ED GEFIELD

ABYER SER

A Democratic Journal, Devoted to the South and Southern Rights, Politics, Catest News, Citerature, Morality, Temperance, Agriculture, &c

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

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.

E 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 will be 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

The Superior Quality Of all Goods offered to the Public at this establish-

ment, 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 in tances will be what they are our Goods in an instance, and by sample, shall always be in conformity with the sample

We are constantly receiving and have in Store a

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

LOAF, CRUSHED, CLARIFIED, ST. CROIX AND ORLEANS SUGARS, ORLEANS SYRUP & CUBA MOLASSES, TENNESSEE AND BALTIMORE BACON,
LARD, SODA, 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 Vintages Otard, Dupy & Co., 1838, 1844, 1847. 1852, 1855. Alex. Signett, 1847. Martel & Co., J. J. Dupy, 1850. P. Signett, OLD BORDEAUX AND CHAMPAGNE

MADEÍRA, PORT AND SHERRY WINES, HOLLAND GIN, JAMAICA AND ST. CROIX RUMS, GIBSON'S RAGLE WHISKEY, AND

Domesac Diques s of all grads THE ARRANGEMENTS of our Store are such as to make this Establishment in fact the substitute of the

ecllar of every consumer.

HOTELS and persons wanting small assorted lots of Choice Wines and Liquers for special occasions, can be supplied at the shortest notice. COUNTRY TRADE supplied at the wholesale

FAMILIES can command the best Table Wines at very low prices, as also the chespest sorts o Wines and Liquors for culinary purposes. PHYSICIANS requiring fine Liquors for medi-cal purposes are particularly solicited to call and ex-

anine our Stock. We keep constantly on hand a LARGE VARIETY Of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, Saddle Blankets, Bed Blankets, several Cases of fine

Sewed and Pegged Boots and Shoes, La-dies, 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, Cloth, Plush and Fancy Caps, Osnaburgs, Sheetings, Shirtings, Stripes. Georgia Plains, Gunny and Dundee Bagging,

Bale Rope, Twine, &c , &c.
We solicit CASH ORDERS from parties not visiting our Town, and will end-avor 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 them their supplies LOWER than they can bu them elsewhere. IF We will give the market price for Cotton,

and every other kind of produce offered. HENRY SOLOMON. H. L. & G. C. CUNNINGHAM.

Hamburg, Sept. 30 1857 CORN SHELLERS.

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

Notice.

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

Head-Quarters, 9th REGIMENT, S. C. M.) Tucker's Pond, Oct. 12, 1857.

IN Pursuance of an order received from Gen. W. C. Moragne, an election will be held at the Company Muster Grounds of the Upper Battalien, on the 27th November, for MAJOR of said Battalion.

By order of J. W. TOMPKINS, Col. Oct 14 Notice

IS hereby given that Mrs. EMILY CARROLL, wife of EDWARE G. CARROLL residing in Hamburg, but late of Graniceville, Edgefield District, intends to become a sole trader in one month from EMILY CARROLL. this date. Witness, BENJAMIN BAIRD.

Hamburg, Oct. 6th 1857

S hereby given that CATHERINE H. GREENE, the wife of COLUMBUS A. GREENE of Edgefield District, residing near Hamburg, in said Dis trict, intends to become a so'e trader within one month from this date.

CATHERINE H. GREENE. Witness, BENJAMIN BAIRD.

Hamburg, Oct. 7th 1857

Notice.

A LL Persons indebted to the Estate of James S. Shadrack, dec'd., are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, and those having de-mands against the said Estate will render them in H. BURNETT, H. BURNETT, Ad'ors properly attested. Mar 11

Original Articles.

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 even 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.

For the Advertiser. AUTUMN. The sunlight sheds

A cheering ray While Autumn spreads A sure decay;

As if to mock the o'erhanging gloom Which hovers round sweet nature's tomb

No more the bowers Look fair as May, For earth's sweet flowers

Now haste away; The birds have ceased their summer song And winter cometh, hastening on.

