

Edgefield Advertiser.

PIERRE F. LABORDE, Editor.

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

W. F. DURISOE, Publisher.

VOLUME IV.

Edgefield Court House, S. C. July 18 1839.

NO. 24.

TERMS.

The EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER is published every Thursday morning at 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 at the option 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 62½ cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 43½ cts. for each continuance. 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.

W. F. DURISOE, Publisher.
Feb 7, 1839

PROCLAMATION. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA MARCH 13, 1839.

By His Excellency PATRICK NOBLE, Esq. Governor and Commander-in-chief, in and over the State of South Carolina.

WHEREAS, information has been received in this Department, that a most atrocious murder was committed in Laurens District, on the 6th of this month, by Carter Parker on the body of Jefferson Roeland, and that said Parker has fled from justice.

Now, know ye, that to the end justice may be done, and that said Carter Parker may be brought to legal trial and condign punishment for his offence, as aforesaid, I do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for his apprehension and delivery into any jail in the State. Carter Parker is described as being about 35 years of age, about 6 feet 11 inch high, light colored hair, beard inclining to redness, rather a thin visage, sandy complexion talks quick, and cuts his words short; face tolerably broad at the eyes, but narrow at the chin; small piece broken off of one of his front teeth; broad shoulders, slender waist, has a habit of sucking his teeth, large knees and knock knees; he is a blacksmith by trade, and fond of ardent spirits.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at Columbia, 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and thirty-nine, and in the sixty third year of the Independence of the United States of America.

PATRICK NOBLE.

By the Governor,
M. LABORDE, Secretary of State.
March 21, 1839

New Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally, that they are receiving and opening a splendid assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods; Embracing every variety of British, French and American, Staple and Fancy Goods, which have been selected with great care.

They invite their friends to give them a call, and they shall have good bargains.

G. L. & E. PENN & CO.
March 21, 1839

Spring and Summer CLOTHING.

The Subscribers have just received a handsome and general assortment of goods for Gent's Spring and Summer Coats, Pants, and Vests, which they are prepared to have made up in the very best style, and on the most reasonable terms.

G. L. & E. PENN & CO.
March 21, 1839

FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE residence in Pottersville, of about 14 acres of good Land—a part not cleared. On the premises are a good Dwelling House, 1 story and a half high, with five rooms—a large framed Kitchen and Smoke-house—an excellent Well of pure water. For particulars enquire at this Office.

Feb 14, 1839

NOTICE.

A LARGE amount of notes and accounts due to Lorrain Geddings, formerly of Hamburg, has been placed in the hands of the subscriber, with the positive direction to sue upon all such of them, as are not settled on or before the first Monday in June next.

J. P. CARROLL, Attorney.
May 2, 1839

Public Notice

IS hereby given, that a Petition signed by the citizens at Edgefield Court House, will be presented to the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, at its next session, for the incorporation of the Village of Edgefield.

May 21, 1839

Fresh Family Groceries,

AMONG which are—Cuba, Laguna, and Rio Coffee, Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar, New Orleans and Cuba Molasses, Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Rice, &c. &c. For sale by

C. A. DOWD.
April 1, 1839.

For Sale.

MY HOUSE and LOT, in the Village of Edgefield, upon terms to suit a purchaser. In my absence, apply to Col. Banks.

JAMES JONES.
April 13

Valuable Lands for Sale.



THE subscriber will dispose of all his Lands, consisting of about 1400 acres, viz:

The tract on which he now resides, containing about 900 acres, lying on the Stage Road leading from Edgefield Court House to Augusta, within 4 miles of the Court House, and 19 from Augusta. On the premises are good Buildings, and an Orchard of two thousand and eight hundred five Fruit Trees.

Also, the place formerly owned by E. J. Youngblood containing about 350 acres, with necessary buildings, all new.

Also, the place known as Bellevue, within 2 and 3 miles of the Village. It has a two story Building, and is as fine a situation as any in the District. It contains 100 acres, 10 of which are cleared.

All the tracts contain about 700 acres of fine timbered wood-land, and all have fine springs.

Persons desirous of purchasing may examine for themselves.

The terms will be accommodating.
W. B. MAYS.
May 4, 1839

South Carolina Copper, SHEET IRON & TIN WARE

I WOULD respectfully inform the Merchants and Planners of this State, and all who may please to give me a call, that I have located at Hamburg, S. C., with a view to a permanent residence; and engaged in the manufacture of Copper, sheet Iron, and Tin Ware—which I will furnish by Wholesale or Retail, of the best quality, at the lowest rates.

