

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."

EDGEFIELD, S. C. OCTOBER 7, 1846.

NO. 37.

VOLUME XI.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY WM. F. DURISOE, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

NEW TERMS.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, if paid in advance—\$3 if not paid within six months from the date of subscription, and \$4 if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions will be continued, unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

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Communications, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

COMPARISON OF TARIFFS OF 1842 AND 1846.

Cotton Goods, &c.	1842	1846	Diff.
White homespun, sheetings and shirtings, costing 4 cts. per yard.	6	1	5
Do do 5 do	6	1 1/2	4 1/2
Do do 6 do	6	2	4
Do do 8 do	6	2 1/2	3 1/2
Do do 10 do	6	3	3
Do do 12 do	6	3 1/2	2 1/2
Do do 15 do	6	4	2
Do do 20 do	6	5	1
All cambrics & colored muslins which cost 4 cts pr yd.	9	1	8
Do do 5 do	9	1 1/2	7 1/2
Do do 6 do	9	2	7
Do do 8 do	9	2 1/2	6 1/2
Do do 10 do	9	3	6
Do do 12 do	9	3 1/2	5 1/2
Do do 15 do	9	4	5
Do do 20 do	9	5	4
Mous. de laine costing 20 cts.	6	5	1
All cotton flannels, velvets, muslins, cords, or goods, manufactured by napping or raising, which cost 10 cts. per yard.	10 1/2	2 1/2	8
Do do 12 do	10 1/2	3	7 1/2
Do do 15 do	10 1/2	3 1/2	7
Do do 20 do	10 1/2	4	6 1/2
Flannels of wool which cost 20 cts.	14	5	9
Do do 25 do	14	6 1/2	7 1/2
Do do 30 do	14	7 1/2	6 1/2
Do do 40 do	14	10	4
Do do 45 do	14	11 1/2	2 1/2
Do do 50 do	14	12 1/2	1 1/2
Do do 60 do	14	15	1
Worsted or stuff goods, such as bombazines, merinos, alpaccas, barages, hazzorines, &c. which cost 25c pr yd.	7 1/2	6 1/2	1 1/2
Do do 30 do	9	7 1/2	1 1/2
Do do 40 do	15	12 1/2	2 1/2
Worsted goods costing 7 1/2 cts. per yard.	22 1/2	13 1/2	9
Do do \$1 do	30	25	5
Do do \$1 1/2 do	37 1/2	31 1/2	6
Do do \$1 1/4 do	45	37 1/2	7 1/2
Cotton Bagging, old duty 4 cents per square yard.	4 1/2	3 1/2	1
Bale Rope costing 5 cts per lb.	4 1/2	1 1/2	3
Do do 7 do	4 1/2	1 1/2	3
Do do 10 do	4 1/2	2	2 1/2
Bar Iron costing \$50 per ton.	25	15	10
Do do \$60 do	25	18	7
Do do \$70 do	25	21	4
Do do \$75 do	25	22 1/2	2 1/2
Nails, wrought, per lb.	4	2 1/2	1 1/2
Spikes, do	3	2 1/2	1/2
Ovens, pots, &c. do	14	1 1/2	12 1/2
Iron wire, do	8	2 1/2	5 1/2
Coal per ton,	1 75	1 00	75
Salt per bushel,	8	2 1/2	5 1/2
Molasses per gallon,	5	3 1/2	1 1/2
Brown sugar costing \$4 per 100lbs.	2 50	1 20	1 30
Do do \$5 do	2 50	1 50	1 00
Do do \$6 do	2 50	1 80	70
Do do \$7 do	2 50	2 10	40
Sugars advanced beyond the raw state, claying or carrying and not yet refined costing \$6 per 100lbs.	4 00	1 80	2 20
Do do \$7 pr 100lbs	4 00	2 10	1 90
Do do \$8 do	4 00	2 40	1 60
Refined sugars at \$8 per 100lb	6 00	2 70	3 30
Do do \$9 do	6 00	2 70	3 30
Do do \$10 do	6 00	3 00	3 00

POETRY.

