THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY T. W. PEGUES.

New Store. THOMAS BONNELL & CO. have opened in the Store lately occupied by Messrs. Doby & Kennedy, a general assortment of

Staple Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware and Groceries, which they intend to retail at Charleston prices for DASH. They have now on hand and wil' constant'y

fresh assortment of Preserves, Catsups, Lemon Syrups, Porter, Port Wine, Currants, Cordials, Pilot Bread, Crackers,

-ALSO-English and Pine Apple Cheese. Rice Flour fresh from Lucas' Mills. Molasses. Salmond, Mackerel. Pongues, Dried Beef, &c. Every inducement will be offered to those who have the CASH to purchase any of the above articles.

THOS. BONNELL & CO.

NOTICE, To the Widows, Orphans and Disabled Soldiers of the Palmetto Regiment.

May 12th, 1849.

The Legislature having appropriated a further sum for the benefit of the Widows, Orphans, and disabled Soldiers of the Palmetto Regiment, application therefor may be made immediately to the Subscrib r, who has been appointed, by the Governor, Commissioner for Capt. Moffat's Company. Sufficient evidence of the claims of the applicants, and also in regard to their means of support, must be produced to the Commissioner, to be transmitted to the Governor, by whom the fund will be apportioned. THOS. SALMOND. May 24, 1849. 4t

PLANTER'S HOTEL. BY ROBERT LATTA, LATE BY C. H. DAVIS,

Would respectfully announce, that he has now in charge the above well located Hote!, convenient to the most business part of the Town, for travellers; directly on all streets passing through-and now undergoing the rough repairs. He earnestly solicits a call from his friends and the public gennerally-for he feels confident that they cannot be otherwise than pleased, as no pains will be spared to make all comfortable.

A variety of the best Liquors can be had at the Bar, except on Sunday. Goddard's old 1805 Bran-dy and other fine Liquors in bottles; the most favorite brands of Champagnes: the choicest brands of Segars and Tobacco; Scotch Ale in pints; Sona WATER and ICE will be kept constantly on hand during the summer season.

Good Stables, roomy lots for Drovers, and always plenty of corn, oats and fodder, and atten-He is agent for the Northern Line of Stages.

N. B. Omnibuses run regularly to and from the Rail Road Depot for passengers, who can also be accommodated with a carriage, buggy of horse to go into the country.

The Charlotte Jeffersonian and Journal, Che-

raw Gazette, Marion Star and Charleston Courier insert 3 times and forward bills to the Hotel. Camden, May 2d, 1849. 18

STATE OUTER BY P. ROBENSON.

The subscriber begs leave to state, that he is repared to make up Clothing at the shortest notice, in a neat and fashionable style, and warrants a fit. With his knowledge of the Business and a disposition to please, he solicits a call from his friends generally.

YCER ICE!! ICE!!! The subscriber having made a new arrangement with agents in Charleston, New York and Boston, for a constant supply of Boston and Rockland Ice, is now ready to furnish those who have so kindly patronized him in divers ways, with Ice for

the season, as cheap as possible for cash. JAS. C. McKENNA. 19

REMOVAL. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and cus omers in Camden and the surrounding country, that he has removed his Wheelright and Blacksmith shop to the corner of DeKalb & Lyttleton street, having erected suitable buildings for carrying on the above business; and is now prepared to do any work that may be entrusted to bim. A good supply of seasoned wagon timber, Tire and other Iron, Pipe boxes of all sizes, common boxes, breast and tongue chains, cast iron

harrow wheels, &c. &c. kept constantly on hand. Horses neatly and carefully shod. ROBERT L. TWEED Ladies black, white and colored Kid Gloves asscreed sizes-Also clear Lawn Handkerchiefs Parasols and Sun Shades, Fans &c., just received by Southerner from New York. E. W. BONNEY.

The Child's First Book in Geography. A Primary Geography, designed as an introduc-tion to Smith's popular "New School Geography;" illustrated with 18 colored Maps, and upwards of 100 beautiful engravings. Philadelphia; Grigg, Elliot & Co, 1849. ALEXANDER YOUNG.

tf J. W. BASKIN, Auctioneer.

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to his care. May be found at the Sheriffs Office—or two doors above Boyd's Hotel. tt Bricks and Lumber.

