



The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1846

Law and Magistrates Blanks of every description, on good paper, neatly printed, and for sale at this office, at 50 cents the single quire, and less by the quantity.

The Weather.—During the past week, we had frequent showers of rain, and on Friday night we had thunder and lightning, and then a heavy shower. On Saturday the sun shone out, and the temperature was quite cool.

The Court of Common Pleas.—This Court adjourned on Saturday last. Judge Evans labored with great industry and faithfulness, and many important cases were tried.

Yucatan.—The people of Yucatan are desirous of coming under the protection of the United States, and it is stated, that they have sent a delegation to Washington on this business.

The Southern Cultivator.—This valuable Agricultural journal is published at Augusta, Ga., by Messrs. Jones, of the Chronicle & Sentinel, and edited by Mr. James Camak, of Athens. We regret to learn, that there is a probability of its discontinuance, from the want of adequate patronage. It is a monthly paper, and is published at the low price of one dollar per year. We call attention to the subject, which appeared in the last number.

The Southern Cultivator.—The publishers of this work, without desiring to obtrude upon its friends, deem it due to themselves, no less than to all those who feel an interest in the success of the paper, to state that, thus far, the patronage extended to it, is wholly inadequate to its support—not sufficient to pay the actual expenses of publication.

The publishers have no appeals to make to any; they have entered upon a contract, which they intend to, and will, fulfill to the letter, by the publication of the 4th volume. That done, their contract ceases, and will not certainly be renewed unless a very different feeling be exhibited in behalf of the work by those to whose interest and prosperity it is devoted.

Papers that exchange with the Southern Cultivator, are requested to give the above notice an insertion, and accompany it with such comments as they deem proper.

Death of the Governor of Delaware.—Thos. Stockton, Governor of Delaware, died recently very suddenly at New Castle, whilst engaged in conversation.

The vacancy in the gubernatorial chair of Delaware, occasioned by the death of the Governor, will be filled agreeably to the Constitution, by Dr. Joseph Maul, presiding officer of the Senate.

Texas.—General J. P. Henderson is elected Governor of the new State of Texas, and has entered upon office. General Darrell is elected Lieutenant Governor. Generals Houston and Rusak are elected U. S. Senators.

As Texas has now become one of the States of the Union, letters may be transmitted to any part of that State, without the pre-payment of postage.

Grat Britain and India.—From papers bearing date, London Feb. 6th and 7th, by packet ship Toronto, we learn that the Anglo Indian project for the annexation of the Punjab, the country lying between the tributaries of the Indus, has been put in a train of annexation, not by the consent of both parties, as it may well be believed, but by means of superior force on the one side, and cruel suffering on the other. We make the following brief extract from an exchange paper.

India.—The Bombay Times of the 1st of January contains the following:—The long expected crisis in the affairs of the Punjab has at last taken place. The Sikh army anxious for plunder, crossed the Sutlej to the number of 30,000 men with 70 pieces of artillery.

Their sharpshooters fired upon some English soldiers sent to reconnoitre and their main body attacked our camp. Thus war was declared, and the entire territory on the left bank of the Sutlej, producing a revenue of £75,000, has been confiscated and annexed to our dominions.

Our Alexandria correspondent writes on the 22d January: War has commenced in the Punjab. Letters from Suez state that the Sikhs attacked the British army 55,000 men and 140 pieces of artillery, on the 21st of December.

The fighting was not yet over when the express left on the 23d. A great number of Sikhs were killed; 55 pieces of cannon had fallen into the hands of the English, who also suffered considerable loss.

General Litler was repulsed at the onset, but the efforts of Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir H. Gough changed the fate of the day in favor of the English army.

It is believed that the Sikhs were obliged to recross the Sutlej on the following day, the 24th of December.

It is said that Major Donelson has been nominated as Minister to Austria, in place of Mr. Wheaton, recalled.

Treasury Notes.—The amount of Treasury Notes outstanding on the 1st instant, was \$646, 771 25.

