

The Edgefield Advertiser.

M. LABORDE, Editor.

"We will cling to the pillars of the temple of our liberties,
and if it must fall we will perish amidst the ruins."

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

VOLUME 3.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., July 12, 1838.

NO. 23.

The Edgefield Advertiser, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum if paid in advance.—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription.—and Four Dollars if not paid within Six Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance. No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor. All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered, at the end of the year. Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 62 1/2 cents per square, for the first insertion and 43 1/2 cents for each continuation. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All Advertisements intended for publication in this paper, must be deposited in the Office by Tuesday evening. All communications addressed to the Editor, (POST PAID) will be promptly and strictly attended to.

New Spring and Summer CLOTHING.

WE have just received a beautiful assortment of GOODS for Gentlemen's Summer Coats, Pantaloons and Ties, which they are prepared to have made up in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE, and on reasonable terms. Also, a general assortment Ready Made Clothing, suited to the season.

HATS, SHOES AND BOOTS.
1200 Pair of Shoes and Boots embracing every style and variety have just been received by the Subscribers, which together with their former Stock, make a general and complete assortment seldom found in the country. Also, a handsome assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS, suited to the season. To which they invite the attention of their customers.
G. L. & E. PENN. & Co.
Edgefield, March 14, 1838

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they have just received a large supply of choice English, French and American goods embracing every variety of staple and fancy goods, suited to the Spring and Summer trade. Also a large supply of Groceries, Crockery, Saddles, Hats, Shoes and Boots, all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or on credit to punctual customers.

Those who wish to get good bargains will do well to give them a call.
G. L. & E. PENN. & Co.
Edgefield, March 14, 1838

School and Miscellaneous BOOKS.

THE Subscribers have on hand a general assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books, amongst which are Smith's Arithmetic, Smith's Geography and Atlas, and Smith's Grammar, which are highly approved of and recommended by the best teachers.

G. L. & E. PENN. & Co.
Edgefield, March 14, 1838.

Improved Cotton Gins.

THE subscribers having established a COTTON GIN MANUFACTORY in the Town of Hamburg, S. C., on the improved system of Mr. Boatwright, beg leave to recommend their Gins to the public. They warrant their Gins to be equal if not superior to those of Mr. Boatwright, on account of an alteration, which in their opinion, is a decided improvement; that is, instead of blocks of wood on the ribs, they have adopted the plan of making the ribs of their Gins entirely of steel and iron, which have proved by experience to be preferable.

Mr. Boatwright having declined the gin making business in Augusta, Mr. L. B. Coon, who conducted it there for him, being one of the partners in the concern, they will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

Gins repaired at the shortest notice.
COOB & KENNEDY,
Hamburg, S. C., April 19.

Perfumery.

COLOGNE, in small bottles assorted sizes, Hermitage Extract, Florida Water, Ess. Cinamon, Oil of Cloves, Fancy Perfume Vials, Boar's Oil, Kephala, N. Smith Prentiss' Saponaceous Compound Fancy Soaps, Naples Compound Shaving Soap, &c. Just received and for sale by
NICHOLSON & PRESLEY,
April 12.

Books and Stationary.

SMITH'S Arithmetic, Geography and Atlas, and Grammar, and a good assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books, also Letter and Foolscap Paper, Ink, Quills, Slates, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by
NICHOLSON & PRESLEY
April 20

Notice.

SMITH'S Grammar, Geography and Atlas, on the Productive System. Also, Smith's Practical and Mental Arithmetic, with a variety of other School Books, may be found at the Store of
C. A. DOWD,
March 7, 1838

Historical Collections of S. Carolina.

BY B. R. CARROLL.
THIS work is now ready for delivery to Subscribers at the Store of C. A. DOWD, in this place. A few extra copies for sale.
November, 1837

Indian Panacea.

JUST Received a fresh supply of INDIAN PANACEA at the Edgefield Medicine Store
Edgefield, C. H. April 3, 1838

ORDERS No. 71.

HEAD QUARTERS,
COLUMBIA, 5th June, 1838.

The following Regiments and Corps will parade for review and drill at the respective times and places following, viz:

The 10th Regiment of Cavalry at Belfast, on Tuesday the 24th of July.

The 35th Regiment of Infantry at Keller's old field, on Thursday the 26th of July.

