The Edgefield Abvertiger IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY W. F. DURISOE, Proprietor. ARTHUR SIMKINS, Editor,

TERMS .-- Two Dollars per year, if paid in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents is not paid in six months—and Three Dollars is not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions not distinctly limited at the time of subscribing, will be considered as made for an in definite period, and will be continued until all arrearages are paid, or at the option of the Publisher. Subscriptions from other States must be accompanied with the cash or reference to some one known to us.

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For annual cing a Candidate, Three Dollars,

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From the Charleston Mercury. Consus of South Carolina.

We publish this morning an abstract of the Census of the State, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the Marshall. This statement is official. It presents a very gratifying result, and is a sufficient answer to the sneers which have become the stereotyped feature of all comments by a certain class of political writers, upon this State. The increase of population in ten years has been more than 70,000, and this while S. Carolina affords an incessant emigration to the new States, and gains less by immigration than any State in the Union except N. Carolina.

There is no boast more commonly or arrogantly made, than that of the North over South, in the matter of population. The superiority of their institutions, they are perpetually saying, is proved by their superior The Southern Press some time since replied to one of these boasts, by instituting a comparison between South Carolina and Massachusetts, in which the former showed to advantage. We will extend this com-parison, and embrace within it the results of the present census-results far more favorable to New England than those of any preceding census, for a reason that we will point in the sequel.

Four of the New England States, viz: N. Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, were of the original Thirteen, who framed the Confederacy. The area of these four States is 23,117 square miles, and their aggregate population at the first census of 1790, was 827,867. Their aggregate population by the census of 1850 is 1,831,234 .-The increase is a little less than 122 per cent. in the sixty years.

The area of S. Carolina is 24,000 square miles, or nearly the same as the aggregate of the four New England States. Her population by the census of 1790 was 246,073. By the census of 1850 it is 668,557, the increase being a little more than 168 per cent. Those who wish to try conclusions as to comparative influence of free and slave institutions on the advancement of population, would do well to solve this problem of an increase in South Carolina during sixty years amounting to 188 per cent, while the four model States of Free soildom only show an increase in the same time of 122 per cent.

census is especially favorable to en ungland for three reasons. Boston havbeen during nearly the whole ten years the terminus of the British line of steamships, received a constant tide of emigrants. The Manufacturers during the same time have been systematically substituting foreign in place of native labor in their mills. And lastly, New England has been covered during the same period with a network of Railroads, nearly the whole labor of which has been done by foreigners. The returns show, as the result of these causes, that, in the City of Buston the foreign population is over 60,000, and in the State of Massachusetts, it amounts to near two-fifths of the whole.

Such causes have operated in but a very

slight degree at the South. Our internal improvements and our manufacturing establishments, are carried on mainly by the native population, and we are entirely out of the way of the current of European emigration he growth of South Carolina is eminently her own-the expansion of her native powers, and it may challenge a comparison in that respect with any other State.

From the Charleston Mercuary.

A Response from Alabama. The following letter from a gentleman in Alabama, who has played no humble part in the politics of that State, is an indication of the feelings and convictions of a powerful party in the South, ready to second the first manly attempt to shake off the incubus of the present Freesoil Federal Government. The writer will, we trust, excuse the liberty we take in publishing his communication.

MONTGOMERY, March 3, 1851. GENTLEMEN: I have just read your article in the Mercury of the 27th ultimo, headed South Carolina, the Hope of the South, and concur in every sentiment therein ex-

Every man who has looked philosphically upon the present state of affairs, must have long since made up his mind that there is no hope for the South, except in South Carolina. Virginia, who should be the Southern Vanguard, is timid, and will not lead; and the other surrounding States must have some one to follow. None will lead but your brave little State, and if she does not do it. and it soon, ALL IS LOST. If she fallers, our common enemies will be encouraged, and wreck and ruin will be our doom.

There is no possible expectation of concerted action between the Southern States. The two attempts at a Convention in Nashville, conclusively prove it. It is synonymous with submission to place State action upon such a contingency. Let South Carolina go out of the Union by herself, and if the Federal Government dares to raise her hand against her, the slave States will secede in a body, and fly to her rescue. Indeed, when one bold spirit acts, the more timid will do likewise -It is my opinion that the South will never do anything until some State withdraws from the Union alone, and the fears of the others are quieted in their disappointments as to war. Cowardiee is at the bottom of our recreancy. All feel our wrongs, and but few have the spirit to resent them. Every day that passes schools us to submission, and a year or two

more will make us slaves. If South Carolina has not degenerated, let her act without delay: the hope of the South is in her! To her every slave State is ready

" 'Tis yours to judge how wide the limits stand Between a splendid and a happy land."