Bank of Hamburg, S. C.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Hamburg, on the 9th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

H. Hutchinson, W. W. Stark, J. W. Stokes, G. W. Garmany, Geo. Parrott, D. L. Adams, and J. J. Blackwood.

At a meeting of the Board on the 11th, O. Hutchinson, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

Captain Fremont.—Some of our exchanges a short time since, contained a short biographical sketch of this able officer. Captain Fremont is a native of South Carolina, and it is said, that in early youth encountered difficulties. By his genius and his indomitable perseverance, he has overcome them. His expeditions beyond the Rocky Mountains have given him a deservedly high reputation. He will rank with the boldest explorers of our Western wilds.

The Weekly Chronicle and Sentinel.—This paper published at Augusta, Ga., by Messrs. Jones and Smythe, is of the largest size, and printed at the low price of two dollars per annum. It generally presents an agreeable miscellany. The politics of the paper are Whig.

The Petersburg Republican.—This sterling Democratic journal, published at Petersburg, Va., by W. H. Drinkard, has recently come out in a new dress. Its appearance is much improved.

New State House of Alabama.—The citizens of Montgomery have held a meeting, and appointed a committee to superintend the building of the new State House.

For the Advertiser.

Mr. Editor:—I perceive, by a notice in one of your papers, and have also learnt from an authentic source, that Rev. W. P. Hill, a Minister of our Association, has received from the Southern Baptist Board of Domestic Missions, the appointment of Agent for South Carolina. This brother is known most favorably to the Churches of the Association, as one of its worthy and effective ministers, and I doubt not, that as he travels through the State, in the duties of his agency the brethren and others will take pleasure in receiving, and aiding, him in the important service, which will soon command his efforts.

The Domestic Mission Board has under its supervision the regions of the South and South West of the United States. Its special duty is to send Missionaries to the destitute places in these regions, that the Gospel may be preached to "the people that sit in darkness," and to them that sit in the region and shadow of death." But to perform this duty, means and men must be afforded by the churches.—The appeal is about to be made to you brethren, the members of the Churches in this State, for aid in this good and great work.

The Gospel was commanded by the Savior to be preached in all the world, beginning at Jerusalem. Our country, therefore, should claim our first attention, our first efforts. And what a field for this attention, for these efforts does our country present! The Macedonian cry—"Come over and help us," reaches our ears from nearly every quarter of the land.—Especially from Texas, Florida, New Orleans, and Oregon does this cry come up, and in accents that we are not at liberty to disregard.

And in proportion to the obedience rendered to this call will be the ability to obey, the command to preach the Gospel "to all nations." Whilst then we are diligently cultivating the home field, we are prepared to cultivate with more effect the Foreign field.

It is obvious, then, that the Domestic Board occupies an important position. It is the agent of the Convention for carrying out the noble designs of the denomination in the length and breadth of the land. But that this position may be occupied advantageously, the members of the denomination must come up to its aid. They must furnish the necessary instrumentalities to this Agent, or the Agent will be ineffective. South Carolina, that had one hundred delegates in the Convention at Augusta, and that has sanctioned the doings of that body, must not be backward in sustaining those doings. Allow me, then, dear brethren, to exhort you to liberality in your contributions to the Agent of the Board.

I am aware of the pressure in the pecuniary affairs of the country. But is not "the earth and its fullness the Lord's." And has He not commanded "Bring ye all the tithes into the store-house, that there may be meat in my house, and prove me now therewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it." Does He not also say, "He that watereth shall be watered again." "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

May the Lord incline your hearts to devise, and your hands to give, liberal things, that by liberal things you may stand.

Affectionately, yours in Gospel bonds, WILLIAM B. JOHNSON.

P. S.—The South Carolina Baptist, Biblical Recorder and Christian Index will please copy this. W. B. J.

[COMMUNICATED.]

SHAW'S CREEK, March 10th, 1846.

