rail Road Company we learn that a large reduction is to take place in the rates of summer travel to the interior towns of Georgia.

With some of our contemporaries, we cannot see the propriety or the justice of reducing the fare in favor of travel to the upper regions of Georgia, and not likewise reduce it to encourage travel to the upper parts of our own State, possessing so many advantages in point of health, scenery, and pleasure.

France.

The new French assembly convened at Paris on the 28th of May. Great excitement prevailed, owing to a remark of the President, that the assembly was endangered by the intrigues of Ledru Rollin in exciting the mob against it.

From 210 to 240 ultra radical members have been elected, with the signal failure of the Bonaparte influence.

GERMANY.

Germany is in a state of general commotion. She is in a dreadful suspense awaiting the first movement of the triple alliance, between Russia, Austria and Prussia.

HUNGARY.

Hordes of Russians are entering Hungary in different quarters. The Magyars are retiring into their mountain fastnesses, the better to make successful resistance. No further actions have taken place.

THE DANISH WAR.

The war between Prussia and Denmark still continues, but excites little interest, amid the grand operations about to begin in central Europe.

IRELAND.

Dreadful misery still prevails in Ireland.—In one District the condition of the people is so wretched, it is said, they are forced to eat dead bodies washed ashore.

LONDON.

The cholera has broken out in London.

Mr. Clay requested to Resign.

The citizens of Trimble county, Ky., at a meeting on the 29th ult. adopted the following: "Resolved, That he is no longer deemed a fit instrument to carry out the wishes and defend the rights of the good people of this Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States, and therefore, as the first act of the next Legislature of Kentucky, he, the said Henry Clay, should be formally requested to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States."

Peace between Rome and France.

It is stated that Mr. D'Harcourt, former Minister of the French Republic to the court of Rome, had been sent to Paris, as bearer of a convention concluded between the Roman Republic and that of France.

Russia and France.

A serious difficulty is likely to arise between these two great nations. The Red Republicans in the French chamber, are highly indignant at the manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas, and urge an immediate declaration of war against Russia and Austria. Warm debate followed on this proposition; but resulted in the adoption of the annexed Resolution, offered by Gen. Cavaignac:

"The National Assembly calls the serious attention of the government to the events and movements of troops taking place in Europe, and seeing in the state of affairs dangers for liberty and for the Republic, recommends the government to take energetic measures necessary for their protection."

This Resolution is pregnant with the startling event of a general European war. It is almost certain that Russia and Austria will not recede from the stand they have taken, and it is equally probable, that France, with her lofty sense of liberty and determined opposition to the encroachments of the two most despotic governments in Europe, will not remain inactive while these powers are advancing to subjugate all central and western Germany.

Alabama Resolutions.

The Delegates from the counties, comprising the first Congressional District, Alabama, nominated in convention, C. C. SELLERS, as the Democratic candidate for Congress and unanimously adopted the following spirited Resolutions:

Resolved, That we will stand by the Constitution, and we hold every man as an enemy to the Union, who shall encourage, or countenance, a usurpation of delegated powers.

Resolved, That the Abolitionists, disregarding the guarantees of the Constitution, are threatening with a fratricidal hand the dissolution of the Union, and if this terrible calamity ever comes, that the responsibility will not rest upon the South.

Resolved, That the States, under the Constitution, are equal sovereignties, and that the property of the whole, is the joint property of each, with co-extensive rights and privileges.

Resolved, That the territory lately acquired from Mexico, being the common property of the several States of the Union, is alike open to the introduction of the slaves of the South, as to the goods, wares and merchandise of the North.

Resolved, That we approve the Southern Address, and regret it was not signed by every Southern member of Congress.

Mr. Benton's opinions on Slavery.