Pardon the obtrusion of these remarks from a stranger. They are prompted by a desire to save his wife and children from the troubles of the future, by the practice of

Items from Washington.

It is stated that Congress failed to make any appropriation for the printing of the Census returns. They will therefore be two years old when they are printed for general

The disease of which Mr. Benton is ill is the small pox. It is George T. Curtis of Boston, and not Edward Curtis of New-York, who has been appointed Commissioner of the Patent Office

vice Mr. Ewbank removed. The bill called "Hunter's Bill," which passed both Houses of Congress, provided for four travelling Appraisers, to be appointed by the President, and that the value of goods to be taken as from the place and time of exportation. That is to say, the bill ratifies and enacts the Treasury Circulars, and re-establishes the Revenue Laws as under the Tariff of 1846, which have just been in some degree nullified in the Supreme Court. The salary of the Appraisers is to be \$2,500 each

New-York, Mr. Edgar; Boston, Chas. Bradley ; Philadelphia, Mr. Biddle ; Baltimore, Mr.

Evans. Among the Consular nominations before the Senate are the names of Mr. Owen, of Ga. as Consul to Havana; and Mr. Duer as Consul to Valparaiso.

There are also three Private Land Commissioners (salary \$6,000 per annum,) nominated for California. Their names are Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Penn., Jas. Harlan, of Ky. and Arthur F. Hopkins of Ala.

TANNING LEATHER .-- As the article of Leather is beginning to be regarded as an important item of home manufacture, any fa eilities for its more speedy and effectual preparation, which may be presented, must be worthy the attention of those interested in the business. We observe that a new process has recently been discovered, by which calf and sheep skins may be tanned in a few hours, and large hides in a few days. Mr. W. G. Hunting, 5 Hayne street, is Agent for the sale of Rights to use this invention, which has been duly patented .- Charleston Cour.

Advertiger.

EDGEFIELD. S. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1851.

NOTTOR.

THE Committee appointed to nominate Officers for the Edgefield Southern Rights Association, are requested to meet at Edgefield C. H., on Monday the 17th instant, at 1 o'elock, P. M.

THOS, G. BACON, CHAIR'N. March 5, 1851.

Our poetic correspondent "Nemo," t will be seen, is taking ground against the poetry of married life. Is there no more newly married Benedict, who will join issue with him on this point? We think it a good opportunity to essay a flight in verse.

BALL. To all who are desirous of "tripping the ight fantastic toe," we are requested to say that a grand Ball is to come off in Graniteville, on the night of the 20th inst. We understand that these merry meetings occur frequently, in our flourishing manufacturing Village. But while girls are plenty, beaux are rather searce. " Verbum SALIENTI sat."

IT may be a matter of interest to some, to know how old Edgefield Village is getting on in the march of improvement. We therefore subjoin a few statistics, which will give our friends abroad, this information. To begin with the learned professions, we

Four Preschers Twelve Lawyers, of whom one is a Chanellor and one a State's Solicitor, Four Physicians.

One Dentist. Four Teachers. Three Instructors in Music.

Billi: rd Table.

In the MERCANTILE BUSINESS, we have Six regular Dry-Goods Stores in full operation

Two Merchant Tailor establishments, with a full assortment of Cloths. One Apothecary shop. One Family Grocery. Three Anti-Family Groceries, each with a

Of the TRADES, we have One Silversmith's Shop. One Coach Factory. Two Boot and Shoe Factories. Two Tin Establishments.

Two Cabinet Rooms. Three Blacksmith's Shops One Tan Yard and one Saddlery. We have furthermore,

Three Churches. Four Hotels. One Restaurant or Cellar.

One Barber Shop. One Engine House and Engine. One Steam Mill,

One Printing Press, conducted and worked y one Editor, three Printers and one Devil.

Besides all this, we have Of very old Ladies, 7 Of very old Men, 1 Of Old Bachelors..... 2

Of Young Ladies, Any quantity. Of Old Maids-But here we are touching upon delicate ground, and Prudence admonishes us to call a halt.

