

# Edgefield Advertiser.

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

VOLUME VII.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., October 19, 1842.

NO. 38.

## EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER

BY W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

### TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription—and Four Dollars if not paid within twelve 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 in the opinion of the Publisher.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year. Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis. Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 2 1/2 cents per square, (12 lines, or less), for the first insertion, and 43 cts. for each continuation. Those published monthly, or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

### Candidates.

**The friends of H. R. WILLIAMS,** announce him as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff.

**The friends of Capt. J. J. SENTELL,** announce him as a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

**The friends of Scarborough Broadwater,** announce him as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector.

**The friends of Shubel Ataway,** announce him as a candidate for the Office of Tax Collector, of Edgefield District.

**The friends of Capt. W. L. COLEMAN,** announce him as a candidate for Ordinary of Edgefield District.

**The friends of Wm. Hill,** announce him as a candidate for the office of Ordinary, of Edgefield District.

**The friends of Colonel J. F. HILL,** announce him as a candidate for the office of Ordinary, of Edgefield District.

**The friends of Col. W. H. MOSS,** announce him as a candidate for the office of Ordinary of Edgefield District.

### Commercial.

AUGUSTA EXCHANGE TABLE.	
Augusta Insurance and Banking Co.	par
Bank of Augusta.	par
Branch State of Georgia at Augusta.	par
Agency Bank of Brunswick.	par
Branch Georgia Rail Road.	par
Mechanic's Bank.	par
Bank of St. Mary's.	par
Bank of Milledgeville.	par
Bank of the St. Geo. at Sav.	par
Branches of ditto.	par
Agency of ditto, at Greensboro'	par
Bank of Brunswick.	par
Commercial Bank, at Macon.	par
Geo. R. & Bkg. Co. Athens.	par
Marine & Fire Ins. Bank, Sav.	par
Branch of ditto, at Macon.	par
Planters' Bank, Savannah.	par
Ruckersville Banking Comp'y.	par
Phoenix Bank of Columbus.	par
Cemline Bank.	par
Central Bank of Georgia.	par
Central R. R. & Bkg. Co. Sav.	par
Ins. Bk. of Columbus, at Macon.	par
Exchange Bank, Brunswick.	par
Alabama Notes.	par
Charleston Banks.	par
Bank of Camden.	par
Bank of Georgetown.	par
Commercial, Columbia.	par
Mechanics', at Cheraw.	par
Bank of Hamburg.	par
No Sale or Uncertain.	
Bank of Darien and Branches.	par
Bank of Columbus.	par
Chattahoochee R. Road & Banking Company.	par
Monroe R. Road & Banking Company.	par
Western Bank of Georgia, at Rome.	par
Bank of Hawkinsville.	par
Drafts.	
On New York.	a 1 prem.
Charleston.	a 1 ..
Savannah.	par a 1 disc.
Philadelphia.	a 1 ..
Lexington, Ky.	par a 1 ..

**In Bankruptcy.**  
THE Subscriber has been, by the Judge of the District Court for South Carolina District, appointed Commissioner for Edgefield District, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress, made, and now in force, concerning Bankrupts. Therefore, any person wishing to avail himself of said Act, will please call upon the undersigned, at Hamburg, S. C., who will prepare all the papers necessary to a final discharge, on as liberal terms as any other person, having procured all the Rules and Blanks of said Court required, &c.

**Robert Anderson,**  
Hamburg, June 27th 1842 if 22

**Brought to the Jail**  
OF this District, a negro man who says his name is Joseph, and that he belongs to John Patterson, of Mackies Island, S. C., of light complexion, large whiskers from ear to ear, 5 feet 6 inches high.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away.  
**C. H. GOODMAN, J. E. D.**  
Jan. 5, 1842. if 49

**BOOK & JOB PRINTING**  
OF every description executed with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

## PATENT SMUT MACHINE.

I WILL offer for sale to the highest bidder, on the 2nd Monday in November next, the Rights of the Districts of this State, together with the Rights of some of the adjacent States, of the new and improved PATENT SMUT MACHINE.