Having experienced Northern Workmen, and being a practical mechanic myself, I can attend to Roofing, Gutting, and Spouting; and all other Jobs of every description in my business, which shall be well done, and on short notice.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

A superior assortment of Japanese Ware—Also, Stamp'd Plates, all sizes, just received.

A. B. CHURCH.
Hamburg, March 28, 1839.

Copper, Sheet Iron, and Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE Subscriber has just received, a large assortment of Copper, Sheet Iron and Tin Ware; which he will manufacture to any pattern, used in such Ware; such as, STOVES, STOVE PIPES, STILL S, STILL WORMS, and every variety of TIN WARE.

He solicits the patronage of his friends, and the public in general, in South Carolina and Georgia, as he intends keeping a constant and full supply of the above articles, his customers will not be disappointed from the want of materials.

B. F. CHURCH.
The highest price will be given for Old Copper, Copper, Brass and Lead.
Augusta, Ga. April 15, 1839

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of H. L. Jeffers & Co. of Hamburg, South Carolina, was dissolved on the 1st of August, 1838, by mutual consent. All unsettled business of the concern will be attended to by H. L. Jeffers.

H. L. JEFFERS.
R. BARBER.
Hamburg, May 2, 1839

I beg leave most respectfully to inform my friends, and the public generally, that Mr. HUMPHREYS BOWLING has associated himself with me, and that the business will hereafter be done under the name of JEFFERS & BOWLING, and hope that a continuation of the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed, will be merited and received.

H. L. JEFFERS.
Hamburg, May 13, 1839

NEW FIRM

IN HAMBURG, S. C.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together in the Town of Hamburg, for the purpose of transacting a general

Grocery and Commission Business, in which capacity they offer themselves to the public, and hope, by a strict and close attention to business, to receive a liberal share of patronage. Their Stock shall ever be composed of the most choice and well selected articles usually kept in a Grocery and Store Dry Goods line.

All Orders, or letters addressed to them, for any article, or business on Commission, shall meet with careful attention and despatch.

HENRY L. JEFFERS.
HUMPHREYS BOWLING.
Hamburg, May 13, 1839

Head Quarters.

CHARLESTON 15th April, 1839.
General Orders, No. 2.
J. HARLESTON READ, JR., JOHN CUNNINGHAM, and ARTHUR SIMKINS, have been appointed Aide-de-Camps to the Commander in Chief with the rank of Lt. Colonel. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
JAMES JONES,
April 25 12 Adj. & Insp. Gen.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Christian Brethaupt, dec'd., are requested to make immediate payment. And all persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present them duly attested.

JOHN BAUSKETT, Exor
Feb. 25.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership of Kernaghan & Rooney, of Hamburg, S. C., was dissolved on the 23d instant, by mutual consent. The Business hereafter will be continued by Thomas Kernaghan, on his own account. He will receive all money due the late firm, and will settle the debts of the same.

THOMAS KERNAGHAN.
P. H. ROONEY.
Hamburg, 23 1839

About Brandreth's Pills, THEIR EFFECTS.

THESE Pills are a Vegetable and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a certain cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all diseases, namely, IMPURITY, or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the United States, they have restored to a state of HEALTH and enjoyment, over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This great principle of "PURGING" in sickness is beginning to be appreciated. It is found much more convenient to take an occasional dose of half a dozen Pills, and be always well, than to send for a Doctor and be bled, blistered, and salivated—with the certainty that if you are not killed, you are sure to have months of miserable weakness, and the only one who is benefited is your Doctor. Look at the difference between the appearance of those two persons—one has been treated by your regular practitioner—see how pale and debilitated he is, see how the shadow of death throws his solitary glance from his emaciated countenance, see how he trembles in every limb, his eyes sunk, his teeth destroyed—his constitution perhaps, irrevocably gone—yet, just hear how the Doctor arrogates to himself credit. He says, "most inveterate case of liver complaint"—nothing but the most energetic remedies saved him."

Enraptured measures! i. e. Mercury and Bleeding, ruined his constitution, better say, "So to save life, you must half poison with that comforter of the teeth and gums—MERCURY—positively make a man miserable the sad remainder of his existence; this is called curing. Shocking folly!"