OH! HEED HER NOT!
BY LIEUT. G. W. PATTEN, U. S. A.
Oh! heed her not! thou say'st her tone
Is passing sweet to hear!
Thou think'st it breathes for thee alone
"This thus for every ear."
Thou say'st her eye is bright to see;
'Tis lit with seeming flame!
Thou think'st her lip but smiles for thee;
It smiles on ALL the same!

Oh! heed her not!—the loss is more
Than gain can e'er repay!
Thy bosom's rich and hoarded store,
Is idly pour'd away.
Yes! let alone thy slumbering lute
Her name in silence die!
Better thy breast were ever mute,
Than heave for her a sigh.

Oh! heed her not!—though fair the mould
O'er which thy spirit dreams;
The heat it shrines is calmly cold
As winter's frozen streams.
And thine—all burning as the spot
On the volcano tost;
I charge thee, minstrel, heed her not!
Or be forever lost.

FREE TRADE.

Ho for Free Trade! Ye slumbering people
Wake!
Down with the tottering bulwarks of
old wrong!
Thus let your voice go forth, like torrent
strong.
When from its wretchy prison it doth break,
Do not your wind, swept hill, and rocky
strand,

Your leaping rivers teach you liberty?
Is not your granite stamped by God's own
hand
With sacred Freedom's name? O then
be free!
Go, heal anew the wounds of human kind,
Bid Love and Concord through all
lands increase,
Let your white-winged ships, that greet
the wind,
Be to all nations, messengers of peace.
Nogives upon our commerce! let her be,
Like our swift eagle, featherless and free!
Boston Chronotype.

FLOWERS.
If Ladies wish to get into the very best
company possible, we do not know of any
pleasanter way than is detailed in this
beautiful scrap from a German poet:—
A flower do but place near the window
glass,
And through it no image of evil shall pass.
Abroad must thou go? on thy white bosom
wear
A nosegay, and doubt not that an angel
is there;
Forget not to water at break of the day
The lilies, and thou shalt be fairer than
they;
Place a rose near thy bed nightly sentry to
keep,
And angels will rock the on roses to sleep.

EPITAPH ON AN UNMARRIED LADY.

Lady, mourn not for thy charms,
Circled by no lover's arms,
While inferior belles you see
Pick up husbands merrily;
Sparrows, when they choose to pair,
Meet their matches anywhere;
But the Phoenix—sadly great—
Cannot find an equal mate.
Earth, though dark, enjoys the honor
Of a moon to wait upon her;
Venus, though divinely bright,
Cannot boast a satellite.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

THE ROUTE TO MEXICO.

After many weeks and even months of
speculation as to the probable duration of
the war, the public mind is setting down
in the conviction that we are yet to have
a long and wearisome struggle. Great
hopes of peace were built up at the North
upon the anticipated action of Santa An-
na, should he regain power in Mexico.
Now the confident belief here is that our
overtures for peace has been rejected by
him, or what is equivalent, have been re-
ferred to a Congress to assemble in Mex-
ico next December. So there is no hope
in that quarter of a cessation of hostilities.
By the arrivals on Friday reports reach-
ed the city both from the camp of General
Taylor and of General Wool that the fu-
ture movements would depend upon new
orders from the War Department; that
they would lie inactive while an attempt
should be made by negotiation to bring
hostilities to a close. We place no faith
whatever in this report, and now that the
Mexican Government exhibits no disinclina-
tion to the war, we see nothing in pros-
pect for us but a vigorous prosecution of
hostilities by every means in our power.

