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THOMAS J. WARREN.

TERMS.

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The number of insertions desired must be noted on the margin of all advertisements, or they will be published until ordered discontinued and charged accordingly.

Miscellaneous.

LONG CHERISHED REVENGE.

A Tale of the Old World and Early Michigan.

The history of jurisprudence embodies among its dusty archives many a tale of love, of sorrow, of bright affection, of bitter, remorseless persecution, and of long-cherished vengeance, which needs not the pen of a Warren or a Dickens, to invest them with every attribute of startling interest which can mark the narrative of fiction.

In the year 1835, there came into the county of Lapeer, Michigan, a German from the province of Wurtemberg, by the name of Ulrich, bringing with him a young and attractive wife to whom he had been some years married. This lady, when a girl, had been a belle in her little neighborhood in Wurtemberg, and had been sought in marriage by more than one anxious suitor, and among them was one Daum, by whom she was courted, and to whom she had given such encouragement as to leave him to fix his affections upon her with all the fervor of the German heart. Daum was a man of unusual strength of mind, of stern and impassive demeanor, of great depth of feeling, but as the sequel will show of most implacable disposition when his animosities had been aroused. He loved the girl with that intensity natural to men so constituted; and having few or no affinities with others, owing to his reserved and morose disposition, he commenced by lavishing his hours of leisure and the earnings of his industry upon her alone. Unlike her lover in all respects, the girl was attractive, fond of society, and unstable in her affections; and when the wedding day came, to which Daum had long and impatiently looked forward, as the consummation of his bliss, after the wedding guests had assembled, she told him she loved him not, and could never be his. Daum sold out his estate and removed at once from the scene of dishonour to a distant province.

Time passed on; and the lady was again wooed and won, by a light hearted and comely youth, her former suitor's superior in personal appearance, but his inferior in wealth and intellect. His courtship was now followed by marriage, the news of which reached the seething Daum, roused every latent feeling of rage and jealousy of which his strong heart was capable, and he returned to the scene of his former happiness, instigated by the sole desire for revenge. He skulked about the neighborhood, lying hid during the day-time for the most part, but watching every opportunity to waylay and destroy his rival.

At length they met in a wild, narrow mountain pass, a deadly and fierce struggle ensued, at the termination of which Ulrich was left upon the ground slain, as his assassin supposed. Daum fled and Ulrich recovered and returned to his wife, pale, bleeding and faint. The officers sought for Daum in vain; he had fled to England where he spent the next six years of his life. The circumstances had passed away from the public mind, and the parties most interested had ceased to think of them, or to feel any apprehension of Daum's return. Five years passed on, and the married couple, with their children, joined a party who were emigrating to America, and came and settled down in the county of Lapeer. There they resided in quiet, comfort and happiness for three years. The wild farm had begun to assume the appearance of cultivation—the log house to be encircled with opears and flower shrubs; the white-headed children played around the door, the old German boy and girl watched at the gate, and the transient sweetheart now a comely matron sang at the wheel the sweet songs of her Paderland. All was peace in this sequestered home, when at the close of a bright day, in August, 1838, a knock was heard at the door, which was answered by the woman, who, upon opening it, met the face of her old suitor.

The recognition was instant and mutual. Not a word passed between them, but while the heart of one of them sank within her from very fear, that of the other was roused to a frenzy, which made itself manifest in a wild gleam of long pent up vengeance.

The husband was absent, having gone upon a distant hunting excursion in pursuit of deer; and all the night with doors and windows barred, and in sleepless, fearful, trembling watcher waited his return. He came not, and his step never again crossed that threshold. Precisely a year to a day from the time of the occurrence just narrated, Mr. Thom, an old resident of Lapeer county, was walking one balmy Sunday morning upon the borders of one of those beautiful little lakes, which lie embosomed in the flowery openings of that country, found upon the beach, just within the water's edge, a human skull. At a loss to account for its appearance there, he followed up the steep, bold bank which overhangs the lake, and upon its summit found the body to which the skull had belonged. A jury was at once summoned to the spot, and the remains at once identified by the still frantic widow, whose wounds were opened by the discovery which shut out forever the last ray of hope which had lingered in her breast for a long sad year. The cause and manner of the death of the murdered man were ascertained by an examination of the skeleton, while still piercing through the vertebrae, a white cord, which had passed out through the nostrils, and which a man had never known who or what was his life. He lay as he fell upon his face, with his undischarged yager fire by his side, and upon his bleeding skeleton was the hunting pouch

brought with him from his old country home. Autumn had deepened into winter—winter had brightened into spring and spring had blossomed into summer—yet there he lay, within three miles of his home unnoticed and undiscovered.