Mr. Durison:

Your paper has heretofore bin thout of with a great desire on Shaw's creek, but as you has give up so much room in your unvaluable paper to them ar advertisements of Mr. Roberts, and Tibbett's, and Blessing and Cohen's, it aint thout much of as yet now a-days in these parts. As for myself, I live nearer to Aiken than the Court House, and you need't trouble yourself about puttin in themar advertisements in my paper, for I can buy them articles much cheaper in Aiken than the Court House. Aiken is another sort of a place to the Court House, any way you can fix it, for they has the Rail Road carts comin ther every day, a bringin in goods for Mr. Fowke, and Stedham and some more of em, that sells goods cheaper than Roberts or any one else does at the Court House. I wish you would come down ther and set up a paper. It would be a great convenience to us, and you would'nt be troubled with them ar advertisements, and you would have more room for your own ritings and polities, and the intarnment of the District generally would be set ahead. If you will bring down your printin tools and set to work in right earnest, I'll warrant you'll get a good trade of all the printin business thas gwine. I am a grate friend to Rail Roads, for living as I do near Aiken, I has experienced the good of one, and I was glad to hear that you were gwine to have one made at the Court House, and I would be glad if you would print about it in your papers. If you would git a man of the real grit to take the lead and go ahead, and not be afraid

of his own shadow or popularity, and will jest shet his eyes to his own promotion to some office or other, and have the good of the country at heart, you will do something, but until you can get one of this stamp you had better lay low and look at them Greenville and Newberry fellers, and lorn a lesson—the time fraide if you wate to bring your printin tools down on the Rail Road, it will be a long time before we shall see you in Aiken.

PINEY WOODS.

S. S.—I'm kinder thinking about kumming out for the Legislatur, and if I do, I will git you to print it in your paper, but you musn't let the people know I put it in.

P. W.

For the Advertiser.

ISLAND OF ABACO, Feb. 19 1846.

In eleven days after the departure of our Brig from the Port of Charleston, we arrived at the Island of Abaco. Geographers well know that this island belongs to Great Britain, and is one of the Bahamas. Towards the northern extremity of this western archipelago, is this dreary island of the Atlantic. In this region, are congregated several large islands, connected by keys or sand hills, with here and there a lonely palmetto or cocoa tree, growing upon its barren surface. This island is principally inhabited by fishermen and free negroes. There is a small village on the island, with about as many inhabitants as there is in Edgefield village. The soil of Abaco is so barren, that the inhabitants do not pretend to cultivate it. Besides fishermen, many of the inhabitants are sailors, who belong to wreckers; vessels whose sole business is to cruise round these islands, in search of, and to relieve any vessel which may be in distress. Many vessels are shipwrecked on the Bahamah Banks, and near Abaco. Our Captain, who is an old and experienced sailor, informed us that there is no passage in the known world more dangerous than this. We saw the hulls of many wrecked vessels. There has been recently erected on this island, a light house, for the guidance of mariners thro' that perilous passage by night. The poet well describes the appearance of a light-beacon at sea, when he says:

The scene was more beautiful far to my eyes, Than if day in its pride had arrayed it. The land breeze blew mild, and the azure arch eddy

Looked pure as the spirit that made it. The murmur rose soft as a lullaby's sound. On the blue waves' playful moum. From the dim distant island, till the beacon-fire blaz'd. Like a star in the midst of the Ocean. W.C.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

Neither House of Congress was in session today. Many absurd rumors have gone abroad as to the condition of the Oregon question. It has been asserted that Mr. Polk has assumed the initiative in new negotiations, and even proposed terms for a treaty through Mr. McLane; and it is said, that he disclosed to Mr. Calhoun on the 25th Feb. If you look at Mr. Calhoun's remarks, made on the 26th of Feb., you will see that he entertained no such idea. You will see that he assumed that the initiative belonged to the British Government, and he pressed the adoption of Mr. Colquitt's proposition, for the purpose of inviting a conciliatory proposition from the British Government; and, at the same time, of assuring the President that he would have the support of the Senate, in making a treaty on the 49th.