Under these circumstances, it is natural
enough that the public should begin to
question the policy of the mode of warfare
which we have hitherto pursued. Thus far
since the commencement of the war our
Government has adhered rigorously to
the "soothing system." This policy was
eminently humane, and in this aspect
worthy a Christian nation and the civiliza-
tion of the nineteenth century. But what
effect has it had upon the Mexicans whom
it was designed to conciliate? All accounts
agree that they have become more and
more embittered, and are patiently and
hopefully waiting for some reverse to oc-
cur to our troops before falling upon them.
Those who were familiar with the Mexi-
can character foresaw and foretold this;
all are now satisfied on that head.

The next question is, how shall the war
be carried on henceforth? Connected with
this subject, we have been interested in
reading an article in the Courier des
Etats-Unis, in which the editor speculates
upon what he thinks the most obvious po-
licy of Santa Anna. He ventures to pre-
dict that Santa Anna, seeing that there is
no hope of obtaining peace save by the
cession of the California and all the country
on the eastern bank of the Rio Grande,
will obstinately reject our overtures. Mex-
ico, he reasons, has everything to gain
from delay; and nothing to lose by pursu-
ing the war. Should Mexico meet with
further reverses, still the terms which the
United States would exact would hardly
demand more than the surrender of the
California and the country which we
have already conquered; if, on the other
hand, Santa Anna should gain some suc-
cess, less onerous terms would be imposed
upon him. To sum up, this temporizing
policy cedes Mexico almost nothing and
leaves her at liberty to improve any favor-
able opportunity for striking a blow; while
it is ruinous to the United States on the
score of expense, and disappoints the hopes
of the people. The policy which the
Courier predicted Santa Anna would pur-
sue, it is now deemed certain, that he has
adopted by rejecting overtures of peace.

What then is to be done? All are ask-
ing. General Taylor is pressing on upon
Monterey and Saltillo, and these will fall
into his power. The only question is,
whether or not the Mexicans will make a
stand for the defence of those towns. The
conquest of Chihuahua and Santa Fe, by

Gen. Wool and Gen. Kearney will prove
yet easier, and all these successes cannot
be very remote. But as it is plain that
these achievements will bring the war no
nearer to a termination, what is the next
step to be taken?—we hope soon to hear
from Washington an indication of the
course to be pursued.

We would have wished that a different
description of force had been used to in-
vade Mexico. In a country so notoriously
deficient in supplies, the invading force
ought to be concentrated as much as possi-
ble. We mean that it ought to be com-
posed of well disciplined troops, which are
in efficiency, to say the least in proportion
of one to two, when compared with raw
Volunteers;—and it ought to be provided
with well trained artillerymen, and the best
ordnance and ordnance officers. Who that
has attentively considered the details of
the brilliant victories gained by our gallant
army on the banks of the Rio Grande, will
fail to perceive that they are due more to
the superior skill and science and material
of that chosen band, than even to their
superior energy and courage. If this de-
cisive superiority in skill, science, discipline
and material were to be maintained during
the campaign, and carried through the
long and arduous march that lies before
them, we should feel as much confidence
as any one in the entire success of the in-
vasion. But, under the most favorable
circumstances, we should think it the part
of wisdom to provide at once the means
of reinforcing our several divisions with dis-
ciplined troops. Such a measure may be-
come necessary, even, although every blow
should prove a victory; and if such rein-
forcements are to join the army after it has
fairly entered the Mexican territory, they
must move forward with all the organiza-
tion of a regular army; not rush into the
field pell mell, as may be done with impu-
nity within our own borders. At present,
we are nearer to our own resources than
the Mexicans are to theirs; but every day's
march into the enemy's country will re-
verse this advantage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

THE ROUTE TO MEXICO.