The subscriber has on band upwards of 400.000 Bricks and about 70.000 feet of sawed Lumberthe former he offers at a very reduced price, if taken soon, the object being to clear away to make more. WILLIAM J. TAYLOR. Camden 5th June, 1849.

S. B. LEVY.

NOTICE. 11. Levy has this day taken his son S. B. Levy into copartnership. The business in future will be consected under the firm of H. Lety & Son. H. LEVY,

Camden, June 6, 1849.

The subscribers having a large stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Fancy and Family Groceries, Fine and Common Liquors, Assorted Syrups, to call and examine them before purchasing else-

H. LEVY & SON.

Segars, Segars.
Our stock of Segars is large and fine, among them are Copsolaceon, Gold Leaf, Rio Honde, La Villennera, La Filantropa, Cazadores, Regalias, For sale by H. LEVY & SON.

JOB WORK. For all Job Work done at this Office the

Cash will be required on delivery. Bills for advertising will be presented for payment quarterly.

SOUTH-CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

Celebration of the 4th of July AT CHARLESTON, S. C. To persons desirous of visiting Charleston du-

ring the above Celebration, a Low Priced Ticket Say from the 28th June 'till 3rd July inclusive they will be passed on the Regular Passenger Trains for "THREE DOLLARS" for the Trip,

with the privilege of returning by or before the ON TUESDAY THE 3RD JULY. There will be started from Hamburg, Columbia and Camder, at 6 o'clock, A. M., an Accommoda-

tion Train of Camp Meeting Cars (freight cars fitted up with seats) by which, Passengers will be taken at TWO DOLLARS for the Trip, returning will leave Charleston at 6 o'clock, A. M. on the 5th July. Passengers by this Train will have an opportunity of intercepting at Branchville that Train taking persons to the Temperance Jubilee at Columbia on the 4th July.

Persons at intermediate points are entitled to

avail themselves of the privileges extended in the

GEO. S. HACKER, Agent Transportation S. C. R. R. C.

Temperance Jubilee A't Columbia, S. C. on the 4th of July

Persons desirous of attending the above Celebration, will be passed from any point 'on the South Carolina Rail Road, by an Accommodation Train of Camp Meeting Cars (frieght cars fitted up with seats) for TWO DOLLARS for the

Say leave Charleston, Hamburg, Camden, and intermediate points at 6 A. M. on the 3rd July. RETURNING,
Will leave Columbia at 6 A. M. on the 5th July.

GEO. S. HACKER, Agent Transportation S. C. R. R. C. 3t

"SUMMER TRAVEL"

OVER THE SOUTH-CAROLINA, THE GEORGIA, AND WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROADS.

By recent arrangement between the above named companies, Tickets at a LOW RATE OF FARE will be issued, good at any time between the 15th June and 15th October to Families, Pleasure Par-

ties, or Individuals wishing to visit the up-country, From Charleston, Columbia, Camden, or inter-mediate points to Dalton Ga. 407 miles, and return for \$15, with the privilege of stopping at all the Towns on the route, and also of travelling at "Two Cents per Mile" during the same period, from sta-

tion to station anywhere on the Route. From Charleston to Rome Ga. 365 Miles, and return for \$15, with the privilege of stopping at all the towns on the route, and also of travelling at "Two Cents per Mile" during the same period from station to station anywhere on the Route. Children under 14 years and servants half

price. Infants free. GEO. S. HACKER, Agent Transportation S. C. R. R. C.

Bargains for the Summer Months! The subscriber will sell off, his present stock of Plain and Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, etc., at a very small advance on cost price, as he intends moving into Mr. Wm. Wor the 1st of October next.

Those who wish Bargains would do well to call soon, as the goods will be positively sold low, to make room for an entirely new stock in the Fall. JAMES WILSON.

At Mr. H. Levy's old stand June 13

Notice. The subscriber is receiving a large addition to his stock of Groceries, consisting of all the leading articles. Country people will find it to their interest to call. There is also a fine assortment at his store up town, third door above M. Ducker & Co. He has also received direct from Florida, 59,000 best Cuba filled Segars, they are an excellent afticle, and will be sold much lower than ever known in this market or elsewhere, say from \$5 to \$6 pr. H. HOLLEYMAN. Camden, 12th June,

Dry Goods in Charleston, For Spring of 1849.