Our readers may learn from the following extracts from Senator BENTON'S mammoth speech, what his sentiments are on the subject of slavery:

"Finding nothing in the past to condemn, some people must go into futurity, to see if anything can be found there! and even into my bosom, to see if anything is hid there, which can be condemned. Very good; they shall know my opinions. And first, they may see them in my public acts—in my proposals for the admission of Texas five years ago, in which I proposed to limit the western extension of Slavery by longitudinal line, I believe the 10th degree of west longitude—next in my votes upon the Oregon bill, in which I opposed the introduction of Slavery there—and, again in my letter to the people of Oregon, in which I declare myself to be no propagandist of Slavery. These were public acts. But you want public declarations of personal sentiments; very good; you shall have them. My personal sentiments, then, are against the institution of Slavery, and against its introduction into places in which it does not exist. If there was no Slavery in Missouri to-day, I should oppose its coming in; if there was none in the United States, I should oppose its coming into the United States; as there is none in New-Mexico or California I am against sending it to those territories, and could not vote for such a measure—a declaration which costs me but little, the whole dispute now being about the abstract right of carrying slaves there, without the exercise of the right. No one asks for the exercise of the right, and cannot ask it in the face of the dogma which denies the power to grant it. States do as they please. These are my principles; and they reduce the difference between refusing and not asking."

Again:—"Taught to admire the founders of our Government in my early youth, I reverence them now; taught to value their works then, I worship them now; a Senator for thirty years, I cannot degrade the Senate, by engaging in Slavery and distasteful discussions. Silence such debate is my prayer; and if that cannot be done, I silence myself."

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

No. VI.

The same subject Continued.

The strongest grounds, perhaps, that can be urged against the exercise of the right of instruction, are the disadvantages to the country, and the almost impossibility of fairly reducing it to practice.

First the disadvantages to the country. The statesman who has consecrated his whole life and energies to the study of the science and practice of government, with superior advantages of mastering important national questions from contact with the first intellects of the country in argument or debate, may certainly become better qualified than any or all of his constituents fully to understand and rightly to promote measures for the general good. He enjoys advantages of thoroughly comprehending state or national questions not attainable by the mass of his Fellow-citizens. If he be diligent, dutiful and clever, as he should be, he is obliged in these matters to rise superior to his constituents. Beside, mingling freely with enlightened minds from various parts of the nation, he becomes liberalized in his feelings and sentiments, and is thereby better fitted for embracing enlarged views, which are more highly conducive to the national prosperity. To deprive the country of these advantages of superior intelligence and patriotism, as would be the case, if the right of instruction be exercised, would be unfavorable to national progressive improvement!

But, secondly, to exercise the right in fairness is altogether impracticable. As citizen, the Representative is entitled to his own opinions, and has a right to use all honorable efforts to give them effect. As public agent, he is expected to consult and execute the will of his constituents. He may, then, be doubly embarrassed: First as between the adoption of his own judg-

ment and the judgment of his constituents, when he solemnly believes the latter to be wrong; secondly, as to what may really be, the will of his constituents.

If he determine to follow the latter, he will be forced to inquire, is it the general wish, or does a bare majority differ from him? To say nothing of the practical difficulty in finding out the clearly expressed wish of a majority, when ascertained, the Representative, having just notions of his enlarged duties, will not consider himself bound always to pursue it. He will feel that the will of the minority is likewise to be respected. He will regard himself as strongly bound, morally and politically, to protect their rights, as to protect the rights of the majority. The obligation to do both is equally binding; for as the minority, by being defeated at the ballot-box, do not lose their rights which belong to them as members of the same government or society, they are equally entitled with the majority to have those rights looked to by those who administer the government. Indeed, the right of the minority to have their interests respected, creates an obligation on the part of the Representative to respect those interests; for the Representative is the agent as well of the minority as of the majority. Though put in office by a plurality or majority, he is, evidently the Representative of the whole. This no true Republican will deny. He is, then, bound to look to the interests of the whole. It is his duty, consequently, to have regard to the wishes and opinions of the minority. Indeed, as already stated, the primary object of government is to protect the minority or the weaker portion.

How, therefore, can the Representative rid himself of this imperative duty, without violating the first principles of good government?

But the doctrine of instruction is in itself unreasonable. "If government," says the eminent Statesman, "to whom we have alluded, were a matter of will upon any side, the will of constituents, without question ought to be superior. But government and legislation are matters of reason and judgment, and not of inclination; and, what sort of reason is that, in which one set of men deliberate, and another decide; and where those who form the conclusion, are perhaps three hundred miles distant from those who hear the argument?"