The 39th Regiment of Infantry at Long's, on Saturday the 28th of July.

The 24th and 25th Regiments of Infantry at Wimsboro', on Tuesday the 31st of July.

The 6th Regiment of Cavalry at Yongue's, on Thursday the 2nd of August next.

The 26th and 27th Regiment of Infantry at Chesterville, on Saturday the 4th of August.

The 34th Regiment of Infantry at Yorkville, on Tuesday the 7th of August.

The 46th Regiment of Infantry at Ebenezer, on Thursday the 9th of August.

The 35th Regiment of Infantry at Union C. House, on Monday the 13th of August.

The 45th Regiment of Infantry at the Burnt Factory, on Wednesday the 15th of August.

The 36th Regiment of Infantry at Timon's old field, on Saturday the 18th of August.

The 37th Regiment of Infantry, at Wilkin's old field, on Tuesday the 21st of August.

The 9th Regiment of Cavalry at Gafneys old field, on Thursday the 23rd of August.

The 1st Regiment of Infantry at Brutton's, on Saturday the 1st of Sept. next.

The 3rd Regiment of Infantry at Toney's old store, on Tuesday the 4th of September.

The 1st Regiment of Cavalry at Pickensville, on Thursday the 6th of September.

The 5th Regiment of Infantry at Hunter's, on Saturday the 8th of September.

The 2nd Regiment of Infantry at Hall's, on Tuesday the 11th September.

The 42nd Regiment of Infantry at Minton, on Thursday the 13th of September.

The 4th Regiment of Infantry at Verrennes, on Saturday the 15th of September.

The Officers and Sergeants of the 7th Brigade will assemble for Encampment near Society Hill, on Monday the 1st of October next; to remain Encamped six days.

The 29th Regiment of Infantry will parade for review and drill at Darlington C. House, on Monday the 8th of October.

The 30th Regiment of Infantry at Bennettsville, on Thursday the 11th of October.

The 28th Regiment of Infantry at Cheslerfield Court House, on Saturday the 13th of October.

The 21st Regiment of Infantry at Lancaster Court House, on Tuesday the 16th of October.

The 22nd Regiment of Infantry at Camden, on Thursday the 18th of October.

The 5th Regiment of Cavalry at Camden, on Saturday the 20th of October.

The 20th Regiment of Infantry at the Swimming Pools, on Tuesday the 23rd of October.

The 4th Regiment of Infantry at Sumterville, on Thursday the 25th of October.

The 31st Regiment of Infantry at Black Mingo, on Tuesday the 30th of October.

The 33rd Regiment of Infantry at Conwayborough, on Saturday the 3rd of November next.

The 32nd Regiment of Infantry at Marion Court House, on Tuesday the 6th of November.

The Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the 35th Regiment will assemble on Saturday the 11th of August for drill and instruction; the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of all other Regiments will assemble for the like purpose, on the day previous to their respective reviews, except those of the 29th Regiment of Infantry, who are excused from that duty in consequence of their Encampment.

Complete returns of the Militia of each Brigade and public arms and equipments will be made by the respective Brigadier Generals to the Adjutant and Inspector General at Edgefield C. House before the 1st of November next.

The Major Generals and Brigadier Generals with their respective Staff, will attend the reviews within their respective commands.

By order of the Commander-in-chief,
JAMES JONES,
Adj't and Insp'r Gen.
June 6,

General Orders, No. 7.

HEAD QUARTERS,
COLUMBIA, 1st June, 1838.

Selected and Commissioned Major General of the 2nd Division of South Carolina Militia, will be respected and obeyed accordingly. By order of the Commander-in-Chief
JAMES JONES,
Adj't and Insp'r Gen.
June 1

Aiken Classical Academy.

REV. M. R. SUARES, PRINCIPAL.

THIS Academy has now been in active operation for nearly three years. The various branches of an English and Classical Education are taught, in connexion with such exercises, as are common to Academies of respectability. Mr. S. is of Brown University, and has had several years experience as a Teacher. Board and Tuition on moderate terms.
Aiken, May 23, 1838

BOOK & J B PRINTING

OF every description executed with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

POLITICAL.

From the Columbia Telescope.
The substance of GEN. HAMILTON'S remarks, in the Senate of S. Carolina on the Resolutions of the House of Representatives respecting the Sub-Treasury; May 31, 1838.