THE LAW IN EDGEFIELD.

Ir will be seen from the above that we have an abundant supply of lawyers, and one would suppose from this that the business was over-done. But it must be remembered, on the other hand, that our docket has not been cleared for several years, with constant two weeks Sessions and yearly extra courts. We are now in the middle of the second week of the March term and have not fluished the State cases.

HUBBARD, indicted for the murder of McClendon, has been acquitted. So that our jail is now without a capital convict. This term has been marked by several

brillant efforts. Though not a limb of the Law ourself, we cannot forbear expressing our admiration of the very commendable courtesy and conside- before its birth (rare good luck!) received an tion of his Honor, Judge Prost. .

EDGEFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

WHILE we deeply regret the melancholy event which has deprived our Institute of its late Rector, we are yet pleased that it is in our power to announce, that the Trustees have made excellent arrangements for its regular progress, from Monday next, as will appear from their Card, published to-day.

This seminary is now under the guidance of Miss Cornelia Pelot, a young lady of extreme refinement and intelligence, and altogether competent in point of attainments .-She is assisted by a younger sister, Miss Eliza Pelot, who has given general satisfaction. here and elsewhere as to her capacities for teaching. They are both natives of Abbe-

The musical department is in charge of Mrs. NICHOLLS, the reliet of the late Princiand travelling expenses. The appointments pal. Mrs. N. occupied this post, when attached to the Limestone High School, and is esteemed a correct and tasteful instructress.

We earnestly appeal to the intelligence and humanity of our District, to make this the most flourishing school we have ever had-And we greatly mistake our people, if this be not the result. It is only necessary to add that this expectation is based upon the belief that our citizens will hasten to embrace an opportunity of encouraging native merit, when combined with the genuine modesty and high character of true Southern ladies and to sustain the afflicted widow, amid the wreck of all her hopes.

We hope nothing, above said, will be considered disparaging to the young ladies, who have been employed hitherto and have not been retained by the Trustees. They go from us, leaving behind many regrets, especially among the pupils, on account of their departure. We wish them success, wherever

"SOUTHERN PATRIOT."

This is the name of the paper which has been so long coming to the light of day. It is published at Greenville, S. C., and edited by B. F. PERRY and C. J. ELFORD. The editors say that the manufacturers say, that the materiel of their office is the "most perfect and complete," ever sent to the South. They further say that their subscription list, to be gin with, is over 2000. This is a Minerva growth, that happens but seldom. They further say they have engaged, as contributors, a "number of gentlemen of the most distinguished ability, learning and wide-spread fame." Consequently we infer, that every is sue will be transcendant. They further say, that they have, what is supposed to be "the handsomest Newspaper head in the United States," which is the execution of a "distinguished artist of New York." The only thing we recognise in this perfect picture, is old Mr. McBee's mill, and the Falls. As to the implements of husbandry, which they expressly call attention to, as surrounding the picture, we observe a rake and a shovel on one side, and mean beach and pluteter on the other. These are, by no means, the prominent tools of Southern culture. This masterpiece then evidently appears to be the work of a man, who never saw laborers in a cotton-field.

As to the politics of the paper, we take it to be opposed to the bare idea of disunion, under any circumstances. It objects not only to the secession of a single State, but to the formation of a Southern Confederacy. The Union, the glorious Union, is its creed. The right of secession is denied.

One aim of this, the first number, seems to be, to parade the great names of the State, that happen to coincide, to a certain extent. with the "Patriot's" polities. We are disposed to doubt the authenticity of the "Patriot's" information on this point. It has named Judge Butler, as one, who will oppose the action of the State. We deny this, upon the authority of one of his correspondents here. We think he must be mistaken, too, in reference to Col. Isaac W. Hayne. But this matters not-surely the names of a dozen prominent men are of little weight against the main body of the State. We apprehend no ultimate opposition, even from those the "Patriot" claims, as anti-secessionists .-They will all, perhaps readily acknowledge the pressing necessity of a Southern Confederacy, wherein the "Patriot" would differ with them, and be again left "solitary and alone."

The Patriot has a very amusing chapter of tion has ceased." The first extract makes a marked prediction to that effect. This was written before the negro riot in Boston, and the consequent demand of Mr. Fillmore, of an extension of the Presidential prerogative.