The agitation that prevails among the ultra Oregon party—their assertion that "the country is sold"—that the majority of the Senate have entered into an intrigue with the British Minister, and all that, go to sustain Mr. Haywood's declaration that Mr. Polk stands upon 49—will concede that, and nothing more. The 49th is the point of controversy here.—That is the utmost that will be conceded by the Senate. Some slight variations from it may be conceded, and I will name them, as follows:—the whole of Vancouver's Island—the temporary use of the navigation of the Columbia river, and compensation to the Hudson's Bay Company, for the loss of their valuable interests south of 49, which they purchased from the Russian Fur Company, under a guaranty from the British Government, and also from Mr. Astor's Company.

Some offer of this kind is expected to come from the British Government. The longer it is postponed, the greater will be the difficulty of effecting any compromise.

The Tariff arrangements contemplated by the two governments, will have little influence over the question. Our Tariff will be reformed, at all events, unless it should become necessary to augment the revenue. The relaxation of the British Tariff, is not considered by any of the ultra Oregon men, as an equivalent for any concession, on our part, of any rights in Oregon; though they regard the relaxation of our own, as an inducement to Great Britain, to yield their interests in that territory. As to the ultra protective men, they would take war in preference to the adoption of Mr. Walker's Tariff.

We are looking with great anxiety, for the packet which left England on the 4th of this month. It may bring us "an outrageous debate in Parliament," but it is, also, expected to bring us some overture from the British Government.

Correspondence of the Evening News.

March 9.

In the Senate, today, as soon as the journal was read, Mr. Colquitt, of Georgia, brought to the notice of the body an article in the Washington "Times," reflecting upon a majority of the Senate, and charging them with an intrigue with the British Minister to concoct a scheme for the adjustment of the Oregon question by compromise. The article charges, in the most positive terms, that the Whig Senators and a few of the Democrats held a caucus at the British Minister's own table, with closed doors, for this purpose. Mr. Colquitt said that he was never at the Minister's house, did not know him, and had attended but one caucus this session, to which he was called by Mr. Hannegan. This editor was a

scoundrel in his heart, and nothing that he could say would reach his conscience or his ear. His object was to gain notoriety; and he (Mr. C.) would, as far as his voice could extend, pronounce him an infamous liar.

Mr. Crittenden said a few words in confirmation of Mr. Colquitt's remarks, and complimented that Senator.

Mr. Evans commenced a speech on the Oregon question, and went into a description of the title, which, as he argued with great ability, was not clear and unquestionable.

March 10.

The chief topic of conversation out of doors and at the Capitol today, has been the course of the Senate yesterday in relation to the offensive article in the "Times" of this city, charging that Mr. Colquitt's Oregon amendment had been concocted at the house of the British Minister, and plainly intimating that certain Senators had sold their integrity, &c.

Many are of opinion that the editor ought to have been brought to the bar of the Senate, and dealt with in a summary manner; while others contend, that such a course would have been treating the matter with too much importance, and besides, give a "color to the idea" that the charges had some foundation.

In the Senate this morning, after the miscellaneous business, the consideration of the Oregon resolution was resumed by Mr. Evans. He argued in favor of a settlement upon the basis of the 49th degree; but said he would not vote for the motion in any shape, until it should be known whether the President regarded it as a peace or war measure.

The remainder of the day was spent in Executive Session. Mr. Johnson of Md. has the floor to-morrow.

In the House, after many ineffectual struggles, a resolution was at length providing for a termination of all debate on the Harbor Bill on Tuesday next. The vote was 106 to 66. As every item will then be voted upon separately, it will be impossible for the ultra internal improvement to do as they have heretofore. The new rule is anything but palatable.

March 11.

In the Senate this morning the galleries were crowded at an early hour by persons of both sexes, who supposed that the Senate would take some action relative to the reply of the editor of the Times to the speech of M. Colquitt, but they were disappointed, as no notice whatever was taken of the article. The editor is very severe upon the Reverend Senator, and reiterates the charge, that at a dinner given by the British Minister to the Whig Senators, a compromise on the Oregon question was the subject of discourse. "Also that Whig Senators have been seen going and returning from the residence of Mr. P. Cakenham in the most suspicious manner."