Yet stay awhile Ye flowrets 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 thats's bright Must fade away? Alas, the leaves that round me lie Whisper that all, like them, must die.

For the Advertiser. THOUGHTS

SUGGESTED BY SHEING, UPON A BEAUTIFUL BOQUET AT THE LATE FAIR, THE INSCRIPTION-" All their love! y 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

dawning

Faded and gone," like the burning vows spoken In earth's rose-wreath'd bowers, by the moon's silver ray. s their soft dreamy fragrance stole o'er the rapt

But that love like the roses, soon faded away!

Fade | and gone" like the heart whose fond throbbing Was love, deathless love, for her earth-darling all,

Like the soft loving 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, wear

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 Now they in their brightness lie withered around

Like the darling we've lost, they have left us but gloom.

Faded and gone," ah! the great world of sadness, That falls on the heart as these words meet the

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 flower that blooms but to die, Faded and gone," and life's silver chord severed " And is this all, oh 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 light we shall find our lost treasures, Nor feel the deep sedness of " faded and gone." / DAISY.

His name is all my trust; Nor will be put my soul to shame, Nor let my hope be lost." -Sunday School Journal. For the Advertiser. A Good NAME.—Sometime in 1838 or '39, a America as a nation, has been peculiarly blest, with that tranquility and happiness which rentleman in Tennessee became involved and vanted money; he had property and he owed characterizes all well regulated governments debts. His property was not available just then, and off he posted to Boston, backed by 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 the names of some of the best men in Tennessee. Money was tight, and Boston bankers looked closely at the names. "Very good," unison of determination, toge her with concorsaid they, "but, but—do you know General Jackson?" "Certainly." "Could you get his endorsement?" "Yes, but he is not worth onedance of sentiment, that rendered us, invincible to all invasions. But for the last few years several questions have been agitated, (among tenth as much as either of these men whose which slavery was the most important) which names I offer you." "No matter; General Jackson has always protected himself and his razor. have caused dissensions almost bordering on enpaper, and we'll let you have the money upon mity. Disunion of the States has been long he strength of his name." In a few days the thought of in the South, yet it is a policy which papers with his signature arrived. The moment may be termed a fearful remedy. In disuniting these Boston gentlemen bankers saw the tall and Eng J, of Andrew Jackson, our Tennesthe nation there are many links to be broken can says he could have raised a hundred thoubesides the grand lock chain of the republic. sand dollars upon the signature without the Who will claim those Washingtons of freedom, slightest trouble. So much for an established whose names are blended with the dawning era character for honesty. However men may have of our country? Which of us will boast of differed with Andrew Jackson politically, no man could deny him the merit of being an those deeds of magnanimity and bravery, which honest man .- Evening Gazette. first alotted us a station among the greatest na-The Postmaster General has made an order tions of the earth? Who will hold that sacred that all Postmasters whose compensation exceeds relic of our independence? Shall the constitutwelve dollars and fifty cents per quarters shall tion of our freedom be torn to atoms, and its be supplied with wrapping paper, twine and seal-ing wax for the use of their offices by the Post disjointed fragments be blown by a tornado of Offices Department, and the rule adopted March warfare until it shall have settled on Monarchral soil? And who will claim those nobly 12,4855, has been repealed. All Postmasters

South were participants. No longer would the and fifty cents per quarter can purchase, for the

admiration when the name of Union should be than twenty dollars per year,

DOMESTI RECIPES.

pronounced! That name which once stirred emo-

echoed by the monotonous expressions of an un-

fearful as the result of a disorganization may be,

vance until she may have sufficient advantage,

to pounce down upon her unsuspecting brother.

Then if no others imitate our example let the

lone position amid the firmament of State-rights.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF JOHNY CROCKER,

WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE 10TH OF JULY

LAST, BY HIS OWN DEAR MOTHER, IN REMEMBRANCE

Oh Johny, sweet Johny, 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 Johny, my darling, sweet angel of light.

