

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

A Democratic Journal, Devoted to the South and Southern Rights, Politics, Latest News, Literature, Morality, Temperance, Agriculture, &c.

SIMKINS, DURISOE & CO., Proprietors.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., OCTOBER 28, 1857.

VOL. XXII.—NO. 42.

FALL TRADE!

H. L. CUNNINGHAM & CO.,
GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN WINES & LIQUORS,
HAMBURG, S. C.

WE take this opportunity of returning thanks to our patrons and friends for the very liberal encouragement and favors we have received for several years past, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Our highest aims, and best endeavors, are to merit and deserve the patronage of our old customers, friends and the public generally, by conducting our business as we have done heretofore, and increasing our reputation for

Low Prices and Fair Dealing.
And making it to the decided advantage of all who favor us with their trade.

The increased patronage we have received and are continually receiving has induced us to BUY A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF GOODS, in order to meet the growing demands and increase of trade.

The Superior Quality

Of all Goods offered to the Public at this establishment, it is so well known that very little need be said upon this subject. But with the unity of LOW PRICES, and the VERY BEST QUALITY OF GOODS, is the system of business the subscribers are determined to carry out. This will be made applicable to every branch of their business.

Our Goods in all its lines will be what they are represented to be—and when so'd by sample, shall always be in conformity with the sample.

We are constantly receiving and have in Store a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

—consisting of—
LOAF, CRUSHED, CLARIFIED, ST. CROIX AND ORLEANS SUGARS,
ORLEANS SYRUP & CUBAN MOLASSES,
TENNESSEE AND BALTIMORE BACON,
LARD, SOAP, STARCH,
SOAP, CANDLES,
WHITE WINE AND APPLE VINEGARS, &c.

—Also—
A large assortment of
WINES AND LIQUORS,

Consisting of Pipes, Half Pipes and Quarter Casks of IMPORTED BRANDIES,
Of the following celebrated Brands and Vintage,
Oard, Dupy & Co., 1858, 1844, 1847.
Alex. Signet, 1852, 1855.
Martel & Co., 1847.
Amazet Signet, 1849.
J. J. Dupy, 1850.
P. Signet, 1850.

OLD BORDEAUX AND CHAMPAGNE BRANDIES.

—Also—
MADIRA, PORT AND SHERRY WINES,
HOLLAND GIN,
JAMAICA AND ST. CROIX RUMS,
GIBSON'S RAGLE WHISKY, & AND

THE ARRANGEMENTS of our Store are such as to make this Establishment in fact the substitute of the cellar of every consumer.

HOTELS and persons wanting small assortments of Choice Wines and Liquors for special occasions, can be supplied at the shortest notice.

COUNTRY TRADE supplied at the wholesale prices.

FAMILIES can command the best Table Wines at very low prices, as also the cheapest sorts of Wines and Liquors for culinary purposes.

PHYSICIANS requiring fine Liquors for medicinal purposes are particularly solicited to call and examine our Stock.

We keep constantly on hand a

WATERPROOF

of Saddles, Brilles, Martingales, Whips, Saddle Blankets, Bed Blankets, several Cases of fine Sewed and Patched Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Misses and Children's Shoes, Waterproof Hunting and Ditcher's Boots, Boys' and Men's Brogans from No. 1 to 15,

Fur, Wool and Silk Hats,
Cloak, Plush and Fancy Caps,
Ombre, Shooting, Slitting, Stripes,
Georgia Plains, Gussy and Dausle Goggles,
Bale Rope, Twine, &c., &c.

We solicit CASH ORDERS from parties not visiting our Town, and will endeavor in all instances to satisfy in every particular, all who confide their orders to us.

Persons visiting this Market are earnestly solicited to give us a call before they make their purchases. We are determined to make it to their advantage by selling their supplies LOWER than they can be had elsewhere.

WE will give the market price for Cotton, and every other kind of produce offered.

HENRY SOLOMON,
H. L. & G. CUNNINGHAM,
Hamburg, Sept. 30, 1857.