Upon the discovery of the body, Daum was arrested; and his trial which was very long and arduous, in consequence of the necessity of taking all the testimony through interpreters, was had before Hon. Charles W. Whipple, at the Circuit Court for the county of Lapeer, in March 1840. The principal counsel engaged in this case were, Hon. Peter Moray, then Attorney General; Hon. A. H. Hanscom, Hon. T. T. Drake, Hon. E. H. Thompson and George W. Wisner.

During the twelve days occupied by the trial, the prisoner Daum remained impassive and unmoved throughout, except when, upon permission being granted by the court, the bones of the murdered man, which had been wired together and placed under a covered table, were suddenly drawn out at the very feet of the prisoner—when a deathly paleness spread over his face, and a strong and involuntary shudder passed through his frame.

The evidence, as may be gathered from the foregoing sketch, was entirely circumstantial, there being no direct testimony whereby to connect the prisoner with the death of Ulrich and the jury found themselves unwilling to convict; and giving the unhappy prisoner the benefit of the slight doubt by which the occurrence was surrounded, brought in after a lengthy consultation, a verdict of—not guilty! The prisoner left the court house amid a deep and thrilling silence, and was never more seen in Lapeer county.—*Detroit Inquirer.*

Guano as a Manure.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The "Guano Question" occupied the attention of a special committee of the House of Representatives during the last session. The committee found that three successive Administrations had made strenuous exertions to reduce the price of Peruvian Guano without effect, and recommended that a duty be laid on Chincha Island Guano, unless the Peruvian Government shall after due representation, grant our merchants the right to purchase the article upon the terms of the most favored nation.

Guano has proved an expensive delusion, something of a humbug. It was used by the Incas three or four hundred years ago with great advantage, but is too fast for these times. It extinguishes the seed with which it comes in contact, and nearly burns up the soil itself. The price of Guano here is from fifty to sixty five dollars per ton of 2,000 lbs. Its use is chiefly confined to the districts between the Delaware and the Capes of the Chesapeake. The farmers in that region are coming to the conclusion that the immense sums expended upon fiery stimulants to their soils have been thrown away. Its use has been particularly disastrous this year. It destroyed nearly all the Indian corn planted with it. The re-planted corn on the same lands came up, it is true but was caught by the drought and will not mature; and the singular spectacle is presented of a fair crop on lands not matured at all and of no product worth gathering in adjoining fields overspread with this costly but most deleterious foreign substance. It is estimated that two millions of dollars were expended last Spring by the farmers of Virginia, Maryland, the District of Columbia and Delaware in the purchase of Guano, and that they have lost five millions of dollars in consequence.

Mr. Marcy, in his instructions to Mr. Clay, our Minister near the Peruvian Government, estimates the deposits of guano in the possession of Peru at 50,000,000 tons. The exports to the United States in 1852, he states at 47,000 tons. The cost of this quantity to our farmers in that year was about \$2,600,000. The Secretary supposes that if existing disabilities were removed, it might be offered in our markets at \$30 or \$35 per ton. The Special Committee however, report the current price of the ton of 2,340 pounds to be \$58, and do not suppose it can be reduced below \$48 per ton, which they say would extravagantly pay for the article. As, however, experience will soon cause the general abandonment of its use in the United States, the whole inquiry is more curious than useful.