After the reading of the Resolutions, Gen. Hamilton rose and said that he could not but regret the introduction of the topic now presented for the consideration of the Senate. They had convened to consider one subject, and that of the deepest and most affecting interest. He had hoped all other would have been avoided, at least such as were in the smallest degree calculated to mar that concord and harmony in which they had consummated the noble benefaction by which South Carolina had succeeded her metropolitan, desolated by a calamity so signal and overwhelming. This wise and generous office discharged, he had likewise hoped that they would have been permitted to return to their homes with none other than those feelings towards each other, which belonged to this enlarged benevolence so munificently performed. But it seemed this privilege was denied them. They were, at the very last moment of the session, to be distracted and divided. They were to return to their families with feelings of alienation and distrust towards each other, by the introduction of essential party topics; and what is worse, in the form of a pious crusade against the consciences of a highly respectable portion of our members in Congress.

Sir, said G. H. H. South Carolina is too small a family in this great community of States, to be divided; more especially on a subject of such doubtful policy as the Sub-Treasury scheme. The time is coming, when from the condition of public opinion elsewhere on a topic of deep and irrepressible public interest, we shall not only require a wise and considerate sagacity, invincible fortitude, and high moral courage, but, above all, united counsels, the result of not only the best political, but the best cordial social relations. Can we not allow our State one moment of repose? Must she pass the verge of one agitator, on, merely to be hurried into another? Can she never breathe for one instant in the temperate zone? We have just come out of one internal contest, which shook South Carolina to its centre. Thanks be to God, the crisis was passed without a convulsion or fraternal bloodshed; and I trust I am not extravagant in the hope that these internal differences are buried in the ocean beneath that wave on which the Halcyon rests her downy bosom in token of tranquility and peace.

Surely we have enough in the opening prospects of our country, to occupy the public spirit and enterprise of our people. Is not the pathway which we are making to ease the Alleghany, and by the seeming annihilation of space to west our commercial connexion with the West, sufficient to employ our energy? Can we not find a super-abundant excitement in the effort we are making to establish a right of way across the ocean, and thus to bring back the exchangeable value of the fruit of our own industry? Must we seek in an untried experiment—at best of doubtful import, a mere theory in finance—to concentrate and consolidate party spirit, and give to its inevitable consequences all the malignity and intolerance which belong to insane fanaticism?

I have said thus much, said Gen. H., to inculcate the counsels of peace. I mean, in conformity with such a feeling to submit a motion for the postponement of the whole subject to the next session. This is the most—yea it is more than I hope to obtain. I know that these resolutions on your table come ex cathedra, from the mitrage of a preliminary Caucus. It was perhaps politic that the manacles and the shackles, for a portion of our delegation in Congress, should have been forged in the shop before they were brought into this assembly. Deliberation was fatal to them. In a clear field and with a fair fight they could not have sustained the battery of discussion for one moment; at least, before an untrammelled jury of such men as once served South Carolina.

I submit the motion of postponement, because, in all probability it is the only one, on which from a late hour of the night and the necessity of my immediate departure from this place, I shall be able to record my distinct and inflexible opposition to the whole subject before you.

It is, however, time that I should now say a word or two on the resolutions themselves. The first resolution asserts as a fact what I do not know and do not believe—that the Sub-Treasury scheme has found favor with a majority of the people of this State. I believe this to be a mere naked inference. Until Mr. Calhoun consented to become the foster-father of this Treasury offspring, there were not ten individuals in the State with whom the unpromising bantling obtained countenance. Even the very papers and politicians that now bug the ungodly urethra to their bosoms, spat upon its puling infamy when it seemed to be hanging in all the uncertainties of existence on the exhausted dungs of its legitimate parents. It is true that Mr. Calhoun was able to work the conversion, in November last, of about one hundred and twenty-five citizens in this State, who happened to be respectable members of the Legislature, and that too with a miraculous suddenness, almost equal to that of the mighty apostle on his way to Damascus. It may be that these hundred and twenty-five gentlemen have made about enough converts, to serve as an echo