CORN SHELLERS,

Self-Sharpening Stray Cutters!

PENN. Agent, has just received and offers for sale a supply of the most approved article of CORN SHELLERS. Also, a large Stock of these celebrated Self-Sharpening STRAY CUTTERS. The farmers will please send in their orders.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature, to vest one half of the exhausted estate of Charles McCree, late of Edgefield District, in the Trustees of the Edgefield Male Academy.

Head-Quarters,

5th REGIMENT, S. C. M. I.

TERRER'S FORD, OCT. 12, 1857.

In Pursuance of an order received from Gen. W. C. MONROE, we will be held at the Company Muster Grounds of the Upper Battalion, on the 27th November, for MAJOR of said Battalion. By order of J. W. TOMPKINS, Col.

Notice.

IS hereby given that Mrs. EMILY CARROLL, wife of EDWARD G. CARROLL, residing in Hamburg, but late of Graniteville, Edgefield District, intends to become a sole trader within one month from this date.

EMILY CARROLL.

Witness, BENJAMIN DAIRD,
Hamburg, Oct. 6th 1857.

Notice.

IS hereby given that CATHERINE H. GREENE, the wife of COLMAN A. GREENE, of Edgefield District, residing near Hamburg, in said District, intends to become a sole trader within one month from this date.

CATHERINE H. GREENE.

Witness, BENJAMIN DAIRD,
Hamburg, Oct. 7th 1857.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of James S. Shadrack, dec'd., are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the said Estate will render them in properly attested.

H. D. FISHER, Ad'or.

T. M. FISHER, Ad'or.

Mar 11

Original Articles.

For the Advertiser.

We are glad to find that the friends of Division are still alive to a sense of their rights and their interests. We hope the project will be agitated until accomplished. The friends of Division on Saluda will gladly co-operate with their friends in the lower and upper part of the District in any judicious plan that may be devised so as to divide the District in such a manner as to make a Judicial District of a part of Edgefield, Lexington, Barnwell and Orangeburg, and another of the Saluda Regiment, and also a third of a portion of the upper part of the District of Edgefield and lower part of Abbeville, if desired.

We assure our friends of Aiken that we feel a lively interest in their proposed meeting on the fourth of Nov. next, and will be glad to participate with them on that occasion.

SALUDA.

For the Advertiser.

The sunlight sheds
A cheering ray
While Autumn spreads
A sure decay;
As if to mock the exchanging gloom
Which hovers round sweet nature's tomb.

No more the bowers
Look fair as May,
For earth's sweet flowers
Nor haste away.

The birds have ceased their summer song,
And winter cough, hastening on.

Yet stay awhile
Ye flowers gay,
And still beguile
Sad winter's day;
Still let thy beauty deck the grove,
Still breathe of happiness and love.

Speak to my heart,
Dear flowers, and say
Why all that's bright
Must fade away!

Alas, the leaves that round me lie
Whisper that all, like them, must die.

MINNA.

For the Advertiser.

SUGGESTED BY SHREVE, TWO A BEAUTIFUL BOUQUET AT THE LATE FAIR, THE INSCRIPTION—

"All their lovely companions
Are faded and gone."

"Faded and gone," as the dream of the summer,
That shone all around us, in beauty and light,
Like the glorious rapture of young love's first dawn.

Oh, many a pure heart that recks not of light,
"Faded and gone," like the burning vows spoken
In earth's rose-breath'd bowers, by the moon's silver ray,
As their soft-dreamy fragrance stole o'er the rapt senses,
But that love like the roses, soon faded away!

"Faded and gone," like the heart whose fond throbbing
Was love, devoting love, for her earth-darling all,
Like the love, living gleam of the dove-eyes that glistened,
In the home-light now dimmed by stern Death's gloomy pall.

When summer first woke from its long, weary slumbers,
Like some rosy infant so bright, and so gay,
And the song birds were carolling forth their wild numbers,
In ravishing sweetness, she faded away!

Faded away with the spring's last wild flowers,
As the young summer roses first burst into bloom;

Now they in their brightness lie withered around us;
Like the darling we've lost, they have left us but gloom.