"But what is curious is interesting," I send you a letter of our Minister, Mr. Clay, detailing many facts in respect to the guano deposits and the trade in the article. Mr. Clay, it will be remembered, states that the guano of the Chincha Islands alone cannot be exhausted in less than a century. This is not borne out by the report of Admiral—specially appointed to make the inquiry, who estimates the amount of the deposits on this group at not more than 8,000,000 tons. Two hundred thousand tons though were brought away in 1852, at which rate the whole quantity, would be exhausted in forty years.—*Correspondence N. Y. Courier.*

A GALLANT COMBATANT.—The Constantinople correspondent of the London Times gives the following account of the last struggle of Lieut. Barke, who fell at Giurgueve:

Mr. Burke's body was found after the action in which he lost his life with no less than 33 wounds upon it. The Russians had taken his sword belt, but his sword was found hidden in some long grass close to the corpse.—The ring finger of both hands was cut off. He was seen by the latter, who went with him, fighting desperately to the last, though surrounded by a horde of Russians. When he first leapt on shore from the boat, six soldiers charged him. Two he shot with his revolver, one he cut down with his sword, and the rest turned and fled.

While he was encouraging the Turks, who were in the stream, to row quietly to the land, and forming them into line as they landed, conspicuous as he was in full uniform and by his white cover, a number of riflemen advanced from behind a ditch, and took deliberate aim at him. Poor Burke charged them with equal gallantry. As he got near he was struck by a ball which broke his jawbone, but he rushed on, shot three men dead at close quarters with his revolver, and cleft two men through helmet and all into the brain. He was then surrounded, and while enga-

ged in cutting his way through the ranks of the enemy, a sabre cut from behind, given by a dragon as he went by, nearly severed his head from his body, and he fell dead, covered with bayonet wounds, sabre gashes, and marked with lance thrusts and bullet holes. The sapper who was with Mr. Burke stood by him to the last, but could not save him. He is now only recovering from his wounds and the effect of his exertions."

LOSS OF LIFE BY STEAMBOATS.—A report has recently been made to the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the number of steamboats destroyed, and the causes of their destruction during the first half of the present year. It is set forth in the report that no additional legislation is necessary on the part of the government, to the act passed by "Congress in 1852, to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," except to extend it, so as to include ferry boats, and tow boats propelled by steam.

The report states that from January to 1st June 17th, 1854, there were sixty-four steamboat disasters, involving a loss of \$2,274,442, and 548 lives. Of this number, 10 have been from collisions, with a loss of \$104,000 and 20 lives; 8 of these were fitted up according to the law of 1852, and 2 of them not under the law. These cases are all supposed to have been from negligence and inattention. 18 boats have been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$1,480,500 and 141 lives; these are all supposed to have been accidental except two.—Much the larger number of accidents were produced by snags, there having been 23 boats thus lost, with a destruction of property to the amount of \$370,000. The San Francisco was foundered at sea, with a loss of 200 lives, and property to the amount of \$300,000. Of explosions there have been eight: Two of the boats had been inspected according to the law of 1852; the loss of property was \$67,000, and in lives 12.

The writer of the report urges an improvement in the wording of the present Steamboat Law, so as to bring together those sections embracing the same object, and making the law more concise, and explicit and condensed. The law thus modified, without any alteration in its exactions, would not require more than one half the printed matter it now does.

The Bill speaks of the necessity of the fusible metal used for boilers being made under the supervision of the government, and properly tested before it is given to the local inspectors; and that they also, should be furnished with instruments to test the accuracy of the alloys after it comes into their hands. The present plan, now about being adopted, of furnishing the alloy from the Mint, is the only true one. The Mint is the only Government Institution properly mounted for preparing and testing the alloy, which should, in every instance, after made, be tested by its composition, on which head we are sufficiently furnished with tables, especially since the recent experiment of Professor Booth, undertaken at the instance of the Treasury Department.