Mr. R. Johnson having the floor made a long and eloquent speech, in favor of a conciliatory policy and a settlement upon the 49th basis. He went strongly for the amendment of Mr. Crittenden, with, however, a qualification that the notice ought to be given on the 1st of June, or at any time thereafter at the discretion of the President.

The London Times of the 7th ult. has an article upon Mr. Calhoun's position, not only in respect to the Oregon subject, but to that of Free Trade and American politics in general. He is said to have substituted the conduct and temper of a statesman for the extravagant and ill directed passion of the multitude. "He is compelled to this pacific course, in the view of the Times, by the peculiar interests of which he is the representative." Upon his position in regard to the general politics of the United States, the Times remarks:—

"On most other points, but especially with reference to those truths of commercial policy which are this time working such vast and incalculable changes in the social economy of this country, and in our relations with other communities abroad, there is a strong conformity of interest and opinion between the views of Mr. Calhoun and those now prevalent amongst us. The principles of Free Trade, in defence of which he threatened in 1833 to rend the Union itself, and to nullify the supreme laws of the Commonwealth, are now triumphing in the world. The democratic party in America has achieved a victory which leaves its leading statesmen no excuse for not carrying into full effect the great principles of their political faith. It is true that in Pennsylvania and some of the Northern States, Mr. Polk's party took advantage of the obscurity of their candidate to pass him off as a supporter of the existing tariff; but the clear and able paragraphs in his Message, on the subject of commercial restrictions have removed all doubt on this subject, and the American Government is advancing almost as rapidly as our own to a pure system of revenue duties. Texas had already added two votes to the cause of free trade, and to the defence of Southern interests in the Senate; and before any final resolution can have been taken in Congress the particulars of Sir R. Peel's measures will have been circulated in every part of the Union.

"Everything conspires to make Mr. Calhoun at this crisis the most important man in the country. He is evidently contending for the Presidency of the United States at the election of 1848. The triumph of the democratic party in 1844 has already broken the strength of the whigs. The annexation of Texas has established beyond all possibility of doubt the ascendancy of the South. To place power in the hands of Mr. Calhoun and to carry into effect his principles, is the just and inevitable consequence of these acts of the nation. We have never disguised our regret at the defeat of Mr. Clay, and at the success of the aggressive policy of Mr. Tyler, assisted by Mr. Calhoun, who was then Secretary of State; but it must

in fairness be acknowledged that there are drawbacks and advantages on both sides, and in both parties, and it is our duty as our interest to make the best we can of political changes in foreign states, over which we can exercise no preventive influence. It is not true that the whole whig party in America is a pacific party; and it is equally untrue that the party of peace is essentially whig. Mr. Clay is an opponent of those free trade principles which will prove in the end the surest safeguard of peace; and amongst the manufacturers of New England it would be easy to point out some of the least sincere friends of peace in the whole Union. Mr. Calhoun, on the contrary, representing what is now called in America the middle party, is essentially pacific, because upon the maintenance of peace depend the success of the measures he has long advocated, and his own chance of arriving at the President's chair. The line of conduct he has adopted in the Senate is, therefore, that which we had anticipated from him."

The Times then speaks of Mr. Calhoun's having defeated the absurd and impertinent resolution of Mr. Allen, and says that he has shown, not only more tact and prudence, but more real ability in the discussion of the paragon of the West. He is too experienced not to understand that the surest way of defeating the intentions of the Government in regard to Oregon, is to promulgate them; and therefore he pursues a far more wise and judicious course; and, says the Times, no one can "forget or deny that these cautious tactics are far more difficult for us to deal with and defeat, than the mere bullying outcry of the populace."—Chas. Courier.

THE TWIN COMETS.