to their own voice, but that the great body of our people have considered this subject, I do not believe. It is a subject eminently uninviting and distasteful, except to minds familiar with financial details. I admit that among our politicians there is a vast majority in favor of the Sub-Treasury; and the strenuous efforts are making to form and consolidate a party on this question.—And I further admit that it may be about as convenient a one for proscription as can be designed. Nor do I pretend to say that a majority of the people may not, by the force of party discipline, "with proper appliances to boot," be brought to sustain this measure, extraordinary as it may seem. A few clap traps and cant phrases will often accomplish what the profoundest philosophy cannot effect. "The emancipation of the South from the commercial thralldom of the North," and "a direct trade with Europe," from the flexible lips of a cunning demagogue, will work wonder; and many honest and detested subjects will scarcely give themselves time to ask how locking up gold and silver in huge Cyclopean safes, with a correspondent issue in their stead of irredeemable continental paper money, can accomplish this purpose. They will take the populace on trust until defeat has put the banbug to flight, or an explosion has brought it to the comfortable position at which it now rests—an Independent Treasury perfectly bankrupt.

At present the people of South Carolina have regarded the Sub-Treasury scheme with about as much indifference as they have the popular humbugs of Animal Magnetism and Phrenology. I am quite sure they are equally prepared to sanction our instructing our Senators and Representatives to vote for the Exploring Expedition—a measure of far more innocent responsibility, which cannot involve the beggary of our people and the corruption of our public servants.

The category, therefore, in this resolution I cannot vote for without violating my own sense of veracity.

Let me now say a word on the second resolution, the most pregnant of all, which, by a cunning device, insinuates an instruction to the refractory members of Congress. At least it enunciates a fearful admonition. The resolution is in these words, "Resolved that in the opinion of this Legislature the resolutions approving the Sub-Treasury (sic) is essential to the best interests of the country; and that any public servant, who refuses to promote the same, pursues a course injurious to the welfare and prosperity of the State."

This resolution, Sir, is certainly very modest and unpretending. The Legislature has a clear and incontestible right to express its opinion that the Sub-Treasury is a measure essential to the best interests of the country, and that all who differ in opinion with them are pursuing a course injurious to its welfare and prosperity. But are not our members of Congress equally entitled to their opinion? And if it happens to be precisely the converse of this dogma, may they not solace their consciences with the belief that in point of fact they are pursuing a course best calculated to promote prosperity and welfare of the country when they oppose the Sub-Treasury scheme? Is not this opinion precisely as broad as its is long? And it is narrowed down at last into, your opinion, and my opinion, and any body's opinion; and the declaration sinks into a neutrality about as absurd as it is harmless. I admit it contains a threat; but in this point of view it is not so potential as to be beyond all human toleration. A scare-crow it unquestionably is, but such an one as old Muzzell in the cornfield, that respectable personage who has stood for so many years in the same spot, bloated with his straw and dead feathers, whom the very rooks may eye with perfect safety.

Sir, those who concocted these resolutions are perfectly aware that South Carolina repudiates the doctrine of instruction. It has never found favor in her eyes.—The example which has been cited of the instructions sent to our delegation to oppose the tariff, do not apply. They were intended to strengthen, not to weaken our delegation; to give them confidence in their course; not to violate their consciences; because they were known to concur with the unanimous opinion of nearly our whole people on that topic. The effort before us is certainly the first settled design to instruct, and by indirection to reach the conscience of a refractory member.

I do not propose, sir, at this time, to discuss the doctrine of instruction. I must, however, assume the privilege of saying that according to my humble view, the exercise of this doctrine involves as gross an usurpation and a fallacy in political ethics as can well be conceived.

In the first place, the constitution gives us the right to elect, but give us no right to depose our Senators the very end and scope of the exercise of the right of instruction.—If it was designed that we should exercise this formidable power, it ought to have been given by an express grant in the constitution; otherwise its assumption must be usurpation.

It is a fallacy, because it proceeds likewise on the modest assumption that we are better informed on the subject on which the member of the National Congress is to exercise his judgement and conscience, than himself—although specially within his constitutional jurisdiction and competence, and for the exercise of his free and unbiased suffrage he is responsible to God and his country.

This is not all. The practice itself is calculated to work an entire change in our system of government, by substituting the

legislation of our State Legislatures for the legislation of Congress. Does the constitution make our members of Congress our slaves? No. The venom of faction, disgusting arrogance, and the conceit of overweening vanity may attempt to force them to be so.

