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VOLUME 9

CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER 22, 1848.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY THOMAS W. PEGUES.

TERMS.

TERMS. Three Dollars per annum in advance, Three Dollars and Fify Cents within six months, or Four Dollars at the ex-piration of the year. Advertisements inserted at 75 cents per square, (fourteen new or less.) for the first and half that sum for each subse-quent insertion. The number of insertions to be noted on all advertisements, or they will be published until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly. One Dollar per square for a single insertion. Quarterly and Monthly advertisements will be charged the same as single insertion, and Semi-monthly the same as new ones For publishing Citations as the law directs three dollars will be charged. All Oblinary Notices exceeding six lines, and Communi-cations recommending Candidates for public offices of pro-

eations recommending Candidates for public offices of pro-fit or trust-or puffing Exhibitions will be charged as adver-

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and all is TO CLUBS.

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Any one of our present subscribe	rs will be con-

sidered as one of either of the above clubs, by of taining a sufficient number of new subscribers t make up with himself, the 4, 6, 8, 10, or 12.

Ordinary's Notice.

Whereas, no Administration on the Estate of Emanuel Rush, late of Kershaw District, deceased has applied for, in pursuance of the Act of Assem-bly. I have taken posssion of the goods and chat-tels, rights and credits of the said Estate as derefect. All persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay the same over to me, and those having demands against the estate will present them to me duly attested for payment. Sept. 13. 1845. JOHN R. JOY, O. K. D.

Ordinary's Notice.

Whereas, no administration on the estate of Ja cob Hammond, late of Kershaw District, deceased has applied for, in pursuance of the Act of Assembly. Thave taken possession of the goods and chat-tele, rights and credits of the said estate as derelict. All persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay the same over to me, and those having demands against the estate will present them to me duly attested for payment. J. R. JOY, O. K. D. June 21.

Ordinary's Notice.

Whereas, no administration (de bonis non) on the estate of Ann Gilman, late of Kershaw Dis trict, deceased, has been applied for. I have taken possession of the goods and chattels, rights aid redits of the said estate. All persons indebted to the estate are required to pay the same over to me; those having demands against the estate will hand them in duly attested, to me for payment. I. R. JOY, O. K. D. inay 17.

Ordinary's Notice.

Whereas no application has been made for Ad-ministration upon the goods and effects of R. L. Wilson dec'd . I have taken possession of them as Derelic, and hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estates to come and make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same, to present them to me duly attested. J. R. JOY, o. K. D.

Camden, May 26, 1548. Notice'

22 tf

From the Charleston Mercury. THE COTTON PLANTERS. The depressed condition of our great sta-

ple has led to a variety of suggestions with a view to its alleviation. Among them, a Convention of Cotton Planters has been recommended; and upon this the Augusta Constitutionalist has some remarks which we deem worthy of consideration. With that journal we are of the opinion that the withholding of a portion of the crop would have a decidedly beneficial effect upon prices, while it would be a perfectly safe and probably profitable operation to those engaged in it. We do not, however, concur to the full act.

extent in the Constitutionalist's opinion as to over production. If the present stock of Cotton in Great Britain is compared with that on hand twelve months since, it will be discovered that notwithstanding the monetary and political revulsions in Europe during

the past year, and the consequent derangement and interruption of business, the entire crop of the last season, the largest ever known with but one exception, has been consumed, and that there is at present not four months, supply at Liverpool, while the stocks on the Continent are extremely light. if such has been the result under circumstances so unfavorable; there can be no doubt that a re-establishment of tranquility will be followed by an increased demand and enhanced prices. Even at the present rate of consumptoin, we feel safe in asserting that the whole of the present year's crop will be wanted and we are decidedly of the opinion

that it rests altogether with the holders of it whether they receive five cents or seven cents per pound, as an advance to that extent would have no material effect upon the consumption. We again express the opinion that if an organized concert of action among fit. Cotton Planters cannot be effected, the sug gestion of the Constitutionalist is entitled to

scrious considenation, and that those who can afford to withhold their crops, by doing so would greatly benefit the planting interest generally without incurring the slightest risk themselves.