E. W. BANCROFT, INVITES THE ATTENTION OF PLANS TERS AND THEIR FAMILIES WHO VISIT THE CITY, TO HIS Extensive Stock.

He has now received his Spring Stock, of every variety of ri .. and elegant Fabrics, for Ladies

of every variety of it... and elegant Fabrics, for Ludress—such as

8ilks, Grenadines, Tissue Silks, Bareges, Muslins,
Sewing Silks, Ginghams, Prints, Lawns, Bombazines, Challys, Alpaccas, &c:

Shawls of every Style.

Such as Elegant Plain and Embroidered Canton
Crape, Cashnere Sewing Silk, Slik Muslin, Berage and Plain Silk Shawls.

Linens.

Linens.

Damasks, Long Lawns, Linen Sheetings, and Linen Goods in great variety. Hosiery, White Goods, goods for Gentlemen's

Wear, &c. &c. In his Donestic Goods Rooms will be found as usual, a complete assortment of all the leading Styles of Domestic Goods, such as are adapted to Servants wear and family

He confidently invites attention to the Stock as one of the Largest and most Extensive in the Southern Country and the prices ALWAYS THE LOWEST POSSIBLE. 253 King Street, Charleston, S. C.

NEW BOOKS.

April 4th, 1949.

Wild Western Scenes. Gold Mines of the Gila, a sequel to Old Hicks the Dermot O'Brien, of the taking of Tredah; a tale of

1649. American Joe Miller. American Joe Miller.

Angelina Ludmore, or the life of a beauty.

Valerie; a tale by Capt. Marryät.

Ellen Wareham; by Miss Pickering.

Men of Capital; by Mrs. Gore.

Fernande; or the Fallen Angel. The Deer Stalkers; by Frank Forester. Agnes Morris; or the Heroine of domestic life. Clement Lorimer, &c. A. YOUNG.

Branch of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, at Camden.

All Renewal Notes for this Branch during the nine weeks commencing on the first day of June next, must have the original signatures of the makers and endorsers. During the above specified time Notes signed

by Agents will not be received.

D. L. DESAUSSURE, Cashier.

May 23, 1849. Santee Canal.

The Directors of this Canal, having learned that many rumors are circulated to the effect that the Canal is to be abandoned before next Winter, take this opportunity of informing the public, that such rumors are without the shadow of foundation, and that they are now enlarging their Reserves, beyond what they ever have been, and expect to have a supply of water, except in times of extraordina HARRIS SIMONS,

Sec'y. & Trea'r. Santee Canal Co.

Poetro.

CHAPTER ON MISSES. The dear little Misses we meet with in life. What hopes and what fears they awaken, And when a man's taking a Miss for a wife,

He is Miss-led as well as Miss taken. When I courted Miss Kidd and obtained the kiss, I thought in the warmth of my passion, That I'd made a great hit in thus gaining a Miss, But it was only a Miss-calculation.

For so many Misses surrounded Miss Kidd, With me and my love interfering, A jealous Miss-trust put it into her head, That she ought not to give me a hearing, There's a certain Miss chaffice that I met with o

Almost sent my hopes to destruction, And she felt a suspicion to all I might say-All owing to one Miss construction. Deceived by a Miss-information, I wrote, The cause of her anger demanding. Miss direction prevented her getting the note.

And introduced Miss understanding. When to make her my wife I exulting swore, Miss belief made her doubt my intention, And I nearly got wed to Miss fortune before I could wean her from Miss apprehension, But when she no longer would yield to Miss doub

Nor be led by Miss-representation, She had with Miss like a most serious fall out, And to wed had no more flesitation. But when at the church to Be married we met, Miss. take made the parson to linger, And got so annoyed at an awkward Miss fit, I could not get the ring on my finger.

Having been so Miss used, I now kept a strict watch Though I still lived in fear of Miss carriage, And I found, when too late, an unlucky Miss-match Interfered with the joys of my marriage. Miss rule in my dwelling put everything wrong, Miss management here took her station, Tifl my cash, like the time I take in singing my

Was wasted by Miss application.

Miscellaneous.

JAMES K. POLK.