The other extracts abound in compliments to the "Patriot" and in Te Deums, for the new era, to which it has given date. The last Abdiel among the first revolting spirits, "faithful among the faithless." Hosannas to this political Abdiel! We think it probable that one heavenly cheek felt a burning blush when this comparison was first " writ down."

There are no other features worthy of especial notice in the "Patriot's" No. 1, unless it be the ugly features of that Kentuckian John J. Crittenden, which stand out in bold relief upon the third page. This is the first of a series of these wood-cuts. Could'nt the Patriot have suited South Carolina taste a little better, at least in the beginning? Mr. Perry's speech and "proposals for carrying the mails" fill up the outside to the exclusion of every thing else. The first we had seen long ago; but were not aware of the full force of its influence, until we saw it in such close juxta-position to the latter. From this, it appears that the Patriot has, almost appointment from the government.

Upon the whole, the Patriot is a well-prin-

ted paper enough, and doubtless, a wellmeaning paper enough-but, being in these matters a close communionist as well as a strict constructionist, we cannot, politically, extend the right hand of fellowship.

While we think and frankly say, that the Patriot" has chosen a course, that does not merit the approbation of the State, we hope its projectors will not suffer individually.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION. WE hope our citizens generally will become members of the Association formed here, on Sale Day last. No one, surely, will object to a course of proceeding that has for its object the deliverance of our homes from the blighting influences of a system of persecution and injustice, that owes its birth growth, and present undoubted power, to the fell spirit of emancipation. Small and pitiade is the number of those, who are ready to say in unqualified terms, "we submit-what has been done, is done-we cant help it now -let our enemies claim the field-let us reire-hush-hush-be still." Our people know too well, that this is but the cowardly cant of those who would rather eringe before the oppressor now, henceforth and forever, than risk a sixpence by manly resistance.

And yet we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there is a division of opinion amongst us, as to the best time and mode for carrying our determination into action. We do not allude to that extreme difference, which says, we have no just cause for action of any sort; nor to that miserable cry of ruin, ruin," which springs from the very reinement of selfishness. The former is as absurd, as the latter is contemptible.

We allude to a difference that exists be tween the honest and patriotic men of the country, all having the same object in viewthe salvation of our State, from the terrible evils of our present government. Some cannot plainly see the efficiency of an immediate separation. The rest regard it as the safest and most certain mode of attaining our rights. And yet all, or nearly all, agree in

the necessity of some course of action. What we understand the moderate menas principally desiring, is, some preliminary novements to pave the way for our ultimate action. When they say that they go for properly concerted Southern resistance, they cannot mean that we should wait until he opposition party of the South harmonizes with us. Their intention is to bring about an understanding between the Southern rcsistance party through all the Southern States, to obtain their sanction of the step we are taking and a guaranty of their support.

We cannot effect this object by appealing to them as States. The signal failure of the Nashville Convention is a death-blow to any nope of this sort. What then remains for us to do, but to approach that party in the other States which thinks and feels with us, as a party? To this end, some organization is necessary, or the attempt must be utterly abortive. This organization is attained to a certain extent by our Southern Rights Assofeetual for some decided good, in drawing together, with stronger bonds, the resistance party South, by holding a Convention of delegates from various Southern Rights Associations throughout the State, for conference on these points. With this view of the objects proposed, we are sure that gentlemen of every complexion in polities, whether moderate or ultra, will wish the undertaking well, and will agree not only as to the propriety of the Association we have formed here, but as to the especial importance of being represented in the Convention of Associations to meet in May next.

Come forward then, fellow-citizens, and attach your signatures to the Constitution of the Edgefield Southern Rights Association. A large number have already done this; and we hope none, who have the cause of Carolina at heart, will fail to do likewise.

MR. WEBSTER'S LATE LETTER

Is not producing exactly the effect, designed by the great Massachusetts States. man. In view of his implied menaces, some of the most laggard spirits in our ranks, are rubbing their eyes, and muttering such significant words as "tyrant," "armor," "revolution," &c. Send a "few more of the same sort," Mr. Secretary. Who can better break the mesmeric charm, than he who produced extracts from letters written at Washington, it? Some of your "down-easters," may They present somewhat the appearance of quail before your threats; but it makes true the certificates we frequently see appended to Southern hearts throb with defiance. We the publication of quack nostrums. They are not yet, the vassals of King Daniel-not are intended to persuade people that "agita- yet a province of Massachusetts. We hold the hints of coercion, made by the man, as lightly as we do his constitutional interpretations. And we dread not his State, though she bristle with bayonets.