"Faded and gone," all! the great world of sadness,
That falls on the heart as these words meet the ear,
And we stretch forth our arms but to clasp a vain shadow,
And wearily weep for the love that's not here!

"Faded and gone," thus, thus 'twill be written,
On each human lower that blooms but to die,
"Faded and gone," and life's silver chalice severed,
"And is this all, O earth!" in our anguish we cry!

Not all; for beyond the blue sky that is veiling
God's Unrevealed glories that ever shine on,
By the rivers of glory we shall find our lost treasures,
Nor feel the deep sadness of "faded and gone."

DAISY.

For the Advertiser.

America as a nation, has been peculiarly blest, with that tranquility and happiness which characterizes all well regulated governments. Previous to the last few years a national serenity has been one of our distinguishing features among the nations of the globe; and it was that union of determination, together with concordance of sentiment, that rendered us invulnerable to all invasions. But for the last few years several questions have been agitated, (among which slavery was the most important) which have caused dissensions almost bordering on enmity. The Union of the States has been long thought of in the South, yet it is a policy which may be termed a fearful remedy. In dismissing the nation there are many links to be broken besides the grand lock chain of the republic. Who will claim those Washingtons of freedom, whose names are blended with the dawn of our country? Which of us will boast of those deeds of magnanimity and bravery, which first allotted us a station among the greatest nations of the earth? Who will hold that sacred relic of our independence? Shall the constitution of our freedom be torn to atoms, and its disjointed fragments be blown by a tornado of warfare until it shall have settled on Monarchical soil? And who will claim those nobly won battles, in which both the North and South were participants. No longer would the heart of an American beat high with patriotic admiration when the name of Union should be

pronounced! That name which once stirred emotions of the highest fervor, would now be recoiled by the monotonous expressions of an unhappy people. These are questions which are more easily propounded than answered. But fearful as the result of a disorganization may be, private warfare is more to be avoided. And in my humble opinion the last dread result is fast closing around us. Unless the South rouse that spirit of independence, which has long been an undisciplined heritage, the North will secretly advance until she may have sufficient advantage, to pounce down upon her unsuspecting brother.

Then if no others initiate our example let the little Palmetto State, like a brilliant star, take lone position amid the firmament of State-rights.

MARCCS.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF JOHNNY CROCKER,

WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE 10TH OF JULY LAST, BY HIS OWN DEAR MOTHER, IN REMEMBRANCE OF HER DARLING BOY.

Oh Johnny, sweet Johnny, my tears fast are flowing,
While love to my babe in my sad heart is glowing;
Thy ashes lie cold, but thy memory burns bright,
My Johnny, my darling, sweet angel of light.

Thou hast left my lone spirit in sadness and gloom;
Thou wast snatched from my bosom and laid in the tomb;

Thy blithe merry laugh to my fond heart so dear,
How I miss that sweet voice that once fell on my ear.

Shall I see thee no more, my sweet one, nor hear
Thy voice till we meet in a world free from care?

Oh, that sweet little hand that didst give me to kiss—
Oh, the light of thy blue eyes how sadly I miss.

Those bright eyes in darkness are closed, and forever;
Thy sweet glad voice I shall listen to never—

There are other bright eyes and other glad voices,
But none like my Johnny's, my spirit rejoices.

O, there's a charm in these sweet scenes
Where childhood's days are passed;
They're bound by love's most tender bands
That with my life must last.

Johnny, though many miles may lie
Between thy dust and me,
Never can sweet affection die
That knits my heart to thee.

How happy are the lambs, my love,
How safe and calm they rest;
And you're a Shepherd there above
Of all kind shepherds best.

And thy fond mother soon will meet
The smiling infant above;
She then will know how calm thy rest
And how long strong her love.

Till then I'll try to be resigned
To heaven's high behest,
Knowing whate'er the Lord ordains
For us, must be the best.

Farewell, sweet darling babe, farewell!
Thy hand to give thee up—
But from a Father's hand it comes,
And I must drink the cup.