A CONVENTION OF COTTON PLANTERT

This idea is acquiring popularity in some assemblage would prove useful to the South able statesmen from several Cotton growing States, assembled at Macon. Some able embracing some very valuable information and statistics, and imparting useful advice to

schemes to control of regulate prices. Nor

could any concert of action be so agreed up-

on, and adhered to, as to control prices by

best time for selling.

other investments.

tries to us to purchase our Cotton at our the bank. Then commence with the second size and follow with the third, treating them own price. The process of reasoning on this point is in the same manner as the first. My reaalready tamiliar to the public. It is unques- son for planting the three different sizes tionably true, that if Southern planters would apart is this: Suppose they were all planted only make Cotton as a surplus product, after | together, the result would be, the larger and raising every thing they need and must have stronger plants would outgrow the smaller on their plantations, that it is possible to raise ones, causing them to dwindle and finally die, and leave a gap which would take two then the production of Cotton would be diminished and its price correspondingly adyears to repair effectually. The summer following the planting in the vanced. The true difficulty is, there is too bank, the plants will make a perpendicular much produced, compared with other plantation products. It planters would diversify growth. The next winter cut the tops even their labor and thereby duninish the demands with the bank, then the plants will begin to on the proceeds of their Cotton crops, they table and spread out. You will thus have a would feel less of hard times. They would hedge which will require trimming twice a be less dependent on prices ruling in the cot- year until it is sufficient to turn cattle, ton market. They would have money on which will be in the course of the third year. The hedge must be kept entirely hand even at present low prices, after payfree fron grass and weeds for two years, rise and drive the British Lion from our for ing necessary expenses. This remark will apply only to planters cultivating land good otherwise cattle would be tempted to tramenough to repay the labor. For unquestion- ple the hedge and retard the growth of the ably there are tens of thousands of acres in plants. Some persons would prefer planting two cultivation of cotton, so poor as not to pay rows of plants in the bank, the top rows for the labor expended on it. eight or nine inches above other ; but for my A Cotton planter's Convention would respart I would rather have one row. Any ull-in good, by giving some homely advice person wishing to see a hedge of the Malike The, though in a more expressive form lurus (or Osage Orange,) may see one four of words and with a more imposing array of years old at my place about four miles from facts and figures. Such convention would the city on the Fulton road. I can show five be in some respects useful in bringing intelligent minds in consultation, and in devising different specimens of hedges. I should be happy to inform persons wishing to make schemes for agricultural improvements .-fences of the above named plant, as to the They might accomplish good on a large scale most expeditious mode, &c. in the same way that country agricultural JOHN CAMERON. Respectfully yours, societies do. But we do not think that they could devise commercial or financial

to their crops, they not being in need of money. Let them keep their crops-one, two, three successive crops, if necessary, on their plantations, never bringing their cotton to market until it gets to that price which will be a remunerating price. This it must in the nature of things reach, in time. For no country will, or can, produce an article for many years that will not repay the cost of production.

Many sections of country will abandon the culture of cotton at present prices. The annual production will diminish faster than the annual consumption, and prices will re-

No man who can hold cotton without any expenses of storage and inconveniences could possibly make a safer investment. Why then should a planter, not in want of money sell his cotton to put the proceeds in any other investment?

From the Mobile Tribune.

LIVE FENCES-OSAGE ORANGE. Messrs. Editors: I herewith venture a few practical remarks as to the way of making live fence. If you feel disposed you are welcome to publish them, which I doubt not will confer a favor upon your readers. The Osage Orange is the best plant the south produces for making hedges, for live fences have already become an object of great importance, particularly in those parts of the south where fencing material has become scarce, and is still getting more so. Therefore, the sooner the inhabitants turn their attention to the cultivation and planting of them, the greater portion of their benefits will they enjoy, and lay the foundation for a rich inheritance for the rising generation and an ornament useful for their common bene-