The following remarks were written before M. Polk's death, and therefore are not to be regarded as a mere common place eulogy upon the virtues of a departed Ex-President. They are copied from the New York Atlas, an independent paper; and as we cordially endorse them, we cannot withhold such a just tribute to a great man, voluntarily made at the moment perhaps when his spirit was passing from time to eternity:

"Mr. Polk has passed through the political career that God and his country assigned him, and is now a private citizen. He has neither patronage nor favor to bestow. He is powerless; and hence one who has known him long and well may speak of him without being suspected of the indulgence of merce. nary designs, or of hoping for the attainment of personal sinister objects.

country. The man does not live who can He sought not the injury or the downfall of any one: and, had he possessed the means, he would have made every man happy .--He never was guilty of a disreputable action. He loved his country as well as any other man, but not better; and the whole end and aim of his official life was to promote the United States averages in round numits interests and happiness. In this he followed the dictates of his heart, and his own personal interest, and was not entitled to any encomium. He sought none. As a statatesman, he was equal to the office to which he was elevated by the suffrages of his countrymen, and he discharged his trusts more than two months' labor would cancel with ability and fidelity. His administration was the most successful and brilliant one the nation ever witnessed; and was a suc- that help us with labor and capital to pay cession of triumphs an glories. It formed the interest of our debt; white fresh roads to a brilliant epocha in the history of the Re-

"Mr. Polk possessed but a single weakness. It consisted in timidity. He was not a coward. But he lacked that confidence the eyes of European capitalists will be in himself which is essential to a party, that would decide speedily, and act precipitately. He required and always demaned time for reflection before he acted. Once satisfied ted with our Country and People, and the

that he was right, he did not hesitate. "Mr. Polk's cabinet was strong and a matchless band of men. Buchanan, Marcv. Walker, Mason, Toucey, and Cave Johnson -the latter was most infamously abused and ampooned-were all able men; and they formed a cabinet which; for talent and strength, cannot be excelled by any selection that can be made from the present generation. Mr. Polk was at the head of that cabinet; and though it possessed very great influence over him, he was 'every inch a President, and, in the language, of Mr. Buch anan, 'was more of a President than any other man who had previously held the Presidential office.' No cabinet scheme or measure was ever adopted if it did not meet his approbation.

"When M1. Polk went into retirement, a good and a great man quit the service of his country. We hope he may long live to witness the benefits his wisdom and patriotism conferred on the American people.

AMERICAN CREDIT.

The present condition of Europe is inviting the reflection not only of statesmen, but of practical men of business throughout the world. While her old feudal edifices are mouldering into rain, her systems of finance, of revenue, and expenditure must needs undergo changes corresponding to those in the body politic. The progress of ideas may revolutionize States; but no reform is complete, no new government securely established, without analogous changes in its system of finance to governmental progress which has led to the reactionary movements in France Germany, and England, and [will prove the fertile source of new revolutions, until the resources of the Governments are no longer equal to their suppression. Adopting a mercantile phrase, every Gov-

ernment in Europe is bankrupt; the mort- France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA, JUNE 30, 1849. gaged labor of future generations being scarcely equal to the payment of the interest of its debts. Every new revolution, every effort to suppress that revolution, leads to a fresh expenditure of money, while the resources are diminishing, or remain at best, stationary; the increase of the population itself becomes an additional source, of embar-Under these circumstances, the question

> the various bonds issued from time to time by the different Governments of Europe?" In England, the holder of consols looks upon them as a transferable annuity, which will be paid as long as the Government maintains its ascendency within and its relative position to other Powers; in other words, as long as, under the present organization of her society, the products of the labor of Great Britain sell at such remunerating prices in foreign and domestic markets as sup port the people and the Government. A change in the latter, a depression in manufactures, in commerce, or a change in the commercial relations of the world, would be

fatal to her credit and her bond-holders.

may well be asked, "What is to become of

Holland has never yet paid the debt of her revolution and independence from Spain, and was but recently obliged to have recourse to a forced loan to meet the payment of her inferest. Belgium was, by the London conferences, saddled with a large portion of the debt of Holland, and maintains the luxury of a separate Government at an immense sacrifice. The maintenance of the standing army of Prussia absorbs more than half of her annual income. Denmark has gone through several bankruptcies. Austria has falled twice-once paying twelve, the second time twenty per cent. of her indebtedness, and is now literally beggared; while the finances of Russia are brilliant only to the eye of the inexperienced, who does not consider that her entire internal circulation consists of paper; the Emperor being the great monopolizer of the precious metal. In France the conversion of the five per cents was seriously agitated several years prior to the ate revolution; but the holders of these bonds belonging mostly to that class of people from whom Louis Phillippe derived his main support, the project, though repeatedly urged n the Chambers; and causing abdication of nore than one Minister of Finance, was as often abandoned as renewed. It is neverheless clear that France is not able to coninue to pay that high rate of interest, though for political reasons the present Govern-