If these objections hold in the abstract against the right of instruction, what force do they acquire when applied to the present occasion and to the persons against whom the Resolutions on your table are leveled.

It is known that one of our Senators and it is believed that three of our Representatives in Congress are opposed to the Sub-Treasury Scheme. It is rumored that this project is at its last grasp, and that it has been intimated that unless these members can be made to violate their consciences and vote for the measure, it must perish; for as it is in a minority of the people of the Union, no hope of its passage can be entertained except the deed be now done, and done quickly.

Like good liege subjects we are therefore summoned to the scaffold to witness the infliction of the actual cautery or the rack, in case of non-compliance on the part of our public agents.

Let me now pause to ask whether this ignoble tyranny is worthy of the ancient repute of South Carolina? Where is the chivalry that once graced her renown?—Where the magnanimity and confidence with which she has always treated her public servants?—a confidence which was the nurse of manly sentiment, inflexible independence, and of a public virtue that scorned all temptation, save the inducement to serve her with honesty, fidelity and truth. Alas, they are all giving way to a spirit of vulgar *Loco Focoism*, in the promotion of which the first essential step is to violate all that belongs to the pride and honor of such servants as South Carolina once had. It is true, we have had precedents from other States quoted for our imitation and instruction. They are no authority, sir, in South Carolina. Let those States, if they will, practice their despotism, but let them keep it to themselves.—We will have none of it. At least I know I speak for those who are beyond the reach of my voice, who, when the temporary delusions of this question have passed, will still wish their respect for the sacred right of conscience.

I know not, sir, how that portion of our delegation, against whom it is aimed, will receive this compulsory process. Whether they will consent to surrender their judgement to save what they believe to be a pernicious and unwise project, from destruction, I trust they will let the vagrant die, whether he expires from inanition or a violent death; whether he dies in a ditch, or gives up the ghost *secundum artem*, after the most approved phlebotomy of the doctors. I Coroner's inquest—and maintain throughout what belongs to the carriage of a Southern gentleman, who fears, next to his God a violation of his own honor and sense of propriety.

Let me tell them, in a voice loud enough, I trust, through the press at least, to be heard, that public confidence is not to be purchased in South Carolina by subservience, out by independence; not by flattery, but by fearlessness. Let them do what they regard to be right. If public duty has any other rule than this, I can only say, sir, that we have read too precious little purple memorials which those who have gone before us in the State have bequeathed for our instruction.

It is understood that these resolutions are especially leveled at one of our Senators. You cannot mistake me, sir, I allude to Mr. Preston. Professor, as I do, a great personal regard and respect for this gentleman, are far more intimate. I have ventured to differ with Mr. Calhoun, and to thus hum wrong on the question which now agitates the country, without affecting in the slightest degree the relations of which I prefer, and which will be both my pride and pleasure to cultivate, in despite of the proscription with which those who claim now to be his exclusive friends may visit my honest difference of opinion with one to whom I have been personally and politically devoted for the last ten years. But these considerations shall not prevent my doing justice to his colleague. Why, then, I ask, is he selected for the sacrifice? Does he not stand precisely where he did when he was warning against the over-shadowing despotism of Gen. Jackson's administration? If it was right and consistent to oppose that administration, is it less so to be found in the ranks of opposition to his successors, whose first claim to public confidence was the announcement that he would follow in the footsteps of his illustrious prototype? Is not this very Sub-Treasury system the sequel of Gen. Jackson's despotic grasp to take the public treasure of the country in the hands of the Executive? Does not Mr. Preston stand precisely where he did when he was the object of the highest public favor at home? It is true, that with perhaps a less stern and enlightened forecast he could not emulate the boldness of his colleague in quitting his old allies at the very moment of his approaching victory, lest victory to his party should be worse than defeat. But his fidelity to old friends with whom he had long battled, is surely not an object of moral reprobation. It is at most but a weakness, which in the estimate of some will be quite as amiable, if not as respectable, as that enlarged sagacity which looks at politics with the same coolness which it would regard a theory in metaphysics.