A BETROTHED YOUNG WOMAN SHOT BY HER LOVER.—We are called upon to record another deplorable accident, resulting from a criminal carelessness use of fire-arms. On Sunday night, Daniel M. Arthur was sitting in the same room, No. 314 Seventh-street, with Catharine Desmond, a young lady to whom he was engaged. Catharine was sitting at a small table, reading a book, and her lover was teasing her, and trying to transfer her attention from the book to himself, by extinguishing the candle. Finally, all of his fond efforts having failed, he took a double-barrelled shot gun which stood in the corner, put on a cap, and pulled the trigger, intending to blow out the candle with the air forced out of the gun by its explosion of the cap. Unfortunately, the gun was loaded, and the horror-stricken man heard a loud report, and saw his betrothed sink to the floor, bleeding and dying. A full charge of shot entered her right breast, and in spite of the efforts of the physicians who were called, she died yesterday morning about two o'clock.—The unhappy young man is, of course, almost distracted. He surrendered himself, and was yesterday morning examined in the Police Court. The testimony showing no criminal intention, he was discharged. The dead and the living were to have been married in about two months.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The multitude of readers, (sensibly remarks the Richmond Penny-Post,) take but little interest in the criminations and recriminations which fill column after column of a newspaper day after day. A vast variety of subjects, the growing demands of this progressive age, and rapidly of operation rendered necessary have saddled upon the editors back duties of higher nobler, calling, more responsible, more imperative than waging newspaper wars. Personal altercations may interest many of the readers of a paper but they do not interest the majority and they are fast becoming more honored in the breach than in the observance. The public have no time or taste for them, the editor has no time, if he is faithful to his editorial calling.

JOHN CLERK OF ELGIN.—One evening Clerk had been dipping rather too deeply in the convivial bowl with a friend in Queen street, and on emerging into the open air his intellects became in a considerable degree confused, and not being able to distinguish objects with any degree of minuteness or certainty, he thought himself in a fair way of losing the road to his own house in Picardy Place. In this perplexity he espied some one coming towards him, whom he stopped with this query—

"D'y'e ken whaur John Clerk bides?" "What's the use o' you speerin' that question?" said the man, "you're John Clerk himself." "I ken that," answered John, "but it's no himself that's wanted, it's his house."

QUIRES.—The remains of a bachelor who "burst into tears," on reading the description of a married life, have been found. The man who is a "stranger to finer feeling," proposes to have an introduction. "How can a ship beat a hen?" "Because, while the hen is laying one egg, the ship can lay to."

Influence of Occupation Upon Health.

From the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal.

A curious and interesting report has been prepared by Mr. Finlaison, the actuary of the National Debt office, upon the subject of sickness and mortality among the male members of friendly societies in England and Wales, as shown by the returns made by them to the Government for the five years 1846-50. It appears that the proportion on the sick list, in the course of a year, is one in four, or 24.99 in every hundred. The proportion seems large, but some allowance may have to be made for cases of feigned illness; and the persons in question are not those who are most favorably circumstanced in regard to food, clothing, lodging, and the various conditions of health. Mr. Finlaison proceeds to divide the members of these societies into four classes: 1. Those who have heavy labor with exposure to the weather—such as agricultural and other out-door laborers—a class in which he has 353,103 cases; 2. Those who have heavy labor without exposure to the weather—such as smiths, sawyers, coopers, plumbers—a class numbering 94,259; 3. Those who have light labor with exposure to the weather—such as shepherds, drovers, pedlars, messengers, custom-house officers—in number 58,809; 4. Those who have light labor without exposure to the weather—such as clerks, shopmen, barbers, factory operatives, servants—in number 286,909. He found that persons engaged in heavy labor, with and without exposure to the weather, have respectively 28.04 and 26.54 per cent of their number sick in the year: persons engaged in light labor 20.80 and 21.58: in round numbers, taking a census of working-men disabled by illness, for every three whose work is light or moderate, there are four of the class whose is heavy labor. The duration of sickness to each person sick is, however, upon an average, only 38 days and 40.83 in the two classes engaged in heavy labor, and 41 days and 44.25 in the two classes, engaged in light labor. The mortality is heaviest among the persons classed as engaged in light labor; and in-door labor shows itself less favorable to longevity than out-door. But the main difference in the distribution of sickness seems to turn upon the expenditure of physical force.