Thou hast left my lone spirit in sadness and gloom

Thy blithe merry laugh to my fond heart so dear

Shall I see thee no more, my sweet one, nor hear

Thy voice till we meet in a world free from

Oh, that sweet little hand thou didst give me to kiss-

Those bright eyes in darkness are closed, and

Thy sweet gladsome voice I shall listen to never-

There are other bright eyes and other glad voices,

But none like my Johny's, my spirit rejoices.

O, there's a charm in those sweet scenes

That with my life must last.

Johny, though many miles may lie

Between thy dust and me,

That knits my heart to thee.

How safe and calm they rest;

And you've a Shepherd there a

Of all kind shepherds best.

Her darling babe above;

How happy are the lambs, my love,

And thy fond mother soon will meet

She then will know how calm thy rest

And thou how strong her love.

Knowing whate'er the Lord ordains

Farewell, sweet darling babe, farewell-

THE POWER OF MONOSYLLABLES.

especially to the subject, it will be surprising to

call to mind how many of the most sublime

and comprehensive passages in the English lan-

guage coasist 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 composing the Golden Rule, lifteen are of one syllable. The most impres-

sive 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 remarka-

ble instances of the same character occur. Of

wenty-six words in the following verse, all but

" My God, who makes the sun to know

Doth send him round the skies."

"Jesus, my God, I know his name,

His proper hour to rise, And to give light to all below

wo are monosyllables:

To one whose attention has not been drawn

Till then I'll try to be resigned

To heaven's high behest,

For us, must be the best.

Tis hard to give thee up-

And I must drink the cup.

But from a Father's hand it comes

Never can sweet affection die

Where childhood's days are passed;

They're bound by love's most tender bands

How I miss that sweet voice that once fell on

the tomb:

Thon wast snatched from my bosom and laid in

MARCUS.

tions of the highest fervour, would now be re-TO REPAIR BROKES, GLASS .- Dissolve some isinglass in gin, just sufficient to cover it; make the broken parts quite warm (better put them into a warm oven), die them into the liquid, and if possible tie them together for a little happy people. These are questions which are more easily propounded than answered. But

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 expoonful cream of the far, and half a teaspoonprivate warfare is more to be avoided. And in spirit of independence, which has long been an undisputed heritage, the North will secretly ad-

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 teaspoonlitt'e Palmetto State, like a brilliant star, take

EAR-ACHE.—If children scream much, are very restless, and toss the head about; in this 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 renef can be afforded till the abscess breaks. Formentations or poultices should be used. A tosted 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. from the discharge.

STEWED BEFFSTEAK A becfsteak is much improved by stewing. The steak should be an inch and a half thick. A should be fried a light brown on both sides with two small onions Oh, the light of thy blue eyes how sadly I miss.

brown on both sides with two small onions sliced, then put into a Stewpan with a carrot and a turnip cut in dicc. 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 he grary delicious.

To Clean Mirror. The greatest care should be taken, in cleaning a mirror, to use only the softest articles jest the glass should be scratched. It should first be dusted with a feather-brush, then wasled over with a sponge dipped in spirits of wine o remove the fly-spots. After this it should be disted with powder-blue in a thin muslin bag, and finally polished with an old silk handkerchief.

To Remove Warrs. Children are liable to these disfiguring excress aces on the hands, if not immediately attended to. They may be removed by dissolving we mig soda in water to the consistency of creame and applying it morning and night. ing and night.

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

"While on a scout a set this place, on the Carloosahatchee River a sw days since, I found a large quantity of wild staton. This cotton is growing in a low may hammock, near the rivery when first disc. Thousand hardly believe the first but more examination I found it lieve the fact, but upon examination I found it to be cotton in its crude and uncultivated state This cotton has the appearance of Nankeen cot ton; 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 mostly barren, but this I think is owing to the thickness of the growth. This cotton is so well adapted to the climate and soil that it grows all winter; it may seem unreasonable to you, sir. but I am confi dent that I saw some stalks that are at least four or five years old. It is found mostly in the vi-Miscellancous Reading cinity 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