The months of November, December, January and February, are the best for planting in the southern country, for this reason; (unlike the north where the ground freezes for two or three months in the year) any one of the winter or spring months is suitable for transplanting trees of almost every description. Strong year old quicks or seedlings will do very well for making hedges. but two year old plants, from the seed bed, quarters, and we do not doubt that such an would be preferable, and will sooner form a good fence. Must be particular in taking in some respects. But we do not believe them up so as not to hurt the roots; then asthat it can result in any direct influence upon sort them into three different lots, first, secthe Cotton market. It has been tried before ond, and third sizes. After having them aswithout any perceptible effects. Only a sorted, commence planting; if on undulating few years ago, a convention, composed of land, plant on the surface, but if on low, wet many of our mest intelligent planters and and retentive soil, the best mode to be pursued would be to dig a ditch four or five feet at top, by two or three at the bottom. As speeches were made; an address put forth, you commence digging, lay the sod or turf upon the side you design making your fence. When you have built the bank to about the Cotton planter; and they were shown by half its height, commence planting by laying plausible reasoning, that the Cotton growing the first or largest size in a horrizontal direc-States could control the Cotton market of tion leaving the tops towards the ditch, then the world and bring all maufacturing coun- cut the tops to within one or two inches of

BY THE LATE WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK. Solemn, yet beautiful to view, Month of my heart! thou dawnest here; With sad and faded leaves to strew The summer's melancholy view; The mouning of thy winds I hear, As the red sunset dics afar, And bars of purple clouds appear, Obscuring every star.

OCTOBER.

THE CAMPEN JOURNAL

Thou solemn month! I hear thy voice! It tells my soul of other days, When but to live was to rejoice, . When earth was lovely to my gaze! Oh, vision bright-oh, blessed hours-Where are thy living raptures now? I ask my spirit's wearied powers-I ask my pale and fevered brow?

I look to nature and behold My life's dim emblem rolling round, In huce of crimson and of gold-The year's dead honors on the ground; And sighing with the winds, I feel, While their low pinions marmur by, How much their sweeping tones r veal, Of life and human destiny.

When spring's delightful moments shone, They came in zephyrs from the west; They bore the wood-lark's melting tone, They stirr'd the blue lake's glassy breast, Through summer, fainting in the heat, They lingered in the forest shade; But changed and strengthened now they beat In storm, o'er mountain, glen and glade.

How like those transports of the breast, When life is fresh and joy is new; Soft as the haleyou's downy nest! And transient all as they are true! They stir the leaves in that bright wreath Which hope about her forchead twines Till grief's hot sighs around it breathe, Then plessure's lip its smile resigns,

Alas, for time, and death and care, What gloon about our way they fling! Like clouds in autumn's gusty air, The burial pageant of the spring. The dreams of each successive year Seemed bathed in hues of brighter pride, At last like withered leaves appear,

From the Baptist Record.

ter grounds; to draw or hale ships, boats &c .. "Such was his worth, his loss was such, up rivers against the stream; to draw carts, We cannot love too well, or grieve too much." wagons, &c., as fast without cattle, to draw In the corner of the burying ground, best the plough without cattle to the same desnown as Christ's Church yard, Philadeldespatch if need be; to brake hempe, flax; bhia, repose the remains of the philosopher to weigh anchors with less trouble and soon-Franklin. On entering the yard from Arch er; to spin cordage or cables; to bolt meal street attention will unavoidly be directed faster and finer; to saw stone and timber; to to his humble tomb by a well trodden path polish any stones or metals; to turn any great which leads from the gate to the marble works in wood, stone, mettals, &c., that slab which bears the simple inscription. could hardly be done before; to file much which will at once strike the beholder with cheaper in all great works; to bore wood, wonder, viz: "Benjamin and Deborah Frankstone, mettals; to thrash corn, if need be; to lin." With wonder, I say, because we are winow corne at all times, better, cheaper, accustomed to see the stones covering the &c. For paper mills, iron mills, plate mills; the tenements of great men inscribed with cum multis aliis." If this extraor linary enenlogiums; but the one we are how beholding has nothing but the words above quoted. and the year in which it was placed there. And this is the grave of a man who might once have been seen, a runaway boy, in the streets of Philadelphia. seeking employment as a printer; and again, as editor and proprietor of the United States Gazette, long so ably conducted by Mr. Chandler. Once trying experiments with a simple paper kiter again, astonishing the world with the discoveries made through its instrumentali v. Once in England as a deceived journeyman printer; again, as Minister from an independent Republic. Once in his workshop as a laboring menchanic; again in the halls of legislation, advocating the cause of freedom, and urging an oppressed people to ests. Yes he was one of those who signed away their lives, fortunes and honors, if necessary, for the welfare of their fellow-citizens. But all this could not save him from the hand of death. Though the philosopher and the statesman must lie as low as the less favored, yet the circumstances connected with the lives of those whose motto was "non sibi sed patriæ," possess charms which all can appreciate and all love to cherish. We read his name on the marble slabponder over his virtues, and mourn his loss, as of a dear friend. We stand around his grave, an 1 think how many have gazed with reverence upon that stone, and our eyes become fixed upon it as though it possessed an endearing charm. We look back on his life and deeds, and when we remember that a nation wept when Franklin died, we cannot refrain from dropping a tear over his last abode.