This Machine is decidedly superior to any hitherto invented, from the fact that all the other Machines, so far as I know, have been constructed so as to break or pulverize the grains of smut while they are amongst the good Wheat and thereby causing a great quantity of dust or pulverized smut to adhere to the Wheat so much so as to leave it but little better, and in some instances, in a worse condition than it was previous to its passing through the Machine. But with this Machine it is quite otherwise, as it is so constructed as to separate the smut from the wheat, whole and entire, thereby preventing the dust which is occasioned by pulverizing or breaking the grains of smut.

As the present sale will be looked to with interest by both Millers and Machinists, and in order that they may satisfy themselves of the value and utility of this Machine, I would invite them to call at the Mills on Saluda River, about two miles below Gambrell's Bridge, formerly known by the name of Wilson's Mills, now John Smith's, and by the 23d of this inst. another may be seen at John Donald's Mills on Turkey Creek, about one mile from Gentsville Abbeville District. At either place they will be fully satisfied of its value.

Terms—Rights of Districts will be sold on 13 months credit—Rights of States on one and two years—Purchasers to give notes and approved security. The Patent Right was obtained for the term of 14 years.

The Sale will commence at 11 o'clock, at Smith's Mills.  
**JOHN WILSON,**  
Inventor and Proprietor.  
Sept. 23, 1842 if 35

## NEW TINNING ESTABLISHMENT.

**Messrs. Weyer & Covar,** RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the citizens of Edgefield and the adjoining districts, that they have commenced the

### TINNING BUSINESS,

In all its varieties, at Edgefield C. H. Having procured competent workmen and good materials, they are determined that all articles manufactured at their establishment shall be equal, in regard to workmanship and price, to any that can be procured at either Hamburg or Augusta. They therefore invite Merchants and others to give them a call, previous to their supplying themselves, to be sure they are not misled.

Oct 5 if 36

## New Cabinet Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Edgefield village and the adjoining country, that he has commenced the CABINET BUSINESS, in all its varieties, in the building occupied by Mr. John Colgan, as a Tailoring establishment, and Mr. C. A. Meigs as a Grocery store, where he will be happy to receive orders for any kind of Cabinet work, which will be executed in a workmanlike manner, and at prices to suit the times.

Funerals attended to at the shortest notice.  
**WILLIAM LEWIS,**  
Oct. 5, 1842. if 36

## NEW Tailoring Establishment.

THE Subscriber begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends, and the citizens of Edgefield District generally, that he has commenced the business of

### Merchant Tailoring,

in the S. re opposite Messrs. Blaud & Butler, and next door to Messrs. Scranton & Meigs, where he may be found always ready for business.

He has just received from New York, a general assortment of GOODS suitable for gentlemen's wear, which he will make up at the shortest notice. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years past, and having made arrangements to receive the latest fashions for gentlemen's clothing, he will spare no pains in his endeavors to please his customers, and hopes to receive a liberal patronage, in return.  
**JOHN COLGAN,**  
Edgefield C. H., Oct. 1, 1842 if 36

## NEW BOOT & SHOE SHOP.

**Henry Darlington,**

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Edgefield village and adjacent country, that he has commenced the manufacture of Gentlemen and Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES, opposite the Planters' Hotel, and from his long experience in the business, he feels satisfied, that he will be able to give all who may patronize him satisfaction, as his work shall be well made, and warranted not to rip.

All work done at Augusta prices.  
N. B. All kinds of mending in his line, executed with neatness and despatch.  
Oct 5 if 36

## State of South Carolina.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.  
IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

William McCauley, }  
vs. }  
Trammel & Jones, }

THE Plaintiff in the case, having filed his declaration in my office, and the Defendants having neither wived, nor attorneys, on whom a copy of the said declaration, with a rule to plead thereto, might be served: Ordered, that the said Defendants do appear and plead to the said declaration, within a year and a day from the date of this order, or final and absolute judgment will be awarded against them.