MISCELLANEOUS READING.

THE POWER OF MONOSYLLABLES.

To one whose attention has not been drawn especially to the subject, it will be surprising to call to mind how many of the most sublime and comprehensive passages in the English language consist wholly or chiefly of monosyllables. Of the sixty-six words comprising the Lord's Prayer, forty-eight are of one syllable. Of the seventeen words comprising the Golden Rule, fifteen are of one syllable. The most impressive idea of the creative power of Jehovah is expressed entirely in monosyllables: "And God said, Let there be light, and there was light." One of the most encouraging promises of Scripture is expressed in fifteen words, all but one of which are monosyllables: "I love them that love me, and those that seek me early shall find me."

Among human compositions several remarkable instances of the same character occur. Of twenty-six words in the following verse, all but two are monosyllables:

"My God, who makes the sun to shine
His happy home to fire,
And to give light to all below,
Both send him light the skies."

Few sentences in poetry or prose, whatever their length, contain so much doctrinal instruction, afford so much precious consolation, or inspire so much exulting hope, as the following, in which all the words but one are monosyllables:

"Jesus, my God, I know his name,
His name is all my trust;
Nor will he put my soul to shame,
Nor let my hope be lost."

—Sunday School Journal.

A GOOD NAME.—Sometime in 1858 or '59, a gentleman in Tennessee became involved and wanted money; he had property and he owed debts. His property was not available just then, and off he posted to Boston, backed by the names of some of the best men in Tennessee. Money was tight, and Boston bankers looked closely at the names. "Very good," said they, "but, but—do you know General Jackson?" "Certainly," "Could you get his endorsement?" "Yes, but he is not worth one tenth as much as either of these men whose names I offer you." "No matter; General Jackson has always protected himself and his property, and we'll let you have the money upon the strength of his name." In a few days the strong Boston gentlemen bankers saw the tall A. and Eng. J. of Andrew Jackson, our Tennessee hero; he could have raised a hundred thousand dollars upon the signature without the slightest trouble. So much for an established character for honesty. Jackson politically, no man could deny him the merit of being an honest man.—Evening Gazette.

The Postmaster General has made an order that all Postmasters whose compensation exceeds twelve dollars and fifty cents per quarter shall be supplied with wrapping paper, twine and sundry wax for the use of their offices by the Post Office Department, and the rule adopted March 22, 1855, has been repealed. All Postmasters whose compensation is less than twelve dollars and fifty cents per quarter can purchase for the use of their offices a reasonable amount of these articles, provided the net proceeds is not less than twenty dollars per year.

TO REPAIR BROKEN GLASS.—Dissolve some isinglass in gin, just sufficient to cover it; make the broken parts quite warm (better put them into a warm oven), dip them into the liquid, and if possible tie them together for a little time.

GOLD CAKE.—Take yolks of one dozen eggs, five cups flour, three cups sugar, one cup butter, one and a half cup cream or sweet milk, one teaspoonful cream of tartar, and half a teaspoonful of soda.

SILVER CAKE.—Take whites of one dozen eggs, five cups flour, three cups sugar, one cup butter, one cup cream or sweet milk, one teaspoonful cream of tartar, and half a teaspoonful of soda.

SWEET POTATOES.—They are finest, roasted in the ashes; next best, baked; are very nice boiled till tender, and then pared and laid into the oven of the cooking stove to brown.

EAR-ACHE.—If children's screams much, are very restless, and toss the head about, in this painful affection, it may be concluded that an abscess has formed in the ear;—a most painful disorder, to which no relief can be afforded till the abscess breaks. Punctions or punctures should be used. A toasted fig, applied hot, over the ear, is a good poultice. After the abscess is broken, the ear should be occasionally syringed gently with warm water, to cleanse it from the discharge.

STEWED BEEFSTEAK.—A beefsteak is much improved by stewing. It should be fried a light brown on both sides with two small onions which are put into a stewpan with a carrot and a turnip cut in dice, a little celery, salt, and pepper, covered with a little broth or water, and then stewed gently over a slow fire, or in an oven, for two hours, when the steak will be exceedingly tender, and the gravy delicious.