When South Carolina does go into this conflict, as go she must and will, we cannot believe that there will be found one recreant battalion among her sons. Without distinetion of party, each and every citizen will extract places Greenville in the position of rally around the altar or his idolized State. and, placing one hand upon the sacred syn. bols of Truth and Justice, will, with the other " - raise the sword on high,

And swear for her to live, with her to die."

THE STRENGTH AND THE HOPES OF SOUTH CAROLINA. WE exclude ourselves, to some extent, to-

day, to give room for several articles of more interest, than we have to offer. Among these will be found a gratifying article from the Charleston Mercury in reference to the prosperity of our State, as exhibited by the late Census-also, a letter fron Alabama, giving the cheering assurances of friendship and sympathy, on the part of : large portion of our Western friends. It will be seen from the former that the strength of our State is rapidly increasing-and frm the latter, that the truth and attachment c our Southern allies has been much misrepesented.

Remember what you red.

"TO WHAT VILE USES MAY WE NOT RETURN."

Ters line was called to mind the other day by seeing a copy of the Southern Press, lying mutilated and greasy on the public highway, that leads from our Tusculan to our office in town. Yes, there it was "all tattered and torn," trampled into the dust by bibeds and quadrupeds, after having discharged the servile duty of wrapping paper for some traveller's biscuit and ham. We paused and imagined that we heard it soliliquising thus:-"Well, here I am, drawing near my end, to be, perhaps, the sport of little dogs and pigs in my expiring momonts! I, who but a week ago, leaped from my office, in Washington City, with all the pride of intelligence and wit, a terror to erring Congress-men and aspiring politicians! I, who had but just heard my face, my form, my strength and my wisdom, pronounced, by my faithful sponsors, to be "just the thing!" To be here alone, neglected, down-trodden, like a worthless worm of the earth! Shade of Franklin-"

And methought old Franklin came at the vord, to rescue the insulted Press, from this ignominious end, and holding it aloft, spoke thus to a phantom crowd of editors and printers which had suddenly dropped upon the

"This is the way of man-he thinks not that any good, can come of laying up aught but gold and silver-he forgets, that by a deed of reckless destruction like this, he is depriving himself and his children of the best history of his times. But let it pass-the world grows wiser, at a sadly slow pace."

"Be comforted, old Father," said a dapper little fellow of the Phantom company-" Sic transit gloria mundi."

And another with a brazen looking face ompously exclaimed:

"Imperious Cæsar, dead and turned to elay Might stop a crack to keep the cold away. "Down-down, ye impious pretenders to knowledge," interposed the sage-" Hence, ivaunt, all ye, that have lowered my craft by rusting to your wits, rather than walk in the high but toilsome path of erudition."

" He spoke, and waved his brawny hand. Down sunk the disappearing band; Each Ed'tor vanished where he stood In broon or bracken, heath or wood.

For all felt guilty of the charge preferred and fled before the darkening seowl of this old Patriarch of the Press. About this time we discovered, that we too were driving on from the scence, with unaccustomed rapidity

ABBEVILLE.

We give below an extract from an address to the people of this District, by their representatives in the Legislature. It may be gathered from this, that, notwithstanding the result of the recent election for the Convention, these gallant gentlemen will unhesitatingly "go for secession," after the effort to obtain co-operation shall have failed. They are clearly for action on the ground of past

grievances. in other words, as to our present vemosition relation to the course which South Carolina shall pursue:-We think that South Carociations; and it is intended to render this ef- lina should, in the first place, endeavor, as good faith, and in all sincerity, the recommendations of the Nashville Convention -The State can boast no abler or truer sons than those she sent to that Convention, and their epinions and recommendations are entitled to the lighest respect and most deliberate consideration. They advise that every effort should be used, and all expedients exhausted to form a Southern Confederacy, or a Union of at least two or more Southern States. No one doubts the wisdom of this recommendation; and we are for using all efforts to obtain a result so desirable. But should all efforts fail to effect co-operation, and the alternative be presented of submission to wrongs incompatible with independence or equality then we should go for secession, as the only means of escaping dis-honor or oppression—for doing what we know to be right-for following principle rather than expediency, and trusting to the same power which sustained our ancestors under similar circumstances-for doing our duty and leaving the consequences to God.