ment may be in favor of such a course. In addition to all this, the oriental quesion (as the question about the division of Turkey is called by diplomatists) is now pressing for solution-a question affecting he material interests of every European Power and conflicting with the "statu quo"

of the whole European Pentarchy.* Now let us reflect for a moment on the "A better, a more honorable, or a more her revolution; she has passed the circle little." high-minded man than James K. Polk never | which, in the progress of reform, threatens inhaled the atmosphere that surrounds his disorganization and anarchy. Her resources are but just beginning to develop themtruly say that Mr. Polk ever wronged him. selves; her population is increasing faster than any other on the globe, and receives annually large accessions of thousands upon thousands from Europe; while money, finding a better and safer investment in Ameri

ca, follows in the tide of emigration. The whole annual product of the labor of bers two thousand millions of dollars. The whole indebtedness of the United States is about sixty millions; less than three weeks' labor of the People applied to the debt would wipe it off. The indebtedness of the States is about two hundred millions; a little

it. Europe now sends us every year from two to three hundred thousands fresh hands, commerce and wealth place us in the vantage grounds of acquisition among the most industrious nations of the earth. Can it be doubted that, under those circumstances, opened to the superior intrinsic value of our securities compared with their own? Can any one suppose that thinking men, acquainat least equal safety of instutions, which require neither an established church nor a standing army for their support, will hesitate to withdraw their funds from their present hazardous investment, in order to purchase American securities, placed beyond the possibility of accident, and vielding a higher in-

There is no doubt now that Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, in fact ALL the States of our Union, will meet their obligations, and that the States just ramed will continue to pay their interest as regularly as Massachusetts.

As to the stocks of the United States. there are no securities in the world to equal them, for there exists a certainty of the regular payment of the principal also. The funded debt of the United States was in 1817 about one hundred and thirty millions of dollars; all of which was paid off before the year 1832, including thirteen millions of dollars of three per cent per stock. This three per cent. stock was not only paid off at par, but a surplus of twenty eight millions of dollars

divided among the States. The fact of the payment of a three per cent. irredeemable debt at par ought to be placed on record as the only instance in the istory of modern finance since the introduction of paper money. Applying the European value of money and her present rate of interest (one and a half to two and a half per cent, per annum) to our securities and stocks, who can estimate the price they are destined to attain? United States six per cents are now sold in London at 106 1-2 while English three per cents bring 92 1-2.

What a change we shall witness in the next five years in the relative rates of these securities!-National Intelligencer.

*The five great Powers of Europe-England,

MISFORTUNES OF MR. NIBBS.

The other day, glancing over a newspaper, the following paragraph, descriptive oi proceedings in the Court of Bankruptey, met our eye. The name of the party only is altered: - sat, but the

'Mr. Commissioner case disposed of were of no public interest. Augustus Nibbs who was director of a society called the _____Coal Company came up on the question of certificate. Mr. Nibbs, an elderly gentleman, had retired from the trade on a handsome independence, and was unfortunately induced to become a member of this bubble company. Being the only solvent man in the concern, he was sued for the debts of the company and ruined. His honor expressed his surprise at the credulity with which Mr. Nibbs had suffered himself to be gulled by sharpers, but at the same time expressed his concern at the condition to which he was reduced .- Certificate granted.'