NUMBER 47.

mately made acquainted with the walsloot but. tons of a very nice young man) that Madame should take her leave, and return to the less objectionable bosoth of her family: 'Never mind,' she said to her pariner, invite

the to datice the next quadrille all the same!

will find a way to stay for it!' Slipping out while the sets there forming, she went into the gentlemen's dressing room, found her husband's hat and threw it out of the wirdow: Then returning and requesting ber spouse to first find his hat and call the carrlage, she accepted partners for the next six dances, quite sure of two hours before the bat

A FEW WORDS FOR CHILDREN .---- You were made to be kind, generous, and magnanimous. If there is a boy in the school who has a club foot, don't let him know that you ever saw, it. If there is a boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about rags when he is in hearing. If there is a lame boy, assign him some part of the game is a lame boy, assign him some part of the game which does not require running. If there is a hungry one, give him a part of your dinner. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lesson. If there is a bright one, he not envious of him; for if one hoy is proud of his telents, and ano-ther is envious of them, there are two great wrongs, and no more talents than before. If a larger or stronger boy has injured you, and is sorry for it, forgive him, and ask the teacher not to punish him. All the school will show by their countenances how much better it is to have a great soul than a great fist .- Horace Mann.

MOUNT SINAL .- This is the holy mountain? and among all the stupendous works of nature, not a place can be selected more fit for the exhibition of Almighty power. I have stood upon the summit of the giant Etna, and looked over the clouds floating beneath it, upon the bold scenery of Sicily, and the giant mountains of Calabria; upon the top of Vesuvius, and looked down upon the waves of lava, and the ruined and half recovered cities at its foot ; but they are nothing compared with the territorial solitudes, and bleak majesty of Sinai. An observing traveller has well called it a parfect "sea of desolation." Not a tree, or shrub, or blade of grass, is to be seen upon the bare and rugged sides of innumerable mountains, heav-ing their naked summits to the skies; while the crumbling masses of granite all around, and the distant view of the Syrian desert, with its boundless waste of sands, form the wildest and most dreary, the most terrific and desolate picture that imagination can conceive.

The level surface of the very top or pinnacle about sixty feet square. At one and is a single rock about twenty feet high, on which, as said the monk, the spirit of God descended, while in the crevice beneath his favored servant received the tables of the law. There, on the spot where they were given, I opened the sacred book in which those laws are re-corded, and read them with a feeling of deeper devotion, as if I were standing nearer, and receiving them more directly from the Deity himself .- Chambers,

OUR DEFEAT.

Our party has been defeated ; our country may yet he safe. We may still find that Gen. gine of motion, observes Mr. Stewart, to Taylor will prove true to the hopes and wishes

And sleep in darkness side by side. FRANKLIN'S RESTING PLACE.

Whereas no person has applied to me for letters of ad-timistration upon the goods and chattles of the late E. S. Clarkson, I have taken possession of the same as derelect and therefore give fittile to those indebted to make pay-ment to me, and those having demands to present them duly attested. JOHN R. JOY, o. K. D. November 8, 1848. 45 tf

Notice.

Whereas, no person has applied to me for letters of ad-ministration debonis non upon the Estate of John Doar. ministration defounds non-upon the Exate on Joint, formerly of Charleston District. I have taken possession of the same, with the will annexed and therefore give no-tice to all who may be indebided to said Estate to make pay-ment to me, and if any demands to present them to me du-ly attested. JOHN R. JOY. o. K. D. November 8, 1818. 45 if ly attender 8, 1818.

In Ordinary, LANCASTER DISTRICT.