Very respectfully, I F MARSHALL, J. W. HEARST. S. McGowen, C. T. HASKEL, J. K. VANCE.

FOR THE ADVERTISER. Tribute of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Butler Lodge, No. 17 I. O. O. F. on the 10th instant, the following Preamble and Resolutions were passed unanimously:

WHEREAS this Lodge is again called upon to deplore the loss of a worthy and well-beloved brother, R. H. Nicholls, who departed this life on Saturday, the 8th inst. in the city of Charleston. Therefore-

1. Resolved, That we acknowledge this severe dispensation of Providence, with deep humility, and the profoundest grief, for the loss of a member, who was, at the same time, an ernament to our Lodge, and a most active and useful citizen of the country.

2. Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the afflicted family of our deceased brother, and mingle our sorrow with theirs, over his melancholy tomb. 3. Resolved, That as an earnest of our

feelings, and as a token of the respect and love we bear for all that he has left us, upon which to bestow our kindness and regrets, we will enter his name on a separate page of our books, record his death in the Bible of this Lodge, and transmit these resolutions to his hereaved consort and desolate household. JOSEPH ABNEY, SEC'RY.

COUNTERFEIT HALF DOLLARS.-Snn. ous half dollars, to a considerable amount. have been put in circulation in some of the cities of the West. They are of the emission of 1813, tolerably well executed, though, upon close examination, the face of the female will be found imperfect. They are lighter than the genuine, and have the letter C on the reverse, which the genuine have not.

THE young lady who caught cold by drinking water from a damp tumbler, is considered convalegeent.

SPECIMENS OF MR. CHARLES JENNER'S " PLACID MAN."

THERE is a pleasant little book, among the mass of English literature, which is not as nu:h read, as it should be. This book is styled the "Placid Man," and is written by CHARLES JENNER, M. A.

The story is a very agreeable one, and told in a natural and easy way. And the casual dissertions, or rather, ramblings of thought, which the narrative seems to have suggested to the author, are quite as actractive as the story. We may be mistaken; but we will venture, at the hazard of a blunder, to say, that many, who are esteemed literati, and who are really entitled to be numbered among the elite, have little or no acquaintance with Mr. CHARLES JENNER, or his "Placid Man." While then others are recommending to the world, the brilliant productions of 1850, we may not be wide of the mark in recalling attention to an unpretending, but worthy little work of a by-gone era. Those of our readers, who may think fit, from this commendation, to send to the nearest book-seller for it, will be sure to thank us for the hint, before they have progressed many pages. It is impossible, by giving mere excerpts, to

convey any fair idea of what a good composition really is, as a whole, unless this eliptical deficiency be supplied by the kindness of the reader. With a hope that many of our readers have this enlightened goodness of heart, we present, below, a few passages from the book under comment, selected at random. These passages are from the reflective, if we may so speak, to distinguish it from the narrative part of the work.

SOME THOUGHTS IN REFERENCE TO IMITA-TORS IN LITERATURE .- "Let not therefore a moderate genius be too much ashamed of a guide; a good imitation is often not inferior to a tolerable original, and always superior to a bad one. But then let him take care to look at something more in his model than the particularities, or, it may be, the faults of it: et him imitate the virtues of Cato as well as is austerity; and have ever in mind what Swift said of Rowe's Jane Shore: "I have sen," says he, "a play written in professed mitation of Shakespeare, wherein the whole likeness consisted in one line.

And so good morning to you, good Mr. Lieutenars!