"This is no new thing," says Mr. Finlaison, "for in all ages the enervation and decrepitude of the bodily frame has been observed to follow a prodigal waste of the mental or corporeal energies; but it has been nowhere previously established upon recorded experience, that the quantum of sickness annually fallen to the lot of man is in direct proportion to the demands on his muscular power. So it would seem to be, however. Therefore, whatever scientific invention of machinery to save the expenditure of bodily strength may be devised, its production should be hailed as one of the greatest of blessings to the sons of toil, and not ignorantly contemned by the very class whom in reality it ultimately benefits. A study of the following digest leads to the conclusion, that the inventor of any engine which spares the physical energies diminishes the amount of human sickness in proportion as he, by means of his device, economizes the labor of his fellow-creatures."

The tables show that the liability to sickness runs up to a temporary maximum in the young man, and then declines, and does not attain the same percentage until advanced years. This sick maximum of early manhood—the effect of a primitive demand on the bodily vigor—is in the period from 18 to 21, except in the class engaged in out-door heavy labor, in which it appears to be at 14. The same percentage is reached, ever afterwards to increase, at the age of 48 in the class who have indoor heavy labor, 51 in the case of indoor light labor, 57 with outdoor heavy labor, and 65 with outdoor light labor.

These last remarks relate to the proportion of persons sick, not to the duration of the sickness. The duration of sickness does not decline in manhood, but increases with the age. The severity of the railway employment, according to these tables tells upon the constitution; the men, it is said, get "weather-beaten." In the police there is a marked increase in the amount of sickness after 40, as if the service broke down the men at an earlier age than other occupations.

THE CELESTIAL STATE.—Old Ricketts was a man of labor and had little or no time to devote to speculations to the future. He was withal, rather uncouth in the use of language. One day, while engaged in stopping up hog-holes about his place, he was approached by a colporteur, and presented with a tract.

"What is all this about?" demanded Ricketts. "That, sir, is a book describing the celestial state," was the reply.

"Celestial state," said Ricketts. "Where the deuce is that?"

"My worthy friend, I fear that you have not—don't want to hear about any better state than old Pennsylvania. I intend to live and die right here, if I can only keep them darned hogs out."

AN INELIGIBLE SUITER.—An old soldier, with only one arm, being reduced to mediocrity to obtain a livelihood, made acquaintance with a brother beggar, who had grown rich by the craft. "I should be happy said the soldier, to ally myself with so distinguished a member of our profession, you shall give me your daughter." "Hold! my dear sir," returned the warm old gentleman, "you cannot think of such a thing. She must have a better match than you will make. You are not half lame enough—My son-in-law must be a miserable looking object." "Do you think, then, that you will find one worse off than I am?" "To be sure! why, you have only lost an arm; and ought to be absolutely ashamed of yourself to think that I will give you my daughter. I would have you to know, that I have already refused a fellow without legs, and who goes about the city in a bowl."

"Ah sir," said an usher at Elton, as he flourished the cane over a boy who struggled greatly, "you may shuffle, but I'll cut." That is what may be called fair deal.

L. O. O. F.—On Monday the Grand Sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows submitted to the Grand Lodge of the United States, which commenced its sessions that day in Baltimore, a very interesting Report, from which we learn that there are under investigation of that body 3110 Lodges, with 204,000 members, their annual revenue being \$1,375,000, and expenditures for benevolent purposes \$530,000. The Grand Lodge of the United States has, at the desire of the Order in Canada, resumed its authority over all the continent north of us. When this resumption took place, on the 14th October last, there were but six Lodges in British North America, but now there are fifteen actively at work. The Grand Master of California has inquired of the Grand Sire as to the propriety of admitting Chinese members to the order, and allowing them to have a Lodge at work in the Chinese language, and the reply has been favorable. Pennsylvania has the largest Grand Lodge in the Union, with over five hundred subordinate Lodges, and a membership of but little short of fifty thousand.

The Hon. Long John Wentworth, freesoil representative from the Chicago District, has addressed a letter to the Chicago Democrat, in which he calculates that "should every free state elect a United States Senator hereafter to oppose the Nebraska bill, it would take just five years to bring the friends of the repeal into a majority in the Senate. It is just so with the fugitive slave law."