**JNO. F. LIVINGSTON, c. c. p.**  
Clerk's Office, Dec. 16, 1841. age 47

## Lime and Bacon Hams.

100 CASKS STONE LIME,  
2500lbs. Baltimore cured HAMS,  
Just received and for sale by

**SIBLEY & CRAPON,**  
Hamburg, Sept 10, 1842. if 33

## Taylor, Murdoch & Co.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No 30, N. side Vendue Range, Charleston, S. C.

WE are daily receiving from Importers and Manufacturers, the latest styles and best qualities of English, French and American, staple and fancy

**DRY GOODS,**  
and are offering them at the lowest prices at private sale, as well as unreservedly at Auction, on our usual terms. We are also generally supplied with

**SHOES, BOOTS, HATS, CAPS, PAPER, ROPE, &c.**  
from the various factories. We invite the attention of our country friends.  
Charleston, Sept. 29, 1842. Ct 36

## Notice.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we have just received a well selected stock of

**Cloths, Cassimeres, and VESTINGS,**  
together with all other articles in the Merchant Tailoring Line, which we offer at prices to suit the times.

**GOODE & LYON.**  
Oct. 1, 1842.

## Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his plantation on Savannah river forty miles above Augusta, containing (1853) one thousand and fifty three acres, adjoining lands of Messrs. Cantelow and Athony, about six hundred acres in the woods, with a good framed dwelling house, a first rate gin house and packing shed, a barn, crib and other out buildings necessary for a farm. Also, one other tract containing one hundred and forty acres adjoining the above tract, the land is of the first quality for corn, cotton, or small grain, well watered with several good springs of pure water as any in the up country. And his house and lot in the village of Lincolnton, attached to which is (100) one hundred acres of land, of which sixty is in the woods. If not sold privately, will be offered to the highest bidder on the fourth Monday in October next. Any person wishing to purchase such lands will be induced to trade after examining the above premises no doubt. The terms will be easy.

**N. FOX,**  
Lincolnton, Aug. 26 if 23

## State of South Carolina,

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

**J. M. & W. Adams,** }  
vs. }  
Sydney S. Boyce, }  
C. S. S.

THE defendant Sydney S. Boyce, who is now in the custody of Simeon Christie, Sheriff of Edgefield district, by virtue of a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum, at the suit of J. M. & W. Adams, having filed his petition with a schedule on oath, of his entire estate, with a view of being admitted to the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly, known as the "Insolvent Debtors Act," it is ordered, that all and singular the creditors of the said defendant, be and they are hereby summoned to show cause if any they can, in the Court of Common Pleas, for Edgefield District, at Edgefield Court House, on Tuesday the second day of next October term, or on such other day of the said term as the Court may order, why the said Sydney S. Boyce should not be admitted to the benefit of the said Act, upon his executing the requisite assignment.

**GEO. POPE, c. c. p.**  
Clerk's Office, 3th July, 1842. 3m 24

**For Sale.**  
THE Subscriber offers for sale the well known House in Aiken, fronting on the Rail Road, and known as MARSH'S HOTEL. The house has been kept as a Public House for several years, and contains 40 rooms double and single, the greater portion of them with fire places. Upon the premises are likewise all necessary out buildings, kitchens, negro houses and stabling for 100 horses, in the yard is an excellent well of water.

Terms one third cash, the balance on a credit of one and two years.  
Also—Forty or fifty unimproved Lots, handsomely situated, within the corporate limits of Aiken. Apply to

**JOHN MARSH, Aiken,**  
Dec 9 if 45

## Medical Notice.

**Dr. JOHN G. WILLIAMS,**

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Edgefield village and adjacent country, and has taken an Office next door to Genl. M. L. Bonham's near the Court House, where he can be found at all times during the day, and during the night at S. F. Goode's dwelling, except when absent on professional duties.

may 25 if 17

## Notice.

ALL persons are cautioned against trespassing on the land on which the widow Farrar resides, on the Columbia road, near one mile from the village, either by taking of wood or otherwise, as I am determined to prosecute any person who may be detected in any manner according to law.

**A. LINDSEY, Trustee.**  
Oct. 12 if 37

## Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SCRANTON & MEIGS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled business of the firm will be adjusted by

**C. A. MEIGS, P. A. SCRANTON,**  
C. A. MEIGS, if 36

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or open account, are requested to make payment on or before the 10th of December next, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. As I am forced to have money, to liquidate accounts which are standing against me, I hope those indebted to me will come forward.