Again: under the doctrine of instruction, the Representative would be forced to follow the will of the majority, although he sincerely believed the minority to be right. He would be bound to pursue the will of the majority, although, in so doing, he might feel and know, that he was doing a positive injury not only to the minority, but to the community at large—to the majority themselves. How preposterous! The man who would allow himself to be betrayed into such gross dereliction of duty, would be recreant to the high trust reposed in him and to the powers given him by his Creator. He would be an unsafe agent to be entrusted with the high and sacred duty of searching out and reducing to practice the great principles of justice and honor, which lie at the bottom of every well ordered government. No man of spirit or courage would ever be willing to enter upon such an agency!

To relieve the Representative from this awkward predicament; to keep from forcing him to the immoral act of going against the solemn convictions of his judgment and conscience; to open a field for the exercise of his virtue, his learning, and his patriotism; in a word, to enable him to execute with dignity and ability the high trust reposed in him—he should be left to think and act for himself on questions of public policy, directed by his constituency, only in the exceptional cases of desertion of principle and of dutiful deportment, in no other manner than by moral appeals to his understanding.

The argument relied on, in support of the affirmative of the doctrine, viz: That constituents are not sufficiently secured without the right of instruction, is without force; for they are well enough guarded for all practical purposes in three important particulars: First, in knowing the principles of the Representative before he is elected. Secondly, by the general honesty, intelligence and patriotism of the Representative. Thirdly, by the control they hold over his actions in having the power to dismiss him from office after a short term of service.

Consider moreover, that the interests of the Representative are nearly always identified with those of his constituents, and ample guaranty is afforded for the best efforts of the Representative in behalf of his constituents and his country.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

\* Sir Edmund Burke.

AS IT SHOULD BE.—The French in Rome.—A correspondent of the Herald, writing from Rome, gives an account of the release of the French prisoners of war, and the subsequent fraternal escort that was given them. The French had their swords returned to them, and were conducted into the town in a collation. Some of them expressed themselves with a good deal of feeling, and all were completely crestfallen. Gen. Avezzano shook hands with most, and they were embraced by many of the Italian officers. In a short time, General Avezzano went with his staff to join them in the Corso, where the French soldiers were collected, and in friendly conversation, with crowds of Romans, some of whom were offering them cigars, some giving bread, and others taking them to drink wine. It was delightful to see with what good-will and alacrity the Romans responded to the generous and noble invitation of the government. The military band played the Marseillais, and then a Frenchman, who had a good deal of eloquence and writes for some of the French papers, was requested by the officers to address the people from the balcony of the restaurant; and he thanked them, in the most expressive terms, for the noble conduct shown to his fellow countrymen, and he received with most rapturous applause from the people, and cries of "Vive la République Romaine!" from the French soldiers in the street. The late prisoners were then conducted in procession, most of them arm in arm with Romans, to the gates of the city; but as they passed by St. Peter's, they went in their own accord, and before the grand altar knelt down and swore never to serve again against the Roman republic."

From the Telegraph, June 15, 1849. SEVEN DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CAMBRIA!

A Telegraphic Despatch received yesterday afternoon, gives the following intelligence, one week later from Europe.

The news is neither good nor bad—but we fear the present pause in the European revolutions is but the lull that precedes the greatest violence of the storm.

FRANCE. The condition of France, by accounts which the Cambria's papers bring, still continues very critical. Much discontent and disaffection to the existing Government has recently been manifested, both in and out of the Assembly.

The new Assembly had convened on the 28th ult. and had a stormy time to begin with. The composition of the body is strange. The Ultra-Radicals, Red Republicans, Socialists, &c. have from 210 to 240 votes in the new body—to which the Duc d'Anmale was also elected, but being under sentence of exile, was not qualified to take his seat.

Great excitement was occasioned by the assertion of the President, that the Assembly was in danger of mob violence through the intrigues of Ledru Rollin. This imputation was strongly resented by a number of members, who rose to leave the Hall, and four Secretaries refused to serve, but quiet was restored by the retraction and withdrawal of the offensive remarks by the President. Otherwise a dangerous explosion might have taken place.

A general amnesty for all political offenders was proposed, and the Bill lost by only five votes, which shows the feeling in the Assembly.