But it is time to bring this article to a
close. We are embarked in a war which
we all desire should be terminated speed-
ily and as gloriously as it commenced;
and to produce these results we must con-
tinue to collect men and materials in such
positions as may be most advantageous to
our arms in the field, and supply our
generals with the means of maintaining
their superiority, and following up their
successes promptly and vigorously. We
are engaged in a struggle with a weaker
adversary and must overcome him; but
let us take care in doing so to exhibit con-
tinually and conclusively our superiority
in science, skill and force. We must con-
quer a peace with Mexico; and let us put
all our strength to do so speedily. We
ought not to count upon their dissentions
as a means of terminating this war. The
contending factions will unite their force
against us. We must not calculate upon
compelling submission, by occupying their
remote settlements and harassing their
commerce. Mexico will be less injured
by such a proceeding than the commercial
nations that traded with her, ourselves
among the number; and that government
derived no advantage from its distant pos-
sessions. It will be hazardous to invade
such a country as we have endeavored to
describe, in order to penetrate to the cap-
ital and dictate a peace there, without
having on foot a thoroughly disciplined,
well organized and perfectly appointed
army.

From the Southern Chronicle.

THE FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

We have made a few general state-
ments in relation to this important sub-
ject, touching on its great utility, and the
neglect it had met with, and conclusively
showing, by "figures which cannot lie,"
the great necessity that existed of some
more efficient legislative action on the
subject.

That a change is needed, no one can
deny, with the disgraceful fact that 20,000
of our free white voters are unable to read
the ticket they put in the ballot box, and
therefore as liable to be duped and de-
ceived as so many blind men would be;
apart from the consideration of their be-
ing, in consequence of this ignorance, un-
fitted for properly performing their duties
as free citizens in the Republic. An ig-
norant man may be a good citizen, but the
chances are very much to the contrary,
ignorance and crime usually being fast
companions. The first inquiry is into
what has actually been done. The atten-
tion of the Legislature was called to this
subject in 1836, by a message of Gov.
Noble, who deputed Professors Elliott and
Thornwell, of the South Carolina Col-
lege, to examine into the existing system
and report thereon, before the next ses-
sion of the Legislature.

These gentlemen, than whom none
fitter could have been selected, carefully
and thoroughly examined into the matter,
addressed written questions to the Com-
missioners of Free Schools, in the differ-
ent Districts, and framed an elaborate re-
port upon the answers returned to them,
which, together with those answers, they
submitted to the Governor for the action
of the Legislature. These reports were
handed over by the Governor to the Leg-
islature, referred by them to the Com-
mission on Education, who also reported back
to the House, urgently recommending
prompt and efficient action on the subject,
and there—the matter dropped.

The Reports were printed by order of
the Legislature, and comprised a body of
valuable information on this subject, but
this is the only benefit which has accrued

from the investigation, for as far as we
have been able to learn, no definite action
was taken on the subject, and the system
continues the same to this very day, ef-
fecting some little good, it is true, but ca-
pable, under proper management, of doing
infinitely more, and wiping away the
foul blot of willful ignorance from the sta-
tistical records of our State.

The following extracts from the report
of the Commission on Education, made in
1839, seven years ago, will show what
their impression at that time was:

"The object of popular education is one
which demands the constant and earnest
attention of the Legislature. Whilst we
are laboring to improve and perpetuate
our political institutions, and to strengthen
and secure the foundations of our gov-
ernment we would be guilty of the gross-
est blindness, and overlook the surest
method of ensuring these great ends, if we
neglected the cause of popular education.

"It would be in vain to expect any profi-
table or permanent improvement in our
social condition, if the mental advance-
ment of our people did not constitute a
part of our system; for a people who have
not intelligence to understand and appre-
ciate their institutions, will soon be desti-
tute of the spirit to defend them. . . .

"Your Committee have not now the
time to enter into a minute analysis of this
question. They will merely state, as the
result of their judgment, that the present
system, as such, should be retained, as the
basis of all legislation on this subject. . . .

"It is all important that this subject
should not be lost sight of: it must be
kept alive until the work of improvement
is accomplished. It is not to be expected,
that we can at once devise any scheme for
the amelioration of our present system, or
of the establishment of another. It must
necessarily be a work of time. It is by
discussion, and a comparison of views, that
we must expect to elicit the best remedy
for the evils we desire to overcome."