John Isom, Applicant, vs. Rebecca leom, (wid ow,) William Isont, Bally Isom. Henry Clark and wife Polly, John Clark and wife Nancy, Sally Ison, James Isom, Sally Crowder Elizabeth Crowder, and the children of Betsey Best, deceased, Defendants. Real Estate of Wm. Isom, deceased.

It appearing to my satisfaction that Rebecc fannt and the children of Betsey Best, dec'd. Defendants, reside without the limits of this State; It is the effore ordered. That they do appear and object to the sale of division of the Real Estate of William Isom, dec'd on or before the 13th day of Decomber, 1848, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.

J. H.	WITHERSPOON,	O. L D.
sept. 8, 1848.	[\$7]	3m

South Carolina--Kershaw Dist IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

In the book of the second seco J. R. JOY, O. K. D. Aug. 28, 1848. (\$5 63)

South Carolina--Kerthaw District. IN EQUITY.

ha rles L. Dye, Adm'r of Elizabeth Turley. sv Benjamin Williams, Frances Battle, Bartlett supplies, pressed by sellers on the market, Batt'e, Eliza Williams. --- Lowry, daughter Elizabeth Lowry. Bill for Reviver and Suppleare exhausted. ment.

It appearing to my satisfaction that Frances Battle, Bartlett Battle, Eliza Williams, --- Low ry, a daughter of Elizabeth Lowry, part of the Defendants in the case stated above, are, and reside beyond the limits of this State : It is ordered that the said Defendants plead, answer or demur to this and to the original Bill within three months from the publication of this order, or the same will be taken pro coufesso against them.

the second	HI SALE	WM.	М.	SHAN	NON, C. E.	K.
- 25	omr's	Office, Sept	. 4,	1848.	36	3

Committed

To the Jail of Kershaw District a Negro ma about 20 years of age, who says his name is Mo ses, and that he belongs to John Quattlebaum, of Lexington District. The owner is requested to comply with the law ane take him away. D. H. ROBISON, Jailor. Octt. 30 44 Gunny Bagging. Gunny Bagging, Kentucky Bale Rope an Twine just received an for sale by Sept. 6. (36 tf) E. W. BONNEY.

ar petings F	rinted Floor	cloths and	Rugs, just
opened and for	sale by	E. W. B	ONNEY.
Sept. 6.	86	oor cloths and Rugs, j E. W. BONNEY tf	
	Georgia)		1140

W. ANDERSON & CO. For sale by

Negro Cloths, All Wool Plaine, Kentucky do, Mallory Kersys, Lowell Linseys all qualities, Thompson's Jaens, Georgia Plaine, &c., for sale at low rates by E. W. BONNEY. Sept. 6.

THE COTTON CROP IN TENNESSEE .- WC take the following from the Memphis Enquirer, of the 8th ult.

"During a visit to the country, we sought holding up large amounts of Cotton until the every opportunity to inform ourselves of the actual state of the cotton crop now in process of saving. We saw many fields per. The amount of cotton is too large-the sonally and did not fail to inquire of those number of producers too numerous, and who had enjoyed better opportunities of arscattered over too immense an extent of riving at the truth of the matter. So far as country, and their capacity to hold on to our own observation extended, we arrived their crops varies too much, according to at the conclusion that the crop would be their debts or their surplus money, the charvery short. This belief is founded upon an acter and location of their lands, and ever untrained judgment, but we could plainly varying opinions of men as to when is the perceive a great deficiency of bolls, and backwardness of opening which are always One reason, among many others, why indicative of a short yield. Be this as it may Cotton is so low, is that a large class of the opinion is confirmed by many of the speculators in Europe who formerly bought cotton when it reached a low price, as a most reliable planters, with whom we conversed. They say that the crop will be good investment, are no longer in existence. short at least one-third in the Western dis-The capital once employed in this way is wholly swamped in the commercial disaster trict of Tennessee and some of the Northof the last fourteen monts, or embarked in ern Mississippi counties, and we think they are correct. Some even say that half an average is as much as may be expected. Those staunch friends of the Cotton plan-Should a killing frost not occur before Noter who used thus to interfere to hold large vember, the prospect will improve, but even supplies of cotton, and prevent its going bethe yield will be greatly below a fair averlow its intrinsic value, now no longer exists in Europe. Cotton is now left to be con- age. These remarks are made that the true troled solely by the elements of immediate state of the crop may be known, and not supply and demand. Prospective consider- from any disposion to engage in "crop croakations have comparatively little influence. ing," as it is termed. We have no interest In conclusion, we would remark, that personally in the matter, and we hate croakthere is a class among ourselves that can do ing of all kinds. To let the whole truth be much for themselves and their fellow-etton known, can injure no interest in the country. planters. They may supply the place of We are not "posted up" sufficiently to give the foreign speculator. That class is the an opinion of the general crop of the Unicotton planters who can afford to hold on on."