uncaltivated soil." TEA AS A BEVERAGE .- According to the investigations made by M. Peligot, in regard to the chemical combinations of tea, and commu-nicated by him to the French Academy of Sci-ences, that article is found to contain essential principles of nutrition, far exceeding in importance its stimulating properties, being, in every respect, one of the most desirable articles o general use, and decidedly superior to soup, in its nutritious qualities. M. Liebig also gives as his opinion, based on accurate chemical research, that in respect both to ten and coffee, their beneficial effects on the health are very great and are due to the same substance, "theine or "caffine," and that these two are in all re spects identical. He thinks that they are justly to be considered as elements of food for organs as yet unknown, which are destined to convert the blood into nervous substance, and thus recruit the energy of the moving and thinking

faculties .- Scientific American. "WHAT WE MUST ALL COME TO."-Judge Burke, who came from Ireland and was some thing of a man in South Carolina about the Few sentences in poetry or prose, whatever their length, contain so much doctrinal insturetime of the revolutionary war, was very apt to make mistakes even in his office of Circuit Judge. On one occasion, having to pass sention, afford so much precious consolation, or intence of doeth on a man who had been legally spire so much exulting hope, as the following, in which all the words but one are monosyllaconvicted, he concluded as usual with the words, that you be banged by the neck until you are dead;" to this he unfortunately added, am sorry for it, my friend; it is what we must | more than this, they are the bone and sinew of all come to"-and the solemnity of the scene was interrupted by a burst of laughter, at which the Judge was the only one surprised.

Wify is a vain young lady like a confirmed Because neither of them is satisfied with a noderate use of the glass.

A number of young ladies in Salem, Mass. have considered the state of the money market, and determined not to pay ten or twenty dollars for a winter bonnet, have set about making bonnets for themselves.

GENUINE FOOLS .- He who wipes his nose on a nutmeg grater, and picks his teeth with a She who says " no," to a proposal of a gen-

tleman when she has reached the age of thirty He who gets so drunk at night, that he puts his clothes to bed, and hangs himself on the back of a chair. She who rubs her cheeks with brickbats in

rder to give them color. He who puts on his hat, and takes his cane and starts out in pursuit of an honest and disinterested politician. She who pinches and slaps a child to make it quit bawling .- Punch.

CEREMONY keeps up all things; it is like a enny glass to a rich spirit, or some excellent water; without it the water were spilt, the A House-Full.-In Philadelphia there is widow lady who has twenty-five children, all

won battles, in which both the North and whose compensation is less than twelve dollars living at home and none of them married. Honesty is a term formerly used in the case South were participants. As longer would the use of their offices, a reasonable amount of these heart of an American beat high with patriotic articles, provided the net proceeds is not less of a man who paid for his newspaper and the coat on his back.

cent letter, Mr. Nathan Appleton, of Boston thus speaks of the influence of the New York 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

OUR DEPENDENCE ON THE NORTH .- In a re-

"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, 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.

Interly, there appears to the annuagement of no controlling principle, in the management of banks, each acting its own separate part, under the influence of different opinions and different the influence of different opinions and different opinions. 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

> DOTHE BANKS LOSE THEIR CHARTERS ?-There seems (says the Rising Sun) to be an impres sion on the minds of many, that the banks this State forfeit their charters when they cease to pay out specie. This is not correct, as shown by the following act, passed December, 1840, to which the banks are subject. Second section of which reads as follows:

> providing for their own safety. There is appa-

rently no individual of sufficient influence to

bring this heterogeneous mass to unity of ac-

tion in a crisis like the present, as was Albert

Gallatin, whilst he lived.

"Every bank which shall suspend the payment of current coin for its notes, or which shall declare a determination to suspend or refuse pay ment of its notes, according to their legal obligation, in current coin, shall become liable to pay to the State of South Carolina, at the expiation 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, end of every month, until the said bank shall revoke its declaration, and shall lawfully redeem its notes when demanded, according to their legal obligation; the said sum of money to be recovered by action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction."

advanced by subscribers from all parts of the little steadiness may be expected. country, for the various literary matter issued in this city alone, and as pre-payment is now illustration of how desirable it is that the comthe rule, this enormous sum will pour into the pockets of that needy class of men, publishers, n a capital time. If it ever was needed it will be then. It is expected that there will not be much falling off in the subscriptions to the various publications, in the aggregate. Some will on the whole the desire for reading matter is one that will not be checked, and we need not despair of finding plenty of readers for everything worth reading, and in fact much that is not.—New York Day Book.