**WM. BAILEY,**  
Oct 5 if 36

## Miscellaneous.

From the Central New York Farmer.  
**CHARCOAL AS A MANURE.**

I have recently had my attention directed to the use of charcoal; by the knowledge of some facts that have been communicated in answer to my inquiries, that has induced me to devote a paper to the subject, in the hope, at least, that it will excite attention; productive in the end of great good to the community, by inducing a series of experiments upon the use of charcoal as a manure, that will result in immense benefit to the farming interest.

I shall not pretend to enter into a series of reasonings upon which it may be applied; these matters I shall leave to those whose education and pursuits better fitted them to ascertain these things, by enabling them to reach them by chemical analysis, which I am unable to make. I shall simply state the facts which I have observed, and those which I have learned from others, whom I have requested to look to them, together with the results that have been obtained, leaving to others to say whether the question is not of sufficient importance to lead them to try whether the results will not be equally beneficial in very many other situations.

In the neighborhood in which I live there are a great many heartis or coal pits, as they are called; places where wood has been piled and burned into charcoal, scattered about the country. I have invariably observed that upon these heartis in the course of a very few months luxurious coat of grass made its appearance, when all round in the vicinity scarcely a blade of grass could be found, and what there was round out of the coal hearth was sickly and dwarfish. This was so well known that to the height of summer, when the pasture in other places was dried and withered by the summer drought it was a common practice to drive the cattle to the coalings, sure that they would there obtain food.

During the last autumn business called me into Harford county, Maryland. I was surprised at the exceedingly luxuriant growth of grass but lately seeded into a field on Deer creek, also at the very peculiar appearance of the soil. The soil remained in its appearance, and appeared to be so mellow and pliable as early to bury the foot at every step; and although it lay very level, did not appear to be touched so hot as the soil in the other fields around it on the same level. My attention was excited by what I saw, and I inquired if the field had not been covered with charcoal, and was told that it had been.

I was informed that it had been spread upon it more than twenty years ago! I there asked what was the general quality of the crops raised upon it, and I was told that they were invariably fine both as to quantity and quality. The person who lived upon the property informed me, that he had repeatedly hauled the soil from that field and spread it upon the surrounding fields, and he could for years, or in fact from the time he spread it there to the present day always see, by the growth upon these places, exactly where he had put it.

Another case of the application of charcoal I have found in this neighborhood, was made by a gentleman in the iron business, to his meadow, near the coal house. He had a large quantity of the coal that had become too fine to be used in the furnace; he did not know exactly what to do with it—it was in the way, and he concluded, as the easiest way to dispose of it, to haul it out and spread it upon the grass land. He spread it late in the fall, and for many years, he informed me he had observed the most astonishing effect produced upon his field of grass. The quantity was nearly double, and the effect continued as long as he owned the property, which was at least ten years.

I have just been made acquainted with another result of the application of charcoal to reable land, that, if general from its application, will induce its use by every one who can procure it at a reasonable price; that is, wherever charcoal has been applied rust never affects the growing crop of wheat! My friend who has communicated this fact to me, states that he has observed particularly, and when the field generally has been "struck with rust," as it is called those places where he had applied the charcoal invariably decayed.

**J. H. HEBURN.**

## HOW TO GET RICH.

Almost every man of business has been rich, or at least prosperous, at some period of his life, and if he is poor now, he can see very well how he might have avoided the disaster which overthrew his hopes. He will probably see that his misfortunes arose from neglecting some of the following rules: Be industrious; every body knows that industry is a fundamental virtue in the man of business. But it is not every sort of industry that tends to wealth: Many men work hard to do a great deal of business, and after all make less money than they would if they did less. Industry should be expended in seeing to all the details of business; to careful finishing up of each separate undertaking, and in the maintenance of such a system as will keep every thing under control.