No towering monument rears its head bove the clouds where the first beams of the rising sun will gild his name; but that name is inscribed in characters not easily to be crased, on every liberty-loving heart, and so long as philosophy continues to be a science, benevolence a virtue, and liberty the watch-word of the American people, will his memory be cherished and his name be honored.

WORM IN THE WHEAT .- An extract of a letter from Loudoun co., Va., to the Alex-Gazette, says that there is a worm there, which is destroying all the wheat, something entirly out of the common order of things.

A SMART Boy .- We once knew a boy who said that he liked "a good rainy day; too rainy to go to school, and just rainy enough to go a fishing."

A droll story is going the rounds, of an homest old farmer who, attempting to drive home a bull, got suddenly hoisted over the fence. Recovering himself, he saw the animal on the other side of the rails sawing the air with his head and neck, and pawing the ground. The good old man looked steadily at him a moment, and then shaking his fist at him exclaimed, "D-n your apologies--you need'nt stand there you tarnal critter, a bowin' and scrapin'--vou did it a purpose, darn you."

whom we are indebted for the extract, was not some kind of a steam engine, the knowledge of an equally plastic and powerful motive agent has been utterly lost.

WAS IT A STEAM ENGINE?

alists flourished about the middle of the sev-

enteenth century, whose name have perish-

ed; and of their labors nothing is known, ex-

cept an enumeration of the use to which

one of their inventions could be applied. An

example is furnished by an anonymous pam

phlet, published in 1661, from which the fol-

lowing extract is taken. The device refer-

red to seems to have possed every attribute

of a modern high-pressure engine, and the

various applications of the latter appear to

have been anticipated. . Whereas, by the

blessing of God, who only is the giver of

every good and perfect gift, while I was

searching after that which many, far before

me in all humane learning, have sought but

not yet found, viz: a perpetual motion, of a

lessening the distance between strength and

time; though I say not that I have fully ob-

tained the thing itself, yet I have advanced

so near it, that already 1 can, with the

strength or help of four men, do any work

which is done in England, whether by winde

water or horses, as the grinding of wheate

rape, or raising of water; not by any power

or wisdom of mine own, by God's assistance

and (I humbly hope, after a starte,) immedi-

ate direction, I have been guided in that

search to trade in another pathe than ever

any other man, that I can hear or reade of,

did trade before me; yet, with so good suc

cess, that I have already erected one little

engine, or great model, at Lambeth, able to

give sufficient demoustration to either Artist

or other persons, that my invention is useful

and beneficial, (let others say upon proof

how much more,) let any other way of work.

ing hitherto known or used." And he pro-

ceeds to give "a list of the uses or applications

for which these engines are fit, for it is very

difficult, if not impossible, to name them all

at the same time. To grind malt, or hard

corne; to grind seed for the making of oyle;

to grind colors for potters, painters, or glasss-

houses: to grind barke for tanners; to grinds

wood for dyers; to grand spices, or snuffe,

tobacco; to grind brick, tile, earth, or stones

for plaster; to grind sugar-cane; to draw up

coales, stones, ore, or the like, or materials

for great and shigh building; to draw wyre;

to draw water from mines, meers, or fens;

to draw water to serve cities, towns, and to

draw water to flood dry grounds, or to wa-

Some remarkably ingenious experiment-

Steam is not here indicated, but it is difficult to conceive any other agent unless some explosive compound be supposed, by which the pressure of the atmosphere was excited. That the engine consisted of working cylender and piston, and the latter moved by steam, must, we think, be admitted; for al though most of the operations mentioned might have been performed by forcing up tion at a helm which no common hand can diwater on an overshot wheel, by an apparatus similar to Papin's or Savery's steam.engines, there are others to which such a mode was quite inapplicable, as raising of anchors, or propelling carts, wagons, and ploughs. The inventor, whoever he was, has given proof of an extaaordinary sagacity, for every operation named by him is now effected by the steam engine except raising the anchors of steam vessels and ploughing. The latter is at present the subject of experiment, and the former will in all probability be soon adopted. The author's labors were most likely not appreciated by his contemporaries, and as the world is always too apt to thing the wast in such cases, the whole will probably now be set down by some persons as the dream of a sanguine projector-the judgment commonly psased upon those who are in advance of the age they live in.