We are authorized to state that the South Carolina Radroad Company will receive, in payment for freight and passage money, the notes of all the banks of this State, and also of the leorgia Railroad Bank. And also that the Georgia Railroad Company will receive, for simlar payments, the notes of the South-western itailroad Bank of this city. The 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 Cohundia. Charleston Mercury. THE Merchants of Augusta receive all bank

totes which were current previous to their suspension, at par value, in payment of dues and or merchandise; and we would advise our realers in the country against any sacrifice of such otes, which the prevailing menetary panie, or he representations of interested parties might nduce them to incur.-Chronicle & Sentinel. Bank or Newberry .- The Rising Sun says

The Bank of Newberry has suspended. It vas compelled, in the midst of the suspensions securing, to do this. Its deposits were locked n other suspended institutions. Yet the bank " Note holders and depositors need not appre-

and any loss, unless in their panie they choose to sacrifice their securities. The immediate liability on bills and desposits 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 asset-

and the general soundness of the bank, the stockholders, is case of failure, are liable in a sum of twice their amount of stock, and are worth every cent of five millions of dollars-

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 advices, with a force of but nine hundred men, was exposed to attack from four points, and no hope of relief for a fortnight. The junction which we predicted between the Gwaliors and the Oudes 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 marders in India was Mrs. Farquharson, the wife of Colo-nel Farquharson, late of the 7th fusileers, 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 indescribable barbarities, she was placed alive between two boards and cut through with a saw.

chester (England) Guardian gives an account of the ascent of Mont Blane by a large party, among Living or dead, however, no assistance could be the bottle. All others are spurious. rendered her, and there her remains must lie until the last trump shall sound.

From the Charleston News. EXCHANGE --- CONFIDENCE.

The uncertainty and extraordinary vacillations 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 panic and distrust of European steadiness, probably both. 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 releif then goes on, however at present limited and gradual. Any progress whatever must receive acceleration from the inconsent to move slowly. A great shock has been given both to monetary and commercial relations. Great apprehension of the danger of expansion after a revulsion, 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 any summary mode. On the other hand, the restoration of confidence, the chief element of relief, have perished in the flames. 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 available and effective forms, than by a re-deposit in the Banks of the specie drawn from them, and the unhesitating 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

We are not of those who, on the one hand, apprehended an almost universal ruin, or of those who, 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 necesand shall continue to pay at the same rate at the sary remittance 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 must feel in hazarding any operations, must als INCOME OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS .- | check their entering the exchange market. Un-In the months of January and February com- til European capitalists, therefore, enter the proing, it is supposed by a careful computation that | duce and exchange market, which now furnishes the sum of over ten millions of dollars will be an unbounded field of sure profit to them, but

Lyour into the mercial and financial relations of the South with has been received and considered. Europe should be direct, and released from de pendency on Northern emporiums,

Money and Marriages .- A New York letter writer says it is a significant fact that the find a large accession, others a diminution, but list of marriages in the city journals since the commencement of the revulsion has grown "small by degrees and beautifully less." 'That the times may soon mend is the anxious hope of everybody, including nice young men with small incomes, and old ladies with marriageable daughters.—Southern Light. A PRINTER IN LUCK .- One of the peculiari

ties of printers is that they seldom live lor enough for Luck to catch them. To see a prin ter old in years is a rare thing, because the seem to be particularly finder the influence of that dielum which says "whom the gods love, die young."

Lately there was a young English printer named Henry Floyed, engaged on the Savannah Georgian, and yesterday he sailed from this port for Liverpool on the ship "Georgia," having received the welcome news that he was heir to an estate of sixty thousand pounds sterlmg, about three hundred thousand dollars; sum much to be desired in " hard times!"