This most unique of all astronomical phenomena first discovered by Lieut. Maury at the Washington Observatory, and subsequently seen by Bond, of Cambridge, and Walker of Philadelphia, has now become visible in smaller telescopes, and will shortly be all probably, be manifest to the naked eye. They are now in the constellation Ursa, in the southwest part of the heavens. At 7 o'clock in the evening, at present the most favorable hour for observing them, their direction is west southwest at an altitude of 23 degrees. Here, side by side, seemingly 'twins at all points, they pursue undeviatingly the course of the mass, which it is thought they originally constituted, viz: Biela's Comet—the same that crossed the earth's path in 1832, the prediction of which by Dr. Olbers spread so much consternation through Europe. Appearances seem to indicate that there has been in the gaseous mass of matter, a physical dismemberment and that which has hitherto been known as a single comet performing regular journeys around the sun in periods of 63-4 years each, consists now of two, constituting a cometary system, and it will ever be memorable in the annals of astronomy.

They are exceedingly interesting objects and were well seen this evening, 2d inst. in bright moon light, with the smallest power of a 45-inch Dolland in the absence of the moon they must be visible with a common ship glass. The distance of their centres asunder does not exceed two minutes of an arc, which in reality, is about one-third of the distance from the earth to the moon; yet the exterior of each nucleus seems to be in contact with the other, the power of the telescope being insufficient to detect any space between them. A sharp stellar point is alternately visible in each, as if interchangeable; but nothing in connexion with these singular visitors is more striking than the perfect similarity of their appearance and motion.

Their nearest approach to the sun, according to Saturn's Ephemeris, will be on the 11th inst. at the distance of forty-four millions of miles. Their greatest proximity to earth will be near the middle of March, when their distance from us will be thirty seven millions of miles; at which time also they will have attained their greatest brilliancy; and a better opportunity will then be afforded to investigate this truly wonderful appearance.—

Whether this body has been separated by an internal explosive force, or by contact with some solid body, unknown to us; or whether the one is the mere image of the other, reflected by the sun's atmosphere or some other medium in which it is immersed, are questions which the human mind may never be permitted to mere conjecture there is no end.—Nantucket Enquirer.

A Valuable Suggestion.—Whilst the steamer Hibernia was going up the Ohio river to Wheeling, some days ago, she grounded in about eight feet water. The ice on her bottom having become very thick, it was suggested to turn the scupper pipe into her hold, when the steam after some time completely thawed the ice off, and the boat proceeded on her way. In noticing this fact the Pittsburg Gazette makes the following remarks:—

"The idea of turning the steam into the hold to clear her bottom of ice, is, we believe, quite new. A gentleman largely interested in boats, to whom we mentioned the circumstance, thought it would be a great improvement if all steamers were furnished with a pipe through which the hold could at any moment be filled with steam. It occurred to him on the Palestine, when a fire broke out in her hold, on the Mississippi. Some iron which was lying in the bottom, became heated, and when water was thrown upon it, the vapor created almost instantaneously extinguished the fire. If in case of fire in the hold the hatches were battened down and the steam turned in, it is obvious that it must be immediately smothered; unless the deck or side were so far injured as to allow the steam to escape. This is worthy the consideration of steamboat owners.

George Lafayette.—A Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer says: Having mentioned Gen. Lafayette, I may add that his worthy son, George, the head of the numerous and estimable family, possesses excellent health and regularly attends in the Chamber of Deputies, to vote for all liberal measures, and against every kind of public wrong.

The Hamburg Republican of the 11th inst. says, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company took place at Hamburg, on Tuesday the 10th inst. The following are the officers elected for the present year:

WILLIAM GREGG, President, H. HUTCHINSON, Directors, JAMES JONES, A. R. TART, Directors, JAMES JONES, E. K. HIGER, A. A. TART, Treasurer, JAMES JONES, Clerk. The amount of stock taken is \$200,000.

The Odd-Fellows Anniversary Celebration on Thursday last, in Augusta, was a splendid affair. The presentation and reception of the Banner was very handsomely managed. The procession was formed in front of the Globe Hotel, and moving towards the Methodist Church, was the most grand and imposing display we have ever witnessed.

The Oration was pronounced by the Rev. George White, of Savannah, before an immense audience, in an eloquent and impressive manner.—Hamburg Republican.