Ewbank's Hydraulics.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY.-A letter from Washington says: "It is reported that Mr. Buchanan has declined to resume the negotiation with the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company, for the purchase of their actual possessory rights, and their far more extensive claims, in Oregon. It would appear that the officers of the company, restraining them from transferring to the United States any of the rights secured to it by the treaty. The principal of these is the right to the free navigation of the Columbia. This looks as if the British Government intended to assert some national rights in that Territory. It is not at all unlikely that serious troub'es will grow out of the British pretentions in that quarter under the treaty. The idea of giving up the point of an exclusive navigation of the Columbia, is no more to be entertained than a proposition to open the Mississippi to the unrestricted commerce of the world."

Beau Nash having borrowed some money of a city beau whom he patronized in turn he was asked one day to repay it, upon which he thus complained to a friend: "Do you know what has happened?" "No."-Why, there's that fellow Tomkins, who lent me £500, has had the face to ask me for it, and yet I had called the dog, 'Tom,' and let myself dine with him."

How TO STAY LATE. - At a late ball in Paris, a very stout gentleman proprietor of a bad catarrh and a very charming wife, insisted very inconveniently (at the close of a polks, in which the latters breastpin was quite too inti drawings through some sweet milk.

thousands who have given him their su at the South, and guide his administration by the republican principles of Jefferson and Madison. He may yet disappoint the hopes and the wishes of thousands and tens of thousands who have rallied under his banner at the North, and resist all legislation which shall strike at the basis of our glorious Constitution, and force us to the stern alternative of making a selection between the rights of the South and the Union of the States. We do not expect-we hope that such may be the case. A sea of troubled waters is before him. He has taken his posi rect through the storms that impend by the rugged shores and the foam-wreathed breakers. Will he succeed? Heaven knows that while we have earnestly wished him defeat in his election, we far more earnestly wish him success in the new duties devolving upon him. We are not partisan enough to desire that Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, should he deprived of a single leaf in the chaples of laurels, gloriously won by Zachary Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista. May the next four years prove him to be as great in the Cabinet na in he field, as true a Republican as he bas been a soldier, as successful in directing the courssels as he has been in fighting the battles of the nation that has loved and honored him so highly. We never have been, so long as reason is left us, we never shall be of the complexion of those who would wish harm to their country because that country is governed by a political opponent-who would have disaster befall the nation simply to secure a change of rulers. No! while we shall continue fearlessly to vindicate the principles we have always professed, while we shall oppose (in our humble manner) he administration whenever it conflicts with those principles, we shall unhesitatingly give it our support whenever it adopts those principles, and whether in cloud or in sunshine, under a Whig or a Democratic President, the same prayer shall ever be uppermost in our hearts -GOD SAVE THE REPUBLIC!"-Savannah Georgian.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE .- There fell under our observation yesterday, says the Kingston (Ulster Co.) Journal, the most singular case of disease we ever witnessed. The subject is a man named Snyder, aged 35 years, residing in the town of Warwarsing in this county. Four months ago he had an attack of sickness, but recovered and was to all appearance entirely healed. About a fortnight after his recovery he was seized with drowsiness, and for some time after, slept nearly two thirds of the day. This disease continued to increase, until he would sleep two or three days without waking: When we saw him yesterday, he was continuing an interrupted sleep of five days. His pulse is regular, though not very full, his respiration is easy and natural, and his skin moist and cool. If food or drink he placed in his mouth, he swallows it; and he walks when led by the hand and slightly supported. On Thursday last he awoke from a sleep of two days, spoke a a few words, struck a lady who was in the room violently with a chair, and almost immediately afterwards sunk into his present slumber. He is on his way to the New-York hospital.

To fix drawings of chalk or crayons, pass the