If I am not mistaken, sir, Mr. Preston, on the occasion when Mr. Leigh of Virginia received the instructions by which that Commonwealth was pleased to instruct him out of his seat, indicated very distinctly that he was no convert to the doctrine. I hope that my memory has served me right, and that while Mr. Preston is prepared to treat the communication which he will doubtless receive from our presiding officer with the most perfect respect, he will at the same time be prepared to maintain his own independence and rights which belong to him as a Senator representing the people of this State in their sovereign capacity.

I must confess there is something in the situation of this gentleman, which commands both my sympathy and consideration. Although he was educated, married, & has lived among us almost from his childhood, yet he is, in one sense of the word, a stranger; and a stranger whom we have honored because he was worthy of being honored. He is a native of another State. I ask myself whether it becomes the old and long approved hospitality of South Carolina—that sentiment which is the very religion of our hearth-stones—thus to treat one who possesses the strongest claims to our protection and esteem—one who has thrown a fresh halo around the genius of our own State—the vigor, the power, the beauty of whose eloquence, and lofty public spirit have added an attractive grace to moral worth which renders his character free from all suspicion or reproach.

Men of the State Rights party, are you prepared to sacrifice a man who in the hour of peril stood by you in unflinching courage and devotion, and threw his whole soul into your contest, and gave to it the unsurpassed treasures of a genius and elocution, rich, various, and resplendent?

I know, sir, it has been said by some that Mr. Preston is a friend and perhaps an adherent of Mr. Clay. This may or may not be true; but I would ask how long it is since, even if he should prefer the championship of the West, to Mr. Van Buren, such a preference is to be visited not alone with censure but positive punishment? Has our State slid, by the easy gradations of an increasing love, into the arms of the Administration? Do members acknowledge "the soft impeachment?" Things have strangely altered. Not six months since I was the object, if not of denunciation, at least of distrust, because I was suspected of a too friendly regard for the present Chief Magistrate—and this because I had never condescended to abuse him, but uniformly treated him with the consideration his kindness to me personally deserved at my hands. And now, forsooth, I am charged with a devotion to Mr. Clay, because I presume, from a similar motive of self respect I am disposed to carry a civil tongue in my head in relation to both gentlemen. Sir, as I do not mean to take the bounty, I am resolved not to enlist for the war. I have therefore heard with inexpressible surprise that a secret combination of the old leaders is on foot in this State to give its vote to Mr. Clay. I know not who the Guy Faux of this conspiracy is; but so far as so humble an individual as myself is concerned, I know the path which leads to my own independence and happiness; that is to my own home and duties of my home. I do not emulate the renown of any Guy Fawkes.

It is the last time I ever expect to hear the sound of my voice in this Hall. I have been, for the last sixteen years of my life, in various stations in the service of South Carolina. This reflection only augments the sense of the obligations I owe her. I am gratified that on this last night of my service the opportunity has been afforded me of lifting up my voice in defence of public liberty and private right.

Let me, then again conjure you, that upon a subject so utterly worthless as how the poor lure of this government is to be deposited, you do not distract and divide our people, recently so thoroughly and cordially united. Permit us to return home in peace and good will. If the devouring element has scattered desolation in its track and sent the broad glare of its disastrous light into the very concave of the heavens, under the blessing of God we have decreed that the fair structures shall rise from their ashes with renovated beauty, and the cherished metropolis of us all again be the abode of cheerful industry and manly enterprise. If, however, this privilege is denied to us, I stand alone with my friend from Sumner, (Mr. Dugan) I trust I shall be found to stand, in this last act of my public life in that position, which comports best with all that belongs to the authentic public principles, and public honor of South Carolina.

Newly Invented Carriage.—A light wagon was driven through the principal streets yesterday, with a view of exhibiting some new improvements in the construction of the axles and wheels, suitable for all kinds of wheel carriages. The vehicle in question has, what the inventor calls "separate moveable crank axles" so constructed that when the wheels strike a stone, the axles yield to the resistance and abate the suddenness or violence of the shock. The lowness of the axles likewise renders the carriage less liable to be overturned than by the ordinary construction. On rough roads this invention will be invaluable, especially in cities where the pavements are scarcely ever fit to be travelled over in common conveyances. Hackney coaches and omnibusses being more generally used in large cities, this improvement would be a great acquisition in their construction, and should at least be tried. A committee of gentlemen of New-York have certified to its merits.—N. Y. Evening Post.