TO CLEAN MIRRORS.—The greatest care should be taken, in cleaning a mirror, to use only the softest articles; the glass should be scratched. It should first be dusted with a feather-brush, then washed over with a sponge dipped in spirits of wine to remove the fly-spots. A bit of muslin moistened with powder-blue and water, should be used to finally polish with an old silk handkerchief.

TO REMOVE WARTS.—Children are liable to these disgusting excrescences on the hands, if not immediately attended to. They may be removed by dissolving a few grains of soda in water to the consistency of cream, and applying it morning and night.

NATIVE COTTON.—The following is an extract from a letter published in the Tallahassee Floridian and Journal, and dated the 14th of Sept. at Fort Myers, Fla.:

"While on a scout in this place, on the Charlotte Harbor River, five days since, I found a large quantity of wild cotton. This cotton is growing in a low muddy hammock near the river, where first it could hardly be detected. After a short examination I found it to be cotton in its crude and unadorned state. This cotton has the appearance of Swamson cotton; but I think this is caused by the red bug, which seems to have the same effect on the boll as rust on the stem. The leaf of this cotton is very much like the Sea Island in shape, but from the feeling of the leaf and shape of the bolls one would suppose it to be upland. The cotton grows very high, and seems much barren, but this I think is owing to the thickness of the climate and soil that it grows all winter; it may seem unreasonable to you, sir, but I am confident that I saw some stalks that are at least four or five years old. It is found mostly in the vicinity of the river. I went with Colonel Rogers and others, who are well acquainted with the cotton plant, to look at this cotton, and they all pronounced it cotton growing naturally in an unadorned soil."

TEA AS A BEVERAGE.—According to the investigations made by M. Pellet, in regard to the chemical combinations of tea, and communicated by him to the French Academy of Sciences, consist wholly or chiefly of monosyllables. Of the sixty-six words comprising the Lord's Prayer, forty-eight are of one syllable. Of the seventeen words comprising the Golden Rule, fifteen are of one syllable. The most impressive idea of the creative power of Jehovah is expressed entirely in monosyllables: "And God said, Let there be light, and there was light." One of the most encouraging promises of Scripture is expressed in fifteen words, all but one of which are monosyllables: "I love them that love me, and those that seek me early shall find me."

Among human compositions several remarkable instances of the same character occur. Of twenty-six words in the following verse, all but two are monosyllables:

"My God, who makes the sun to shine
His happy home to fire,
And to give light to all below,
Both send him light the skies."

Few sentences in poetry or prose, whatever their length, contain so much doctrinal instruction, afford so much precious consolation, or inspire so much exulting hope, as the following, in which all the words but one are monosyllables:

"Jesus, my God, I know his name,
His name is all my trust;
Nor will he put my soul to shame,
Nor let my hope be lost."

—Sunday School Journal.

A GOOD NAME.—Sometime in 1858 or '59, a gentleman in Tennessee became involved and wanted money; he had property and he owed debts. His property was not available just then, and off he posted to Boston, backed by the names of some of the best men in Tennessee. Money was tight, and Boston bankers looked closely at the names. "Very good," said they, "but, but—do you know General Jackson?" "Certainly," "Could you get his endorsement?" "Yes, but he is not worth one tenth as much as either of these men whose names I offer you." "No matter; General Jackson has always protected himself and his property, and we'll let you have the money upon the strength of his name." In a few days the strong Boston gentlemen bankers saw the tall A. and Eng. J. of Andrew Jackson, our Tennessee hero; he could have raised a hundred thousand dollars upon the signature without the slightest trouble. So much for an established character for honesty. Jackson politically, no man could deny him the merit of being an honest man.—Evening Gazette.