These are the imitators which answer to

he servum pecus of Horace, and which Fu-ld-

ng meant to guard himself against, by plant-

ng an essay at the entrance of each book of his nistory like a guard at the door; hinting by hat, that no man should attempt to arrive at writing history, without taking observation and reflection in his way. From these alone is to be derived the first requisite for a history of this kind, whose materials are not drawn from records, which is usually called invention: which word, however, according to the usual acceptation of it, is more applicable to the old romances, written in the ages of knights errant, four-handed giants, distressed damsels, enchanted eastles, dwarfs, and white palfreys; all which, according to the usual acceptation of the word invention, might be properly enough said to take their rise entirey from the imagination of the historian .-But in such histories as these, where the materials are drawn from nature, the invention of the historian means nothing more than make of the manners of mankind, by the help of his observation and reflection. ranging and bringing together of which discoveries, and thereby forming a plan in which the incidents may follow naturally; and the delivering them in a correct, but easy style; are the parts of this kind of writing, which require some judgment, and perhaps a little learning to be added to the invention of the author. It would therefore be worth a man's or a woman's while to sit down and consider before they begin, whether they have any materials for writing at their command, more than such as are to be purchased at the stationers; and any other talents for it than such as are taught by the writingmaster: if, upon a fair examination, of themselves, they find that they have neither observation nor genius sufficient to qualify them for original composition, they may in the next place consider whether they have reading and understanding sufficient together with taste enough to distinguish faults from beauties, to qualify them for mitation: if their candour cannot allow even that; why then, in the name of Apollo and the Nine Muses, let them be content to continue courteous readers, and show the world, that if they have not wit enough to speak, they have judgment enough to hold their

LION-HUNTING IN ITS FIGURATIVE SENSE .-

and design of travelling. For I would be glad to know what are all your Tours through Great Britain and Ireland, your Six Week Tours to Paris, your Letters from a Gentleman on his Travels, with all the Journals of Voyages and Travels which ever were written, but so many catalogues of various Lions, to be seen in different parts of the world ?-Many of which a man may go a thousand miles to see, and leave far better Lions, unferent notions of Lion-hunting. One values no Lions but what are found at a distance, and are of foreign extraction, or at least go by a hard name; another is pleased with any Lion, be he never so insignificant, that is found in his own town, or more particularly if he is in his own possession: one man again has much pleasure in the sport, and will search every place he comes near for a Lion; another will jog on without inquiring after them from York to Exeter, and if they are pointed out to him by some good-natured intelligencer, will take pleasure in slighting them, merely to show that he has seen too much to be amused with trifles. I knew a man, reader, of this stamp, who made a tour through England, and kept a journal, wherein he carefully minuted every thing he did not see. His remarks chiefly ran in this manner: -" 29. Reached Bristol in the evening; contrived to come in in the dark, because I was told to observe the size of the city from some hill on the road, and the number of glass- at a later period, prices will materially recover houses it contained. 30. Would not go to from their present position. the Wells, nor see the key, nor the iron drawbridge, nor the new Exchange. 31. Pretended I had got the headache, to escape being dragged to see a fine prospect from Cliftonhill. Mem. Kicked the drawer out of the room, for persisting in telling me how many charches there were in the town, and how many ships in the road." In this manner did the crop to our Transatlantic Brethren at rehe go on, with as much satisfaction to him- munerating prices-to themselves," self, as if he had given a pompous account of every Lion in his road. Never was there a man so widely different from my friend as governor Beville: a Lion was to him meat. drink, and clothes; and rather than be without a Lion, he would frame one out of a petrified oyster-shell, an old oak-tree, a new-fash-

field about it, but the shop of every mechanie, and the lumber-room of every house to find them out; in short, he might say with David, his soul was amongst lions.

THE FOLLY OF PARENTAL CONTROLL IN THE

ARTICLE OF MATRIMONY .- "You must know,

Sir," said the stranger, "that I have been as

much a dupe to the opinions of the world.

and have taken notions upon trust, as much

as any man who ever lived in it: but I have

for some time begun to suspect that common notions were not always founded in common sense, and I have lately been set right in so material an article, that I am now upon the plan of canvassing every custom before I give into it; and I don't doubt but in a little time I shall acknowledge no laws for my actions, but those of God and my country. I have a son, sir; and he, as I thought. played the fool and married, without my consent, a girl without a shilling. According to the common routine of life, therefore, I coneluded that he was ruined, that he had taken a step which it never was a custom for rich fathers to forgive, and accordingly, brute that I was, I turned him and his wife out of doors. But by the time that they had suffered more hardships than I can bear to recollect, and I more pain than I cared to acknowledge, I began to doubt whether I have not been a little too hasty. By great good fortne, just about this time my poor boy met with a singular adventure, which brought him to the knowledge of an old fellow collegian, who in a good hour undertook to plead his cause with me. This gentleman, with whom I am only acquainted by letter, is I find a very particular man; and in a little time, as soo to say, as my pride and obstinacy could be let gently down, he convinced me that the opinion of the world in these cases is not worth a rush; that my son was happier in a wife of his own choosing than he would have had any chance of being with one of mine; that I was besides punishing myself for his indiscretion; and, in short, he argued in so very particular a manner, that I