Since that time the only renewed action
that we remember, was the proposition
before the House of electing a "Superin-
tendant of Free Schools" throughout the
State; warmly advocated by several mem-
bers, but finally lost by a large majority.
If the same members could only contrive
to galvanize the subject into life again,
they might fare better. At all events, the
importance of the matter to the true inter-
ests of the State, renders it worthy a trial.

This officer is recommended in the re-
port of Messrs. Thornwell and Elliott, as
also in the very elaborate and thorough
answer of Mr. Bellinger to their queries,
which embodies a mass of valuable infor-
mation on the subject, not easily accessi-
ble elsewhere; and most of the other com-
missioners concur in opinion with him,
that the system wants a head, and can
never be made practically and thoroughly
useful without a salaried superintendent,
whose business it shall be to examine and
report annually on the condition, prospects,
expenditures, course of instruction, &c.,
of the different Schools.

STEWART'S COMMERCIAL PALACE.

This splendid establishment, one of the
"wonders" of New York, was to be open-
ed on Monday for business. It is thus
described in the Courier:

Stewart's New Store.—We had the
pleasure yesterday of examining this mag-
nificent establishment, the completion of
which has been so long and so anxiously
looked for by thousands of our fair fellow-
citizens, and we hardly know which most
to admire, the mind which conceived a
project so far beyond anything in this
country, or the energy which, regardless
of all expense, had carried it to a termina-
tion so splendid.

Of the exterior we need not speak, for
it has been seen and admired by tens of
thousands, but for the information of stran-
gers we will state, that the building is
nearly two hundred feet long, and is
nearly two hundred feet deep, the front
being of polished marble. The main front
is supported by fluted pillars, the capitals
of which are of the most exquisite design.
The principal entrance is on Broadway,
and on either side of the door are two im-
mense plate of glass windows, each 11
feet 2 inches in height by six feet wide.

The first floor, which is devoted to the
retailing department entirely, is one of the
most superbly finished and elaborately
ornamented saloons in the country. The
pillars which support it are surmounted by
capitals, designed to represent commerce
and plenty, and finished in a manner
which reflects the highest praise on the
artist, Signor Gori. The ceiling is painted
in fresco, by Signor Bragaldi, and with an
elaborateness of finish which almost de-
fies description. There are two sets of coun-
ters and shelves, of curled marble, highly
polished, each set of shelves reaching
within about three feet of the ceiling, thus
affording abundant air, light, and conveni-
ence. Around these counters are secured
handsome cushioned seats of the same
wood, highly polished. At the end of this
floor, nearest to Chambers street, a flight
of stairs with heavy polished balustrades,
leads to the second story; but before we go
thither, let us examine the rotunda in the
rear, and here it would seem as though
art had done all in her power to adorn and
beautify. This apartment is of an oblong
shape, extending the whole width of the
building, and lighted by a dome, seventy
feet in circumference. The side walls and
ceilings are painted in fresco—each panel
and space representing some emblem of
commerce. A double flight of stairs leads
to a beautiful gallery running around the
rotunda, supported by a beautiful and
graceful bronze railing—the gallery being

constructed on the bridge plan and sup-
ported by the railing. The lower floor,
as well as the rotunda, is devoted solely to
the retail business, and we need not pause
to announce where the various kinds of
goods are to be placed—the ladies will not
be long in discovering their location. At
the east side of the rotunda, Mr. Stewart
intends placing some magnificent mirrors,
now on the road from Paris, which, when
arranged, will have the effect of doubling
in appearance this immense store. Some
idea may be formed of these mirrors when
we state, that they are 153 inches in
height by 56 in width—being the largest
ever imported. This floor is lighted by
magnificent chandeliers manufactured ex-
pressly for this building, by the Messrs.
Cornelius, of Philadelphia, and they are
made to correspond with the rest of the
ornaments and with the architecture.