WELL DONE!—The Montgomery Mail states that "Mr. Pfister of that city has boxed his package of Putnam for September, and notified the publishers that he holds it subject to their order, and not on sale. We hope the example of Mr. Pfister will be followed generally by Southern booksellers and that our own special will refuse to sell them. Harper's Magazine is equally unsound and is edited by an avowed Abolitionist."

Self respect counsels this sort of action.—We do not believe that there is any danger from the circulation of these Magazines; but it is provoking that their proprietors should be always appealing to our generosity and always abusing our convictions through our responses to those appeals.

THE SOUTH AND HER PEOPLE.—John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, takes the following just and liberal views of our section:—"In the chivalrous South the individual in vindication of his honor, of which the law of the land takes no cognizance, practices a code that violates alike the statute and the common law. The consequences for the most part, rest with the individual. But you will rarely see mobs assembling to burn churches or to violate the constitution, south of Mason and Dixon's line. There the majesty of the law is respected and upheld by the aggregate people. There no Angel Gabriel sounds his horn disturbing the quiet Sabbath and calling to together bands of rowdies. There no Salem withcraft nor Blue Laws, nor bloomerism, nor Woman's Rights, nor Mormonism, nor Millerism, nor Anti-Popery, nor Spirit Rapping, nor Socialism, nor other monstrous productions, have sprung up to choke the healthy growth of freedom. The poisonous weeds and fungi belong to the North, and are cultivated to the highest perfection by the wise men of the East."

THE PRICE OF FLOUR.—The New York Herald, in a review of the prospects of the cereal crops in this country, concludes, upon due consideration, that "before the close of navigation during the coming fall, both wheat and flour must experience a marked decline in price; and this opinion is strengthened by the fact that large quantities of the crops of previous years, which had been lying in granaries waiting for a rise, came into market early in the spring, and are now lying in storehouses in the shape of the new crop, or suffer a great depreciation in quality if permitted to lie over. Nothing, we think, can preserve the present prices but a greatly increased European demand, which we can now see no reason to anticipate."

The Herald states that the millers in the Western and Southwestern States are realizing a net profit of \$1.62 on every five bushels of wheat converted into flour on their own account. The farmers have accordingly determined to take their wheat to the mills, pay the required toll, get it ground, and dispose of the flour themselves, thus securing a portion of the profit now pocketed by the millers. This will force the millers either to put flour on the market at greatly reduced prices, in order to undersell the farmers, or to pay an advance per bushel on wheat.

The St. Louis Republican says: "We learn from Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Northern part of Illinois, and much more than one half of Iowa, that the crops of corn, potatoes, &c. never promised better returns for the labor of the farmer. So it will be as we have before said, in the counties fronting Iowa on the Missouri. Added to all this, there is much corn of last year's growth, yet at the barn. We gave an instance yesterday, in speculations made at Lexington; the Para (Illinois) Gazette the other day, spoke of a large amount still on hand in that country; and there are towns on the Upper Mississippi River, where large amounts of old corn may be purchased. People should not be deceived by croakers. There is an abundant supply of grain for a year to come, and an inflation of prices, predicated on a short crop every where, is likely to operate to the prejudice of speculators."

STABBING AFFAIR.—We regret to learn that a difficulty occurred at Brattonsville, in this District, on Sunday last, between Elijah Clark, overseer of Mrs. Bratton, and Robert Guy, which resulted in the stabbing of the latter.—The wound is a serious one. Mr. Clark has given bail for his appearance at the next court. *Yorkville Miscellany.*

BOOK CONCERN AT NASHVILLE.—The committee to select a site for the Methodist Book Concern at Nashville, Tenn., have purchased a piece of ground adjoining the City Hotel for \$30,000.

EXPORTATION OF NEGROES.—The New York Tribune published the following translation of an official circular widely disseminated in Belgium, which throws some light upon the mode of exporting negroes to this country.

[No. 1896.] *L'Etat (Belgium) March 1854. Emigrants for the United States.—Translation.*

Gentlemen: The transportation of negroes for the United States will take place from Antwerp. A large number of vessels prepared already to leave at various periods this month. A certain number of the prisoners from Virginia and from several houses (deport deventures) are from the day of departure. The price of passage, all expenses included is 180 francs, which sum should be paid in advance at the bureau of the Government.