ROME. At the latest advices the French Army had not renewed its attempt to enter Rome. The troops showed evident sympathy with the Roman people and a desire to fraternize with them. The negotiations of the French Ambassador to secure a peaceful entry into the city, for the French forces had failed—the Romans refusing to admit them either as friends or enemies. The position of General Oudinot was very embarrassing, his army being expressed to the Malabar, which in the summer season is very fatal.

Disaffection among the troops was greatly increasing, and the Neapolitan allies had withdrawn their forces.

HUNGARY. Affairs in Hungary still remain in the same condition, and no further decisive action taken place.

The Russian and Austrian force swollen into a vast army of several divisions, continues to advance upon them, and the Hungarians are slowly receding to their fastnesses, where they can have them at disadvantage, and cut them up in detail. The city of Buda is in their hands, and five or six hundred of the inhabitants are said to have been massacred.

The Magyars are said to have possession of Trainee, the only Hungarian seaport and a place of great strength—a very important point for them to maintain.

ITALY AND DENMARK.

The Austrian forces in Italy are inactive—nothing new reported from thence.

In Denmark the conflict still rages, without any prospect of speedy peace. The Town of Frederika had been taken by the Prussians.—A Russian fleet had also appeared in the Danish waters.

GERMANY. The accounts represent affairs in a very confused state—domestic disturbances still prevailing without abatement. Nothing decisive had been done towards securing the unity of Germany, or separate State organizations—all in confusion.

IRELAND.

The accounts are terrible. The distress and sufferings of the people have reached the highest pitch, and their misery cannot be described. In one District, it is said that the people are so terribly pressed by famine, as to be forced to eat corpses washed ashore. [This must be an exaggeration, but the reality is bad enough, so doubt.]

The burden of all the news from that place, tells the same sad tale of starvation and death.

ENGLAND.

There had been no further debate in Parliament on Canadian affairs, nor other incident of interest. There was no reason to suppose that the Government entertained any idea of pardoning the Irish Patriots now under sentence of death.

From the Hamburg Republican.

AN ENTERPRISING MECHANIC.—We were pleased, on a late visit to Edgelyville to notice the extensive Carriage and Harness making establishment of Mr. A. Bushnell. From a small beginning Mr. B. has, by his unremitting care and industry, raised his little black-smith shop to a large brick edifice, one hundred feet in length, forty feet wide, and two stories in height. Besides this he has reared a wooden building of the same size, all finished up in good style and constructed in the most convenient manner, being surrounded by spacious sheds and platforms. Mr. Bushnell carries on the Carriage and Harness making business in all its branches, manufacturing, to order, any description of vehicle that may be required, and keeping on hand such a supply as would make a respectable show in any of the northern factories. With regard to quality, appearance, or price of vehicles, we are satisfied from a careful examination that he can compete with any northern establishment without any other aid or protection than that resulting from the good opinions of the people. Mr. B. gives regular employment to upwards of twenty hands, all of whom appear cheerful contented and happy. We should be pleased to see many such establishments in our State, and venture the opinion that as many as may be attempted will succeed with the same skill and industry that marks the head of the one in question.

WHAT IS A DEMAGOGUE?—Macaulay in his History of England, says: "In every age the vilest specimens of human nature are to be found among demagogues."

From the Charleston Mercury. THE RAILROAD CONVENTION AT MEMPHIS.

It will be perceived by the following letter from Mr. Calhoun, in reply to an invitation, that he declines to attend the Convention which is to meet at Memphis, on the 4th of July next to take into consideration the various projects of a Railroad communication between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean. Mr. Calhoun throws out, in few words, views marked by his usual sagacity, of the important points to be settled, preliminary to any decision upon the route, and in the conclusion of his letter presents a motive for deferring that decision, that cannot fail to have great weight with the Southern people.

FORT HILL, May 26, 1849.

Gentlemen—I have received your invitation in behalf of the citizens of Memphis, to be present at a meeting of citizens from every part of the country to be held there on the 4th of July next, for the purpose of aiding, by expressing public opinion, the project of constructing a railroad from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean.

I would be happy to accept your invitation, and to be present on the occasion, but regret to state, that I have an engagement with which I cannot dispense, and which will not permit me.