The second, third and fourth floors are
devoted entirely to the wholesale depart-
ment, the entrance to which being in
Reade street, is thus disconnected from the
retail portion of the building. Each of
these floors are elegantly finished—the pil-
lars are all of the same design as those of
the first floor—the walls and ceilings painted
in fresco—the shelves and counters of
polished curled maple.

We feel that we have not done full jus-
tice to this truly elegant building, which
will be a lasting monument of the energy
and enterprise of Mr. Stewart; but we
must pause, and leave the remainder for
our readers, who will judge for them-
selves, if we have exceeded moderation in
our description.

The establishment will give employ-
ment to one hundred clerks, and for the
accommodation of those who have no fami-
lies, or whose parents reside in the city,
Mr. Stewart has erected at great expense,
on a lot adjoining his store on Reade street,
a large five story house, as a boarding
house. This has been fitted up with ev-
ery view to comfort, with baths, Croton
water closets, &c.—while each person
will have a separate apartment. In ad-
dition to this, he has provided from his
own liberal hand, a handsome and appro-
priate library, and in the winter proposes,
also at his own expense, to furnish the in-
mates instruction in the French or Span-
ish languages; and in fact to devise every
thing in his power for their instruction and
comfort; making it emphatically a home

From the above description, it will
doubtless at once be conceded that an im-
mense sum of money has been expended,
and many will receive the impression that
this elegant establishment is only for the
accommodation of those who make pur-
chases by the hundreds. Such is not the
case; Mr. Stewart, it is true, has a stock
on hand of immense value; but also of the
greatest variety, and he intends to use his
own words, "to do business for a million."
He will always have the best of every-
thing and in all styles, so that the rich as
well as those in moderate circumstances
can make their purchases with equal ad-
vantage at this "Commercial Palace,"
for such we must call it.

From the Southern Standard.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

To-day we unfurl our Standard to the
breeze, and under its ample folds we hope
to rally the great Republican party of the
Southern country. The political principles
that we espouse have been fully and fairly
set forth in our Prospectus, which is before
the public, but a few words as to the feelings
and motives which will influence us in the
conduct of the paper, may not be out of
place.

If in Europe the liberty of the press is
esteemed, the great bulwark of freedom,
doubly dear should it be to the people of
America, who universally resort to their
public journals as the source of all political
information, and the teachers of all political
wisdom. Indeed, so jealous are we of any
restrictions upon the press, which is our
right to the echo of the public voice, that
any attempt to restrain the expression of opinion
is met with the most marked reprobation.
This was seen and felt in the fate, which
awaited the seditious law of the elder
Adams; a measure which has covered
with even more than deserved obloquy his
posterity and his party to the present day.
We have no idea that any attempt will
ever be made in this country, again, to
bridle even the licentiousness of the press,
by means of legislative action; we value
the flower too much, to permit the gardener
to attempt the removal of the weeds that
may be intertwined with its roots; but
although we are perfectly secure from the
effect of governmental action, there is
another and more insidious source from
which we have much to dread.

What is this liberty of the press of which
we talk so much? Is it the license that is
given to a newspaper editor to indulge in
ridiculous abuse and low defamation of every
thing that is good and noble, either of a
public or private character, that may op-
pose his own narrow minded political
views? No, this is not the liberty of the
press that is the first sentiment in the heart
of every patriot. His great object is to
secure to every, even the humblest citizen
in the commonwealth, the inestimable
privilege of giving expression to all the
feelings of his heart—recognising the
undoubted principle, that in a republican
government, at least, the freedom of
thought is not to be limited; he would se-
cure the freedom of speech; without which,
thought itself would be worse than useless.
But if the conductors of the public press set
up their own peculiar tenets as the standard
of right and wrong, and refuse admission
to all whose opinions do not square with
their own, what becomes of this liberty of