The Postmaster General has made an order that all Postmasters whose compensation exceeds twelve dollars and fifty cents per quarter shall be supplied with wrapping paper, twine and sundry wax for the use of their offices by the Post Office Department, and the rule adopted March 22, 1855, has been repealed. All Postmasters whose compensation is less than twelve dollars and fifty cents per quarter can purchase for the use of their offices a reasonable amount of these articles, provided the net proceeds is not less than twenty dollars per year.

OUR DEPENDENCE ON THE NORTH.—In a recent letter, Mr. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, thus speaks of the influence of the New York banks. Will the South continue thus dependent on New York, when the means of independence are within her grasp? Let us strike while the iron is hot for direct trade with Europe—commercial independence will be the great result.

"New York is the great central banking power. She sets the key note to the whole country. If she expands, the whole country expands. If she contracts, it is felt to the remotest extremities. It is a tremendous power, that of increasing or diminishing the circulating medium of the whole country. It is a deep responsibility, and demands sound discretion and much wisdom in its regulation. Unfortunately, there appears to be no unity of action, no controlling principle, in the management of this power. It is divided between fifty five banks, each acting its own separate part, under the influence of different opinions and different interests. Banks are public institutions; they are founded for the public good; and the duty of consulting the good of the community in the use of their great power, is as sacred as that of providing for their own safety. There is apparently no individual of sufficient influence to bring this heterogeneous mass to unity of action in a crisis like the present, as was Albert Gallatin, which he lived."

DO THE BANKS LOSE THEIR CHARTERS?—There seems (says the Rising Sun) to be an impression on the minds of many, that the banks in this State forfeit their charters when they cease to pay out specie. This is not correct, as shown by the following act, passed December 18, 1846, which the banks are subject. Second section of which reads as follows:

"Every bank which shall suspend the payment of current coin for its notes, or which shall declare a determination to suspend or refuse payment of its notes, according to their legal obligation, in current coin, shall become liable to the State of South Carolina, at the expiration of every month after such suspension or declaration, a sum of money, at the rate of five per cent, per annum, upon the whole amount of its notes, which shall have been issued in circulation at the commencement of the said month, and shall continue to pay at the same rate at the end of every month, until the said bank shall have fully redeemed, according to their legal obligation, the said sum of money to be recovered by action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction."

INCOME OF NEWS-PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—In the months of January and February last, it is supposed by a careful examination that the sum of over ten millions of dollars will be advanced by subscribers from all parts of the country, for the various literary matter issued in this city alone, and as pre-payment is now the rule, this enormous sum will pour into the pockets of that needy class of men, publishers, in a capital time. If it ever was needed it will be much falling in, in the subscriptions to the various publications, in the aggregate. Some will find a large accession, others a diminution, but on the whole the desire for reading matter is so great that it will not be checked, and we need not despair of finding plenty of readers for every thing worth reading, and in fact much that is not.—New York Day Book.

WE are authorized to state that the South Carolina Railroad Company will receive, in payment for freight and passage money, the notes of all the banks of this State, and also of the Georgia Railroad Bank. And also that the Georgia Railroad Company will receive, for similar payments, the notes of the South-western Railroad Bank of the State, in addition to the notes of all the city banks, receives on deposit, and in payment of dues, the notes of the Bank of Hamburg, and of the Exchange Bank of Columbia.—Charlotte Mercury.

THE Merchants of Augusta receive all bank notes which were current previous to their suspension, at par value, in payment of dues and for merchandise; and we would advise our readers in the country against any sacrifice of such notes, which the prevailing monetary panic, or the representations of interested parties might induce them to incur.—Chronicle & Sentinel.

BANK OF NEWBERY.—The Rising Sun says: "The Bank of Newbery has suspended. It was compelled, in the midst of its suspensions, to close its doors. Its deposits were locked in other suspended institutions. Yet the bank is sound. Its holders and depositors need not apprehend any loss, unless in their panic they choose to sacrifice their securities. The immediate liability on bills and deposits is about five hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This is but a small proportion of the assets of the bank, which are unquestionable. Its discount line, its bonds, its exchange, its stock, &c., all of which are realizable in a limited period, are nearly double these liabilities."