We think the reporter for the press was scarcely justified in saying that the above case had no public interest. To our mind it is full of meaning and instruction. We have never, in so few words, read a more affecting case of individual ruin-hopes destroyed, confidence abused by the blackest roguery. We offer a tribute of comparsion to Mr. Nibbs, although we know nothing of him bryand what the reporter has given of his sad history. Ignorant of actual particulars, we can nevertheless, easily fancy a biography for the unfortunate gentleman .-Every line in the paragraph aids the imagi-

Mr. Augustus Nibbs is an elderly person retired from business. By a long course of diligence in his profession, he had realized a competent fortune, and had retired to a near villa at Hamstead, Norwood, or some other pleasant suburban retreat. In this delightful seclusion, within an omnibus distance of the town, and an arrangement by which he might read the 'morning papers daily.' Mr. Nibbs had every reason to look forward to a few years of tranquil enjoyment, along with the aged partner of his fortunes. There is a slight difficulty as to whether Mr. Nibbs had any family. We rather believe he had an only daughter, who was grown up, and married, and therefore, as he supposes, off his hands. But the marriage of Eliza, as we shall call the daughter, had not turned out happily, so far as worldly prosperity is concerned. Her husband had not been successful in business, and shortly after the retirement of the father, his son-inlaw stood very much in want of a situation. Let us here moralize for a moment.

His money was little better than rotting in the 3 per cents. Here was an oportunity for making an investment; and besides, it he took a hand in the thing, it might be the means of getting a good situation for Tom, that unfortunate son-in-law of his. Here position of the United States. She has made we again take the liberty of moralizing a

One with another, at least thee-fourths of all the joint-stock, companies projected rest on talse or delusive statements. Decent people, who have retired for life to their easy. chairs are not blest with a thorough perception of this fact. There they sit reposingly at one side of the parlor fire, their wife on the other. There is a pleasant warmth from the grate. A favorite little dog lies stretched out confidingly on the rug, a picture of animal ease and enjoyment. No sound is heard but the cheerful piping of a canary, which is hung up to bask in the sun's rays at the kitchen window. Employment-old man reading the papers; 'missus' at darning or crotchet. Now who would have the soul to break up this scene; shift the accessories; turn out the old gentleman from his well carned chimney corner; break the heart of the wife; send the little dog a drift to the sport of butcherers' boys; and kill the canary? Trust us, there are such upbreaks, The law is an unrelenting mon. ster; and those may think themselves well

off who do not come under it talons. Not to wander too far from the point: the worthy beings whom we talk of commit a serious indiscretion when they have anything to do with joint-stock companies. To understand these concerns, you frequired to go about and hear all the gossip respecting thein -who has got them up? whether the names appended to prospectuses are real or sham? what, soberly speaking, are the prospects of success? Not being assured on these points, let the schemes, however fair-looking in print pass unheeded. By no means attend any preliminary meetings. If you do, you will get yourself in some way or other committed. Should you be afflicted with a a benevolent tendency, be only still more on your guard. Let all projects involving money risks be examined on rigorous commercial principles: It may sound harshly to say this; but who thanks Mr. Nibbs for having ruined not only himself, but his wife, his dog, and his canary, all to help on a concern which he had some notion would benefit his son-in-law.

Unfortunate Nibbs! It was a bad business your ever going near that preliminary committee meeting of 'the -Coal Association. Why did you ever take the chair, and feel flatttered at seeing your name down as as a director! That polite gentleman in the satin waistcoat and rings, who acted as secretary, was a regular sharper.

The whole thing was a scheme concocted for quiet people like yourself to lose their money. And had not Mrs. Nibbs always her suspicions? Do you not remember her say. ing to you one day, when you were taking your hat to go out, 'Really, my dear, I wish you would have nothing to do with them joint-stock concerns? What business have you to run such risks? Are we not quite comfortable as we are? Any more money would do us no sort of good; we could not eat, drink, or sleep better if we had the whole Bank of England. Twelve and a half percent you say! I believe that is all nonsense.

My advice is, let well alone: and don't go which you have no proper experience. 'It mouth.

may lead to something good for Eliza and her husband. Stuff: let Eliza and Tom fight through the world as you and I have done. 'Think of the great benefit to the poor in giving them coal at amoderate price; that weighs greatly with mc.' Then help those poor you know something about; but don't run into schemes involving thousands of pounds, and which you reserve so the of pounds, and which you cannot see the end of. Well, well, I see you are deter-mined; but remind my words, you'll repent

Married women are not speculative. They are generally suspicious of clap-trap-looking projects; and, on the whole, they are right. They have a salutary fear of domestic disorganization. Nibbs, a bankrupt, cleared out, now feels the force of his wife, observations and counsels. All the the fruits of forty years' in fustry are gone. An old man almost foresteen by a feet. almost forgotten by professional acquain-tances, he finds out that he has once more to begin the world. But compassionately we drop the curtain over the efforts which a manly though subdued spirit makes to re-cover itself. At the worst, there are nooks to shelter men like Nibbs from the blasts of adversity. The corporations of London. adversity. The corporations of London, with a magnificence which has no paralell, offer a humble and not comfortless home in their respective almshooses to those whom the world has not treated kindly. Let us hope that, all else failing, the too credulous Nibbs and his old woman—not forgetting the dog and canary—will in one of these homes have found a refuge wherein their aching hearts may rest in peace.