Be economical. This rule also is familiar to every body. Economy is a virtue to be practised every hour in a great city. It is to be practised in peace as in pounds. A shilling a day saved amounts to an estate in the course of a life. Economy is especially important in the outset of life until the foundation of an estate are laid. Many men are poor all their days, because when their necessary expenses were small they did not seize the opportunity to save a small capital, which would change their fortunes for the whole of their lives.

Stick to the business in which you are regularly employed. Let speculators make their thousands in a year or a day; mind your own regular trade, never turning from the right hand or the left. If you are a merchant, a professional man or a mechanic, never buy lots or stocks unless you have surplus money you wish to invest. Your own business you understand as well as other peoples you do not understand. Let your business be some one which is useful to community. All such occupations possess the element of profit in themselves.

Never take great hazards. Such hazards are seldom well balanced by the prospects of profit; and if they were, the habit of mind which is induced is unfavorable and generally the result is bad. To keep what you have, should be the first rule; to get what you fairly can, the second.

Do not be in a hurry so get rich. Gradual gains are the only natural gains, and they who are in a haste to be rich break over sound rules, fall into temptation and distress of various sorts, and generally fail of their object. There is no use in getting rich suddenly. The man who keeps his business under his control, and saves something from year to year, is always rich. At any rate he possesses the highest enjoyment which riches are able to afford.

Never do business for the sake of doing it and being counted a great merchant. There is often more money to be made by a smaller business than a large one, and that business will in the end be most respectable which is most successful. Do not get deeply in debt; but so manage as always if possible, to have your financial position easy, so that you can turn any way you please.

Do not love money extravagantly. We speak here, merely in reference to getting rich. In morals, the inordinate love of money is one of the most degrading vices. But the extravagant desire of accumulation, induces an enervating many times, and a melancholy many times.

## Religious Melancholy.

Many persons of a religious turn of mind, behave as if they thought it a crime to be cheerful. They imagine the whole of religion consists in certain mortifications, or denying themselves the smallest indulgence, even of the most innocent amusements. A perpetual gloom hangs over their countenances, while the deepest melancholy preys upon their minds. At length the fairest prospects vanish, every thing puts on a dismal appearance, and those very objects which ought to give delight, afford nothing but disgust. Life itself becomes a burden, and the unhappy wretch, persuaded that no evil can equal what he feels, often puts an end to his miserable existence.

It is a great pity that ever religion should be so far perverted as to become the cause of these very evils which it was designed to cure. Nothing can be better calculated than true Religion, to raise and support the mind of its votaries under every affliction that can befall them. It teaches man that even the sufferings of this life are preparatory to the happiness of the next, and that all who persist in a course of virtue shall at length arrive at complete felicity.

Persons whose business it is to recommend religion to others, should beware of dwelling too much on gloomy subjects. That peace and tranquility of mind, which true religion is calculated to inspire, is a more powerful argument in its favor than all the terrors that can be uttered. Terror may indeed deter men from outward acts of wickedness, but can never inspire them with that of God and real goodness of heart, in which alone true religion consists.

To conclude; the best way to counteract the violence of any passion, is to keep the mind closely engaged in some useful pursuit.

## Important Decision in a Religious Controversy.

The English House of Lords have recently made a final and somewhat singular decision, in the long contested case, known to many of our readers as Lady Hewley's charity. This consisted of certain manors in New York, left by Lady Hewley, in the time of Charles the Second, in trust to support "godly preachers of Christ's Holy Gospel," a phrase used at the time of her will, to designate Protestant dissenters. In process of time the trust fell entirely into the hands of the Unitarians. Attention was drawn to the subject by the Report of the Charity Commissioners, and a bill was filed in Chancery to dispossess the Unitarians. The Vice Chancellor and the Lord Chancellor decided against the latter. On an appeal to the Lord, the opinion of the Judges was taken, and they decided that Unitarians do not come within the terms of the trust deeds: Mr. Justice Erskine observing that those who denied the Trinity were blasphemers; and therefore they could not be intended by the term "godly preachers."

This decision is an important one, and being final, will take from this denomination a fund important to its existence.

The Cincinnati papers mention the loss of the fine steamboat *Vicksburg*, on the Mississippi, near the mouth of Red River. She cost \$60,000 in 1838.