speech? This species of "tyranny" is ex-
ercised daily and hourly by the conductors
of the public press, and nowhere, we
solemnly believe, to such an extent as in
this free and happy government of the
United States. Here it is that newspaper
editors exercise a despotic control over
private opinion, and become the masters,
rather than the servants of the public. If an
individual, holding even the same general
tenets as the Editor, and enrolled as a
member of the same party, should happen
to exercise the privilege of thinking for
himself on some particular subject, and
should desire to defend any measure that
the editor has chosen to reprobate, can he
be heard? Not only will he be denied an
opportunity of expressing and defending
his opinions, but if the unfortunate wight
persist in his contumacy, he will be de-
nounced; and if ignorant, or nobly regard-
less of the power of the overgrown monster
with whom he contends, he will refuse
obedience to party dictation, he is put
under the ban, as a traitor to the best
interests of the country.—It is by this system
that many a gallant spirit has been crushed,
and that many of our ablest and noblest
citizens have been precluded from the pub-
lic councils. It is against this jesuitical
spirit of editorial tyranny, that we mean to
war, to the knife. We will therefore open
our columns not only to all the members
of our own party, but we even invite the
communications of our political opponents,
and although we shall retain to ourselves
the privilege of refuting their arguments
and demonstrating their errors, yet having
invited them to partake of our hospitality, we
will render them all the courtesy that is
due to a stranger guest. We propose in
short to establish a political arena, where
an open field and fair play shall be awarded
to every adventurer, intending to offer
to appear in the melee, in person, and hoping
too to strike some stout blows in defence
of the good old doctrines of the Republican
cause.

Stick to it.—In Lunenburg county, Va.

there resided many years ago one Squire
Collins, who was, as they termed it, "a
good liver;" and in his immediate neigh-
borhood one Jeff Green, who was a very poor
man. As the story runs, Jeff had been
pressed for the necessities of life, and had
borrowed meat from Squire Collins, and
all the neighbors under the promise that
as soon as he killed his hog he would re-
turn the meat he borrowed of them. He
had borrowed more than a hog from the
Squire, and as much as two hogs from
others. The morning of the day that Jeff
intended killing his hog he went over to
the Squire. "You know the time has
come round for me to kill my hog, and I
can't pay you all, so I come, as I owe
most of it to you, to know what I must do?
Now the Squire possessed a good deal of
cunning, and was not disposed to be out-
done—so he advised Jeff to kill and scald
his hog, and hang it up under the peach
tree in his yard—then get up about mid-
night and take it away—next morning go
round to those he borrowed of, and tell
them that he killed and scalded his hog,
hung it up in his yard under the peach
tree and that some person had come there,
and stole the hog, and he had nothing to
pay them with. "Then," says the Squire,
the people you borrowed meat from will
pity you, and let you off, but mind Jeff,
you must stick to what you say." "I will,
Squire," said Jeff. Jeff killed the hog,
scalded and hung it up under the peach
tree. The Squire had been watching his
movements, and was determined not to be
a loser, by Jeff—so as soon as all was quiet,
the Squire got into the yard, and carried
off the hog. The next morning Jeff called
on the Squire in great haste, and said—
"Squire, you know yesterday afternoon I
killed my hog, and after scalding him hung
him up under the peach tree, and you think
somebody did 'em come and steal him, sure
enough." "That's right," said the Squire,
"you are doing very well. Mind Jeff, and
stick to it." "Yes," said Jeff, "but, may
be d—d if they ain't gone, and stole
the hog."

"Excellent," said the Squire, "stick to it, if Jeff, and they will believe you—arrick to it, Jeff."—N. O. Delta.

A Good Joke.—A well known physician
in Iowa is very much annoyed by an old
lady who is always sure to accost him in
the street, for the purpose of telling over
her ailment. Once she met him in Broad-
way, and he was in a very great hurry.—
"Ah! I see you are quite feeble," said
the doctor; "shut your eyes and show me
your tongue." She obeyed, and the doc-
tor quietly moving off, left her standing
there for some time, in this ridiculous po-
sition, to the infinite amusement of all who
witnessed the funny scene.—N. Y. Pap.

Shocking Murder at a camp Meeting.