We do not know that any of our farmers have entered upon the cultivation of locerne.

We do not know that any of our farmers have entered upon the cultivation of locerne. We ask them to read carefully the following article, which we find in the "Plow Loom and Anvil," taken from the 'American Courier.' Although it is now too late to sow it this season, yet you can make preparations for a trial next winter: [Macon Joernal.

"To those who are acquainted with the great value of this plant, especially for fouse-feeding or soiling, as it is called, it has been a matter of just surprise that so few farmers have entered upon its cultivation. Their neglect to do so can only be imputed to ignorance of its advantages, or to that aversion which farmers are too apt to surertain towards anything which requires more pains than usual in the preparation of the land; for, in that, after all, consists the whole difficulty in establishing a crop of lifeerne—for once well established in the ground, it will yield four or five heavy crops of the most sticculent and palatable green food for stock of all kinds, every year, for at lear six or eight years. Moreover, it may be cut two weeks carlier than clover, and would meet with remunerating prices at all our livery stables long before clover can be had.

"The soil most suitable for lucerne is that of a deep dry nature—the richer of course the better: but so it is dry, it may be learny

of a deep dry nature—the richer of course the better; but so it is dry, it may be loamy or gravelly, or even sandy land if rich. grass equals it, when once established, for standing drought; for it sends down its great root to a great depth, and therefore needs, or is benefited by deeper tilth than usual; but is benefited by deeper tilti than itsnat; but the great desideratum is to have the soil clean of all extremeous vegetable in the soil that the lucerne may get early and complete possession of it: The farmer will do well, then, to select a spot which has been last in a cleaning crop—such as carrots; cabbages, tobacco, &c.: Before the sead is put in the soil must be rendered perfectly fine by plowing, as often as need be, and breaking it well down by harrowing. If manure be used, it should be well routed manure, perfectly five from seed of all kinds; for the obfectly free from seed of all kinds; for the object to be kept constantly in view, is to ren-

der the land perfectly free from weeds and at the same time mellow and friable, "The seed is of rather lighter color and larger than that of clover; and the fresher the better. If sown broadcast, 18 or 20 pounds of seed will be required to the sure, less, of course if drilled. In drills 18 inches or 2 feet, 6 to 9 pounds; but 9 inches apart drills will be best, and will take, say, 16

pounds. " As to the time of sowing, the sooner the better in the spring, to give the plant every chance against its enemies. The seed should be lightly covered, say not more than two inches, and therefore, best done with a light brush harrow. It is estimated that one acre will support from four to six horses or cattle, through the summer months; but care should be taken not to give it in too large quantities, especially if damp; as cattle are clover. We have known a crop of it to afford four good crops a year, for eight or ten years, and give the notice now, that no time may be lost in the preparation of the land.

AN OUTFIT.-The Union says, the collector of the port of San Francisco and his family have thirty two horses and fourteen wagons, each drawn by six mules—making, in all, 116 horses and mules furnished by the Government to transport him and his family to their destination! It computes the cost of sending out him and the two Indian Agents, one for Salt Lake and one for Santa Fe, \$75,000.

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM ME. BENTON .- A Telegraphic despatch from St. Louis to the Balimore Sun, dated June 19th, says:

"Hon. Thomas H. Benton made another speech at Boonville, which was but an echo of his great speech at Jefferson city. The democnis great speech at Jefferson city. The democracy of Missouri appear to be equally disided on the platform set up by the Hon. Senator."

If the Whigs take up Benton, (which we fear they will.) and coalesce with his portion of the

democracy, Missouri will he lost to the South. and degraded into a state of vassalage to her political Arnold. we glean no tidings of Mr. Atchien or any one else having taken the stump against him, and begin to believe that he will go through

triumphantly.

A Good Un.-Why is a kiss file a rubothering about joint-stock companies, of mor? Because it passes from mouth to