The object of your meeting I regard as very important. Of all the projects of the age, I consider it as one of the greatest magnitude, viewed either in its commercial or political aspect. It would do more than any other to facilitate intercourse between the two great oceans of the globe—the Atlantic and the Pacific—and thereby unite, commercially and politically, the western coast of this continent and the eastern coast of the old, with the eastern coast of this and the western coast of the old, far more intimately than they have ever heretofore been. The valley of the Mississippi would become the common centre of the intercourse between the two oceans and the extremes of both continents, with all the great benefits it would confer.

Thus far, there can be no division of opinion; but it remains to be determined whether a rail road is practicable; at what point, if it is, should it commence on the Mississippi and terminate on the Pacific? and what intermediate tract should it take between? what will be its cost? and what plan should be adopted for its execution? All these questions should be deliberately and carefully settled before the work is undertaken. Nothing ought to be hastily or precipitately done in a case of such magnitude. A careful recognition and an actual survey, where necessary, ought to be made by able and faithful engineers of all the routes preparatory to determining the question of practicability; and, if found to be so, to determine what would be the shortest, the most easily constructed, the cheapest, and the most open and readily passed over at all seasons, and what the actual cost of constructing each would be. All this information would be necessary to determine the point at which it should commence on the Mississippi and terminate on the Pacific. But in determining on these points, other considerations would have to be taken into the estimate. In determining the former, it will have to be considered, first, what point on the river will best suit its valley, and in the next, what will suit the rest of the Union, all things considered! The former would involve the question, what point will, at all seasons, be most easily, cheaply and certainly approached by its waters, including its great tributaries? And the latter, the question, what point would, in like manner, be approached by rail road from other portions of the Union? These are questions which will demand, at the proper time, grave and careful examination. The selection should be made in reference to the general good of the whole Union, and not in reference to any particular portion.

The selection of the point of terminus on the Pacific will be less complicated. The goodness of the port, its position in reference to the general trade of that ocean, and the facility of reaching it by a rail road, should be considered in determining it.

But candor compels me to state, there still remains another and greater question for us of the South to determine before we finally decide what course we should take in reference to this great project, and that is: what position are we to occupy in reference to our territories on the Pacific, acquired from Mexico by the late treaty with her? Are we to be excluded from them? Are we, after having spent so much of our blood and treasure for their acquisition, to be deprived, contrary to the provisions of the Constitution, and violation of every principle of equity and justice, of our equal right in them? Are they to be made the means of our humiliation and subjection to the rest of the Union, instead of our prosperity? And, if so, shall we still go on, and spend millions on millions, in addition to what we have already, in aggrandizing the rest of the Union at our own expense and for our subjection? I trust not. I trust we shall pause until it is ascertained how we are to stand, as to those territories and the rest of the Union, before we decide finally on our course in reference to the subject of the meeting. In the meantime steps may be taken to obtain information preparatory to decision; but let us reserve that until we can see what interest we are to have in the work.

With great respect, I am, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN. Messrs. Robertson, Topp, M. B. Winchester, Jno. T. Trezevant, and others of the Committee of Correspondence.

HARD TO BEAT.—Our townsman, Dr. J. W. Parker, obtained the other day, at one sheering, from a small Ewe of the Bakewell breed, fifteen pounds net of Wool, in the presence of Dr. Bachman and Rev. Mr. Hort. The former of these gentlemen, whose knowledge of such subjects is notorious, declared that he never had seen a greater yield.

This should encourage our farmers to turn their attention to this business, as it proves the fitness of our climate for it.—Columbia Telegraph.

God is the best support.

Facts and Incidents.

Extraordinary Preservation of a Cat and Rat.—As Mr. Williams, proprietor of the Diamond, Belfast, was removing a stack of chimneys, the men found, close to each other, and secured between the brick work a large cat and rat, which, though they must have been there nearly a century, were in the highest state of preservation. It is supposed the tabby pursued her game with such eagerness that she forced her body into a wedge where she could not extricate herself, so that they were both starved to death.

Hanging in Sport.—At Vienna recently a troop of boys were playing soldiers, when one of the Imperialists deserted to the enemy. The sentence of death was passed upon the offender, and the culprit was hanged by the juvenile royalists, who, seeing the contortions of their playmate, and alarmed at what they had done, ran away. Some say it was a premeditated act of vengeance, but this is not certain. At any rate the story is shocking enough; and shows the effect produced upon the rising generation by late events.