to love a particular man as long as I live." THE TEARS OF THE AGED .- "There is something in the tears of an old man affecting beyond expression. The distress of a young man, however deep, has a throusand al leviating circumstances; youth, strength, health, enable him to bear up under misfortunes, and with the assistance of a good conscience render him superior to adversity, and give him moreover a moral hope of seeing better days: but how very widely different is the case with a man whose misfortunes come upon him at a time, when even the comforts of life lose half their relish; his faculties weakened, his friends gone or estranged, his topes overelouded, his reflections embittered by the sad retrospect of pleasures passed, of joys forfeited by the baseness of others, or his own imprudence, and his views for after-enjoyments cut short by the natural period of all earthly good; then, when ill timed misfortunes bear hard upon him and force the tears from those eyes which he had hoped to close in peace, when the ideas of helpless age and poignant grief enter the mind together, what eart can stand the attack? No, there is not in nature a sight so affecting as the tears of

sent for my boy home, and shall have reason

an old man. THE LUST OF RICHES, DESTRUCTIVE OF VIR-TUE .- "O; my dear Harriet! possibly you may not have observed that when once the idea of money has got possession of a man's soul, he is from that instant deaf to every call of generosity, liberality, or even humanity; shut up in himself, he never bestows a thought on the rest of mankind; I never, says he, to such a man of social endearments, sentimontal enjoyments, and the happiness arising from the finer and more exquisite feelings of the soul, and your language will be as absolutely unintell Arabie. Don't you remember what La Bruyero says ? Un bon financier ne pleure ni ses amis, ni sa femme, ni ses enfans. Talk to him, again, of the pleasures arising from music, painting, poetry, or any of the polite arts, of the satisfaction arising from works of genius and imagination, he shakes his head, and calls it all loss of time, and hinderance of business. Homer and Virgil were, in hisopinion, infinitely below Cocker and Wingate; and the only valuable thing ever imported from Italy was the Italian method of

ook-keeping. PRETENSIONS TO SAGACITY .- "I cannot indeed, say that I know any talent which is more so hing to the pride of human nature, than this & sagacity; nor, of course, any that is more pretended to. Every body foresees every thing the more sanguine and less cautious venture say, "I foretell how that will turn out;" the more careful content will turn out;" the more careful content themselves with waiting till an event has happened, and then tell pened, and then tell bu, "they always thought that would be the ase;" which, as it is pretty difficult to contract them actal. lishes the opinion of their sagac, with less risk than the former run, who are wen reduced to the necessity of acknowledge, that Lion-hunsing, in short, being the whole end they thought so once, but (by way of a ing clause) that they very soon saw to the contrary.

> THE Washington Correspondent of the Charleston Courier of the 6th inst., says.

"Mr. Holmes, your late Representative, has taken his passage for California, where he proposes to engage in the practice of law. He has been an active, vigilant Represencoked at, at home. Different men have dif- tative, and that he had considerable influence in the House, is admitted by all.

"The papers contain the report of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate on the message of the President asking for such an alteration of the laws as will enable him to call out the militia to enable him to execute the laws in suppressing insurrections, without a prior proclamation. The report of the Committee, made by Mr. Bradley, arrives at the conclusion that no further legislation is necessary. Mr. Butler made a separate report departing from the view taken by the President as to his power under the present law, and insists that the President has no power to call out the army and navy to enforce the laws, without a prior proclamation.

THE COTTON CROP.-The New Orleans Bee of the 1st inst., in its report of the

market, makes the follwing remarks: " Many holders have, however, withdrawn their stocks altogether, feeling confident that

"Thus far, the long crop men have gained a decided victory, achieved to be sure, at the sacrifice of truth and veracity, but when did a Cotton operator ever take such trifles into consideration. The mischief has been accomplished, and will be remedied just in time

IN A Fix.-A western paper, in its ast i-sue, represents its condition as follows: "Our whole office force consists of one boy, with a bad cold, and "we," the senior editor; all the others are "invalided." If any body expects us, under these circumstances, ioned shooting-bag, or a new engine to out to apologize for lack of editorial, or any shortcucumbers. Every thing the least out of the comings in the appearance of the Badger, common road was a Lion, and he ransacked they must be very unreasonable, and will not only every street in every town, and every | find themselves mistaken, that's all."