I beg you to let me know as soon as possible if your district has any passengers forwarded. Each individual should be sent to the (maison d'arrêt) of Antwerp, and have possession simply a certificate and the following model:

"The Burgomaster of the District of the Province of Liege (Belgium) certifies—

—(give the age, place of birth, parents is unmarried.)

The departure will take place during the year, every fortnight.

The Commissary of the Arrondissement of T. H. FEECHER.

To the Burgomaster and Council of—

F. W. SIMMES, Jr.—This young gentleman who, during the past year, read a volume has determined to try his fortune in the wilderness of Nebraska, and has left his father's residence in Pendleton, Md., to go to a place he expects to go with Governor Bates in a few days. Young Simmes had a gentlemanly demeanor, and was highly respected by the citizens of our village, and was generally much reluctant and many wishes for success, to all of which we add our hearty wishes. While Carolina loses a citizen, we have the proud satisfaction of seeing him in future days occupying an honorable position in the giant State of Nebraska. *Yorkville Journal.*

A gentleman from Thorold, Canada, who Buffalo on Friday last to prosecute a woman against certain parties for one thousand dollars. The suit occupied two days, and resulted in a verdict in his favor for one hundred and sixty five dollars. His counsel fees and expenses reduced the pile down to an even one hundred dollars. On Saturday night he started on the cure for home but found that he was late, and must remain over night. He therefore took lodgings and wrote on Sunday morning to find that he had been robbed of the plus one hundred dollars. His property and lawsuit did not certainly turn out as a speculation.

MORTALITY OF KNOXVILLE.—We received the Knoxville Whig Extra, which shows that the cholera is raging in that city in an alarming extent. We extract the following from a concluding paragraph of that extra:

"The picture here is one of gloom—the greatest consternation prevails. The city is abandoned; night and day they are flying in every direction. The hotels are closed. A stage comes in with the mails, and returns to the country immediately. We have scarcely help enough to lay out the dead and bury them. All business has nearly ceased. The publishers have left town, and no other paper can be got out. If we are able, or have time, we will hereafter issue an extra.

"Business of all kinds is suspended."

MURDER.—We learn that in Cabarrus County, last week, a man by the name of Holbrook, hung his own son. So far as we could learn, the circumstances attending the brutal deed are as follows: Holbrook had sent his son to some neighbors house, we suppose, to procure something to eat, and returned without Holbrook then sent him back, and threatened that if he returned again without it he would hang him. The boy returned as before, when upon his father took him out to a trap, and hanged him. Holbrook fled, and was apprehended, and has been apprehended, and will stand trial at the next November Court. *Knoxville Whig.*

The Richmond (Va.) Penny Post speaks of the immense amount of wheat now in the various mills and depots of that city. One of them is literally groaning under the weight of its contents, and the writer thinks he "saw enough to feed the Russian and all other troops for a twelvemonth." There are eight large mills in operation in that city, and two of them grind less than one hundred barrels each per day. It is mostly good wheat for the South American market, and it is a favorite over all others. The climate is so sour, and the secret is said to consist in making white it is not.

The official statement of the United States Treasury Department, shows that on the 28th inst. there was \$22,828,000 in the various sub-treasuries and the bank of the government.

MORTALITY.—It is estimated that there are 600,000 of the people inhabiting the valley of the Mississippi to the "valley of the shadow of death" during the year 1853.

Secretary Dobbin has addressed a complimentary letter to Com. Hollins, approving his conduct in the Graytown affair.

An old bachelor geologist was boasting that every rock was as familiar to him as the alphabet. A lady who was present, declared that she knew of a rock of which he was wholly ignorant. "Name it, madam, cried Celebs, in a rage. "It is rock the cracks are," replied the lady. Celebs evaporated.

He who marries a pretty face only, is like a buyer of cheap furniture—the varnish that caught the eye will not endure the fire side blaze.

The girdle of beauty is not a stay lace. This is the only excuse for tight lacing; a good house wife should have no warts.