Floyd is calculated to make a sensation wit his fortune, so in anticipation of "the good tim coming" he did certainly "cut his stick." Yes-terday he sailed down the bay with a champagne bottle in one hand and a flag in the other upon which was writen: "Hurrah for the Press which gives good proof of its work and adds to the columns of Liberty P"-Savannah Georgian.

THE less a man knows the more easily he is tickled. A thread-bare joke, uttered by second rate clown, will keep a bench of block heads in laughter for a week.

High Price for Negroes .- The Memphi Bulle'in of the 4th inst., records the following: At a sale of the property of Wm. Holman deceased, of Overton county, on the 21st ulti-mo, twelve negroes were sold for twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars-averaging \$1,073 08 1-8 each. Five of them were under seven years of age.' The money panic at the North does not seen

o be subsiding in the least. In Boston there does not appear to be much excitement, but a the same time money matters are represented as less favorable. Bank stocks continued to fall, with more sellers than buyers.

A letter received in Boston by the Niagara, from Liverpool, dated the 28th ult., "reports money matters as generally growing tighter throughout England, while the demand was on the increase. At Manchester the late buoyancy had yielded to a depression, and on Loth goods and yarns a decline had been submitted

SOUTH CAROLINA .- The general re-charter law of 1852, is well known to all our readers immediately interested, and we need only reprint the 4th section: .

"That in case of the failure of said bank, each stockholder, co-partnership, or body politic, having a share or shares in such bank at the replied the peasant, "then you must do a great time of such failure, or who shall have been interested therein at any time within twelve shop." months previous to such failure, shall be liable and held bound individually for any sum not exceeding twice the amount of his or their share or shares." - Cherleston Courier.

REMOVING THE SIGN .- It is an invariable custom in Boston for a man of business who fails, to remove his sign from his door. Many years ago, one Moses Poor failed in Boston, and did not comply with the usual custom of removing his name. During the night the boys took down his sign, sawed it in two, and re-TERRIBLE DEATH OF AN AMERICAN LADY AT placed it, but with the names reversed, so that it read Poor Moses.

MONT BLANC .- A correspondent of the Man-Carriox.-We would caution all who buy whom there were several Americans, one of whom, Pain Killer to be careful and call for Perry a young lady named Tralawny, slipped over an Davis, Megitable Pain Killer, and to take none Pain Killer to be careful and call for Perry sure, where she must have been dashed to pieces. & Son's due bill paited on one side of the side of

God comes, and the doctor takes the fee.

HEART RENDING AFFAIR .- At this late time, we stop the press to announce an occurrence, most painful in character; our particulars are from James Jefferys, Esq., Magistrate, and Mr. Wm. M. Kerr, the acting officer. In a fit of anger one John Fee, living on Bulloch's Creek, in York District, a few days since, shot his mare, some cattle and hogs, and on Sunday (yesterday) he set fire to his dwelling, which was locked, and the key afterwards found on his person, in which his three motherless children, aged from five to fourteen years, are sup-

posed to have perished. It seems a Peace Warrant had been issued against him on complaint of a neighbor; that when an officer went to arrest him he was seen creased means and confidence which it produces. to be fortified (as it were) in one of his barns, It must however take months to achieve any positive results, and the American people must who would approach him. There were sixty or seventy persons leaving the house when Mr. Kerr arrived, who he summoned to accompany him to the barn, but the cry was, "he will-shoot somebody." So they refused with the exception of John Hartness and brother; when they got to the barn stratagem had to be resorted to, which was effectual in securing him.

The prisoner stated that the children were at a certain house, which was known to be incorrect. He then said he had last seen them

The poor apology of "intemperance," wo learn, cannot be urged in this instance. Fee is said to be a morose man, one not given to the soft and easy impulses of nature; an enemy to the world, he became so to his nearest and dearest kindred. We forbear comment, as the matter must undergo judicial investigation, but we regret, that in the same paper we have boasted of an empty jail, we have to announce a tragedy so thrilling in its detail. May He who watches even the sparrow's fall, have saved the little ones, is our prayer .- York District

We are glad to learn from the Yorkville Enquirer, of a later date, that the five children alluded to, have been found at an aunt's, about six miles from home.