*A New England Story.*—We have often been diverted at a tale of old times in New England—short, to be sure, but to the point. It so fell out two young people became very much smitten with each other, as young people sometimes do. The woman's father was rich—the young man poor, but respectable. The father could stand no such union, and absolutely opposed it, and the daughter dared not disobey—that is to say, she dare not disobey openly. She "met him by moonlight," while she pretended never to see him—she pined in love—a state of "sighs and tears, which woman oftener reach in imagination than in reality. Still the father remained inexorable.

Time passed on, and the rose on Mary's damask cheek passed off. She let no concealment, like a "worm in the bud," prey on that damask cheek, however; but when her father asked her why she pined, she always told him. The old gentleman was a widower, and loved his girl dearly. Had it been a widowed mother who had Mary in charge, a woman's pride would never have given way before the importunities of a daughter. Men are not, however, so stubborn in such matter, and the father saw his daughter's heart was really set upon the match, he surprised her one day speaking out—"Mary, rather than mope to death, they had better marry, as soon as these clothes, and who thee pleases."

And then what did Mary!—wait till the birds of the air had told her swain of the change, or until her father had time to alter his mind again! Not a bit of it. She clapped her neat plain bonnet on her head, walked directly into the street, and then directly to the house of her intended as the street would carry her. She walked into the house without knocking—for knocking was no then fashionable, and she found the family just sitting down to dinner. Some little commotion was exhibited at so unexpected an apparition at the heiress in the widow's cottage, but she heeded it not. John looked up inquiringly. She walked directly to him, and took both hands in hers.—"John," said she, "father says that I may have thee."

Could she have told him the news in

## From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

The following is another letter of Mr. Clay. It would seem that this gentleman as time advances, is gradually losing more and more his temper, and becoming more and more reckless in the expression of his opinions. In 1841 his desperation will find no bounds. This letter was written in reply to one from the Trenton, N. J. Clay Club.

ASHLAND, 13th Sept. 1842.

Gentlemen—I have received, with lively sensibility, your letter communicating the formation of a Club with my name in the city of Trenton. For the friendly motives which has prompted this association, and for the object which it is proposed to make it instrumental in accomplishing, I tender the expression of my grateful acknowledgments.

I share, gentlemen, with you in feelings of disappointment and indignation on account of the base treachery of the acting President of the United States. It would be difficult to find in the annals of history, an example of equal political turpitude.—Far from being discouraged by it, in the performance of our duty to our country, it should serve only to stimulate our resolutions to correct the procedure, and to guard against the recurrence of the evil.

Accept, gentlemen, my thanks for the friendly sentiments towards me, conveyed in your letter, and believe me

Faithfully your friend and obd. servt.  
**H. CLAY.**

Messrs. Josiah N. Birl and A. M. Johnson.

*Moral Obligations of Bankrupts.*—We heard it stated, not long since, that a bankrupt went into the shop of a creditor, to whom he ought to have been under great obligations for assistance rendered, and, with swaggering air, said he had paid all his debts—didn't owe a cent—he had taken the benefit of the bankrupt law.—If this remark was not made seriously, it indicates a loose morality, in reference to the obligation, to pay debts contracted in good faith, which it is to be feared, is but too common. A bankrupt or insolvent law, discharges a man from the payment of his debts legally but not morally. It relieves him from the vexation of sheriffs and suits in court, but it does not relieve him of the duty to pay his debts if ever he is able. It is designed to relieve those who are irretrievably involved in debt; whose hands are tied so that they cannot help themselves; who, the moment they accumulate a little property to enable them to transact business, are liable to have it snatched from him by some creditors. To relieve such persons bankrupt laws are intended, but they are not designed to remove, or wipe out the just claim which every creditor has to his honest dues. No man can quiet his conscience with the belief that bankrupt laws remove all obligation to pay his debts, if prosperity enables him to do it.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

A young man asked a lady one day what she thought of the marriage state in general. Not knowing, can't tell," was the reply, "but if you and I were to put our heads together, I could soon give you a definite answer."