We saw by a letter yesterday, that the "Etna Fire Insurance Company" of Hartford, Connecticut, have instructed their agent at St. Louis to draw on them at from one to three days sight for all the losses sustained by the fire at that place, as rapidly as those losses can be adjusted, without waiting for the expiration of the sixty days. This commendable act of punctuality will be appreciated by the public.—Louisville Courier.

Steamer Burned.—The steamboat Sam Walker was burned at our landing on the morning of Tuesday. She had no cargo on board; was advertised for sale by the sheriff on the day previous, but sale arrested by an injunction. From every circumstance it is the general opinion it was the work of an incendiary. The boat was skuttled before the fire was communicated, and buried to the water's edge. No insurance.—Memphis Appeal.

Sheridan made his appearance one day in a pair of new boots; these attracting the notice of some of his friends, "Now guess," said he, "how I came by these boots." Many probable guesses took place. "No," said Sheridan, "no, you've not hit it, nor ever will. I bought and paid for them!"

Horn's Last.—Horn, enquired of a Hardware Merchant if he kept all kinds of nails.—"Yes," replied he, expecting to catch a customer. "Well, then," said the incorrigible, "give me a pound and a half of toe-nails!"

Fruits of Gen. Taylor's Administration.—Under this head an Indiana paper records the delivery of Mrs. Baltimore of three children at one birth. This is true; but we have a right to expect general prosperity in every branch of laudable domestic enterprise under old Gen. Taylor's administration; but in such matters as the above, it is as much due to the merits of "Home Department," as to the merits of the Union.—Louisville Journal.

Annexation of India.—The British have annexed the whole of the territories of their already overgrown dominions in India. According to the statistics of this country, compared with the population of India, it is peopled by three millions of inhabitants, and will yield a net revenue of one million sterling.

An Invention is announced to protect banks and shops from robbery. The invention the rogues touch the locks, made out, a galvanic battery knocks them down and rings a bell.

"What is love, Mary?" said Bill, the other night, as he sat by the side of his sweetheart.

"Love! Bill, I hardly know what it is, but suppose it must be getting married and kissing the babies!"

A Good Salve.—Take an egg and boil it hard, then take out the yolk and fry it in half a table-spoonful of clean lard for about five minutes, and you have an excellent salve. It is especially good for sore nipples, and requires just to be rubbed on as occasion may require.

Lime.—We would caution all persons against the use of slacked lime as a disinfecting agent. It has no more virtue than so much sand. Unslacked lime, according to the testimony of all who have tried it, possesses great virtue. Where the former has been used, it should be immediately substituted by the latter.—Aler. Gazette.

Miss Edgeworth, the distinguished novelist, died on the 21st ult. after a few hours illness, in the 83d year of her age. Up to a very recent period she had enjoyed uninterrupted health and spirits.

The Cholera had very much abated in France. Whole number of cases received at 17 of the Paris hospitals to 15th ult. 8291, of which 1788 (more than half) terminated fatally.

Jenny Lind has left England unmarried; it is supposed to take counsel of her friends about her contemplated change of condition.

The Ex-Emperor of Austria, it is said, has been taken prisoner by the Hungarians, who require him to state the reasons for resigning the Hungarian crown. They respect his person however.

Of the 16,000,000 persons who inhabit Great Britain, there are about 108,000 who keep men servants. 152,000 who pay duty for horses, 26,000 who possess the luxury of a four-wheeled carriage.

Soldiers' Bounty Lands.—It is estimated at the Home Department that 90,000 land warrants will be applied for, on account of services in the war with Mexico. Of these about 5,000 will be for 40 acres each, and the rest for 160 acres. Total, 13,800,000 acres. About 60,000 warrants have already been issued.

Heavy Fleeces.—At his sheep shearing a few days ago, Col. Ware, of Clarke, took from one of his Cotswolds the enormous quantity of eighteen and three fourths pounds of wool. Some of the staple, we are told, measured sixteen inches in length.—Winchester Virg.

When a lie gets into the world, you may batter it about the head until life is apparently extinct, but next day you will meet it as fresh and vigorous as ever.

A happy life consists in virtue.