SEIZURE OF THE DELAWARE RESERVED LANDS BY THE WHITES .- The following letter of instructions, addressed to the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs by the Secretary of the Interior, shows the determination of the Govermeent to protect the Indians in the rights which have been guarantied to them by treaty:

DECREMENT OF THE INTERIOR. October 14, 1857. Sin .- Your report of the 10th inst, covering.

letters from Superintendent Haverty and Agent Hobinson, in relation to instrusions upon the Delaware reserve in Kansas Territory, and sugresting the propriety of obtaining the co-opera-tion of the United States troops now in the Territory to effect the removal of the intruders

There can be no doubt that the Government of the United States is bound, not only by its relation to the Indians as their guardian, but by solemn treaty obligations, to protect them in all their rights. The integrity of their territory must, therefore, at all hazards, be preserved You will accordingly issue instructions to the superintendent at St. Louis, and to the agents, o proceed forthwith to the removal of all intruders upon Indian reserves in Kansas, in the mode prescribed in the circular letter of in-

The War Department has been requested to sue the necessary instructions to the commanding officers of the troops in Kansas, and it is expected that they will be prepared to co-perate with the agents of the Indian Office by he time their services will become necessary. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

structions issued from the Indian Office, Oct. 8

J. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior. Chas. E. Mix, Esq., Act'g Com'r of Indian Affairs.

THE BRAVEST MAN AT WATERLOO .- A beque. t similar to the "Jackson Gold Souff Box" was once made in England by a gentleman, who leit a sword, to be given to the "bravest man at Waterloo." It was referred to the Duke of Wellington to decide to whom the sword should be given. The Duke would not say who was the braces where all were brare, but said that the men who were the most severely tried on that memorable day were those who defended the position of the chateau Hougoumont, and that inquiry should be made regarding the c who fought at that point. This was done, and the award was finally made to a British sergeart, who, at a critical moment, when the French had mexpectedly forced open the gate of the chrcan and were about to enter, rushed forward, and, by the exertion of great personal strength and determination, succeeded alone in shutting the gate in the face of the French troops, and tolding it till his comrades came to his assistance. New York Post.

Poisonous Whiskey .- The Lebanon (Ohio) har records the death of four men from drinking whiskey with strychnine in it. We suppose this only includes the sudden deaths from crinking whisker, in that place. From the quantity I stricknine that is used in the manufacture of whiskey, we doubt not that thousands die in this country annually from the effects of poison taken nto their systems by drinking this noxious lipuor. To such an extent is this deadly poison sed in the manufacture of whiskey, it is said that it kills all the tish in the streams below the distileries, in some instances the mill-races are being literally choked with them.

A Rustic's Revent .- During the last century, one of the bridges at Paris, the Port an Change was so called because it was covered with houses in which the "money changers" lodged. One day, a rustic who was strolling over the bridge and saw no goods in the shops, stopped at one of the broker's counters, and asked the proprietor with a stupid air what he sold. The a an of money, thinking to quiz his rural inquirer, replied, "Asses' heads." "Egad!" business, for you've got only one left in the

When all the white people of the United, States reduce their expenses one shilling a day it makes a difference of eighteen millions of col-lars a week, and of over fifty millions every

A lady walking a few days since on one of the wharves of New York, asked a sailor whom she met, why a ship was called "she." The son of Neptune replied, it was " because the rigging

SAD ENGINEERING .- The Charlottesville Adwrate says of the tunnel through the Blue

"It now turns out by actual experiment that the Blue Ridge Tunnel is too small to admit the ice precipice and fell hundreds of feet into a fis- not put up in square bottles, with Perry Davis passage of a single car, much less a full train! And it is variously estimated by knowing ones that it will take from at least three to probably eighteen months before the defect can be reme-