"In addition to the amplitude of the assets and the general soundness of the bank, the stockholders, in case of failure, are liable in a sum twice their amount of stock, and are worth every cent of five millions of dollars more than this, they are the lone and sinew of the country."

THE news from India is gloomy, very. The English have been obliged to circumscribe their lines more and more. Havelock had retired a second time from Lucknow. And at last, after a force of four hundred men, and no hope of relief for a fortnight. The junction which was effected, and with even more disastrous results than we anticipated, for the communication between Calcutta and Lucknow can no longer be considered open, except to an army.

The mutinies are spreading, and confidence in the loyalty of the Bombay native troops diminished daily while Calcutta is thought to be in serious danger of an outbreak.

ONE of the victims of the Sepoy murders in India was Mrs. Farquharson, the wife of Colonel Farquharson, late of the 7th fusiliers, a beautiful but eccentric woman. One account says she was burnt alive after the most frightful atrocities were committed on her person; but the Dublin Evening Post says a private letter has been received in that city, stating that after suffering a series of insupportable barbarities, she was placed alive between two boards and cut through with a saw.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN LADY AT MONT BLANC.—A correspondent of the Manchester Evening Guardian gives an account of the death of a young lady named Truvelly, who was an American, and fell into a fissure in a snow mountain, where she was dashed to pieces. Living or dead, however, no assistance could be rendered her, and there she remains must lie until the last trump shall sound.

FROM THE CHARLESTON NEWS.

EXCHANGE—CONFIDENCE.

The uncertainty and extraordinary fluctuations of the price of exchange in New York would indicate either the inability of that market to forward the crops by the purchase of the exchange drawn on them, or a continuation of the low rate. Reduced as is the rate of exchange in the United States, to the great loss of the producer, still everywhere there is the evidence that it is sold and that produce is going forward. The work of relief then goes on, however at present limited and gradual. Any progress whatever must receive acceleration from the increased means and confidence which it produces.

It must however take months to achieve any positive results, and the American people must consent to move slowly. A great shock has been given both to monetary and commercial relations. Great apprehension of the danger of expansion after a revision, produced by contraction, and ending in universal distrust, the doubt of safety in commercial operations, the sacrifice of immense amounts of merchandize, the hoarding of specie, the fall of produce and the precarious condition of monetary affairs in Europe, cannot be overcome or disentangled in any summary mode. On the other hand, the restoration of confidence, the chief element of relief, would go far, aided by the amount of specie in America, equal to what it usually has, to facilitate the operations tending to relief. This desired confidence could not exhibit itself in more sudden and effective forms, than by a re-posit in the Banks of the specie drawn from them, and the misitating purchase, at fair rates, of produce bills. Both may safely be trusted; both would be decisive in securing relief; and both the best basis of a desirable bank expansion.

We are not of those who, on the one hand, apprehend an almost universal ruin, or, on the other, anticipate a prompt return of easy and bright times. We believe that the United States can and will do much to bring their crops into the market of the world at fair prices, and that Europe can lend prompt and steady aid in consummating this end.

The importers of New York are no doubt hard pressed to obtain the means to make their necessities felt to Europe, and to obtain the gold whereby to take goods out of bond, of which a large quantity must be locked up in the Government warehouses. Hence the low price of exchange, of which they are the principal buyers. The legal difficulties which embarrass the New York Banks, and the hesitation they evince in entering the exchange market, unless they are backed by the Government, must also be considered. The embarrassment of exchange is a practical illustration of how desirable it is that the commercial and financial relations of the South with Europe should be direct, and released from dependence on Northern enterprisers.

MONEY AND MARRIAGES.—A New York letter writer says it is a significant fact, that the list of marriages in the city journals since the commencement of the revolution has grown "small by degrees and almost by imperceptible steps." It is not only the anxious hope of every body, including nice young men with small incomes, and old ladies with marriageable daughters.—Southern Light.

PRINTERS IN LOCK.—One of the peculiarities of printers is that they seldom live long enough for Lock to catch them; a good printer is a rare thing, because they die young. It is particularly true of the printer