Death of Dr. Baber.—A man with deep regret, says the Milledgeville Recorder, that we hear of the death of Dr. Ambrose Baber, of Macon. The circumstances of his decease add pungency to our regrets. We understand, desiring to administer drussic acid to a consumptive (perhaps to overcome some repugnance to its use) the Doctor himself took a portion, which from some mistake in its preparation, proved too potent, and resulted, as we are informed, in his death in a few hours. The community will regret the death of a useful and distinguished citizen, and ourselves feel the supernatural sorrow of long and intimate personal friendship. Peace to his ashes, and Heaven's consolations to his stricken family.

Effects of a Space.—Mr. Gough relates the circumstances of a young Englishman—the son of a person holding a high position under Government—who, being on a tour of observation through the United States, fell in with bad company at Rochester, and was induced, while in a state of intoxication, to exchange a large amount of gold ball eagles for what purported to be an equivalent in American bills. The next day he attempted to pass one of the notes, which was discovered to be a counterfeit; this led to the searching of his person, and other bills of the same description being found upon him, he was arrested, tried, and sent to the State prison, where he now is for five years.

The Sugar Business.—The 25,000 hhd's of sugar manufactured in Louisiana in 1818, has now swelled to considerably more than 200,000 hhd's, the product of 761 sugar estates, employing nearly 500 steam engines, and giving employment to over 50,000 hands. Some 50,000 cotton planters are now preparing to end the sugar business. At the same rate of increase, Louisiana will be able to supply the whole Union in twenty years.

Actual Remedy for a Burn.—Take one ounce of bees wax, with four ounces of Burgundy pitch, simmered together in an earthen vessel, in as much sweet oil as will soften them into the consistency of saive when cool. Stir the liquid when taken from the fire till quite cool. Keep it from the air in a tight box or jar. When used, spread it thinly on a cloth and apply it to the part injured. Open the burn with a needle to let out the water, till it heals.

Eclipses for 1846.—This year there will be two eclipses, both of the sun.—The first is an eclipse of the sun on the 25th of April, visible in all parts of the United States. The second is an annular eclipse of the sun, October 19th, invisible in the United States.

A Belligerent Judge.—Gov. Cass, in his legal reminiscences of the West, tells many amusing anecdotes, among which is the following: "The scene of the incident was a little town upon the banks of the Ohio. The court was in session, and the presiding officer was a Col. P.—a man of great resolution and of herculean frame. A person entered the court cabin, and by his noise put a stop to his proceedings. He was ordered out, and the sheriff attempted to remove him; but he put himself upon his reserved rights," and made such a vigorous resistance, that the officer retired from the contest. Col. P.—descended from the bench, coolly took off his coat, gave the hawler a severe beating, and, after putting him out of the house, resumed his garment and his seat, and continued his legal functions."

A son of the Emerald Isle, meeting a countryman whose face was not perfectly remembered, after saluting him most cordially, inquired his name. "Walsh," said the gentleman. "Walsh, Walsh," responded Paddy, "are you from Dublin? I know two ould maids there of that name, was either of 'em yer mother?"

Cotton from the Tennessee Valley.—We have omitted hitherto to mention the fact, says the Rome, Ga. Journal, that the produce from the Valley of the Tennessee River in North Alabama, is already beginning to find its way to Augusta and Charleston. Two weeks ago a portion (30 bales) of the cargo of the steamboat, was brought from that section of country. At her last arrival she brought up, in all, near two hundred bales, about seventy of which were from Tennessee Valley, within thirty miles of Huntsville. The vast benefits of the Memphis route are already beginning to unfold themselves.

The Heirs of Paul Jones.—The claims of 1156 persons to the payment of certain sums of money alleged to be owed to Paul Jones, are now before Congress. They have been often before it, and in various ways have met with respectful notice, but nothing more. The Committee on Naval Affairs in the House, has recently reported it to be understood, unanimously in favor of the acknowledgment and payment of these claims.—Chas. Mercury.