Let us now look at your "purged" man—the man who has taken Brandreth's Pills for Liver Complaint—he has the firm, elastic tread of conscious strength, his countenance is clear and serene, his eye is full and sparkling with the feeling of new life and animation; he has been confined a few days to his bed, but he has done nothing but the TRUE BRANDRETH PILLS, and soon rose without any injury being sustained by his constitution. Instead of being months in a weak state, he will be stronger, his blood and fluids have become purified, and having purged away the old and impure fluids, the solids are thereby renovated, and he is not borne down by useless particles, but has renewed his life and body both.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood; those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or, upon the nerves produce gout; or, upon the lungs produce consumption; or, upon the intestines, constipation; or, upon the linings of the blood vessels, a complex and paralytic, and all the train of disorders so unbecomingly to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease; this is no mere assertion, it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself, far and wide it is becoming known, and more & more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction, therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used FROM ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the contents of the Blood, the FOUNTAIN OF LIFE, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus, morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it.

It is nature which is assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for her.

DR. BRANDRETH'S OFFICES in New York, 41 BROADWAY, 187 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston-sts.

Beware of counterfeits. Druggists SEVERELY made agents.

70—MEETING-STREET—70
Only place in Charleston for Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, which is my own office, and opened for the exclusive supply. Do not forget.

70—MEETING-STREET—70.
One door from Queen is the only place for the true Brandreth Pills. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

The GENUINE Brandreth's Pills are sold by C. A. DOWD, Edgefield C. H. and JOHN McLAUGHLIN, Abbeville Court House, S. C.

June 1, 1839

Abbeville Lands for sale.

Will be sold for division at Abbeville C. H. on the first Monday in September next, 1 7/8 acres of valuable lands, in 2 tracts, viz: 1000 acres, known as the Wallerville tract, lying 4 miles south of Greenwood, on the Main road—this tract is well improved, and in a high state of cultivation, with 500 acres cleared—there are on it, an excellent two story dwelling house, good Gin-house, Barn and Carriage house, with all other necessary out buildings, and an excellent well of good water in the yard.

The other tract contains 576 acres, adjoining Newmarket, within two miles of the Greenwood Academics. It has 100 acres cleared, 40 of which are fresh—a good Dwelling house and Kitchen, with other out buildings, and an excellent Spring of good water within 200 yards of the house. Terms made known on the day of sale.

June 1st, 1839

The Col. mbin Telescope will publish the above list of land of sale, and forward the account to the subscriber, at Newmarket, for payment.

J. P.

Apprentices Wanted.

One or two Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, who can read and write well, will be taken as apprentices at this Office.

Religious.

Mr. Editor.

The Edgefield Baptist Bible Society requested for publication in your paper, a copy of the discourse, which I delivered before them, at their recent Anniversary. In compliance with their desire, I send you the following manuscript, which they wish you to insert in your columns.

Respectfully, W. B. JOHNSON.
Edgefield C. H. July 9 1839.

DISCOURSE.

"And let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season, we shall reap, if we faint not. As we have, therefore, opportunity, let us do good unto all men, especially to them who are of the household of faith."

GALATIANS 6 ch.; 9, 10 vs.

The second fundamental principle of the moral law is, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." In perfect accordance with this principle, was the conduct of the Saviour, when on the Earth—"Being made of a woman, made under the law, and subject to the law," he gave the brightest illustration of conformity to this principle, by "going about doing good."

In the spirit of the principle, which constitutes the basis of the second table of the law, and in agreement with the example of Christ are the exhortations of the text. In preparing them for practical improvement, I shall treat of the last exhortation first, viz: "As we have, therefore, opportunity, let us do good unto all men."

In the use that I shall make of this exhortation, as adapted to the present occasion, I propose to show, that the existence and operation of Bible Societies afford a larger opportunity of doing good unto all men, than any other plan of man's devising.

It must be conceded, that the preaching of the Gospel is of more importance than the mere distribution of the Bible. Because "Faith cometh by hearing, hearing by the word of God, and how shall they hear without a preacher." "When the world by wisdom knew not God, it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe." But the preaching of the Gospel is a special institution of God. The formation of Bible Societies is a plan of man's devising, though in accordance with principles laid down by Jehovah himself, and with dictates inspired by the Holy Ghost.

Now, that it may satisfactorily appear, that the existence and operation of Bible Societies present the largest opportunity of doing good unto all men, I invite your attention to the following remarks.

1. Man can originate nothing of himself. As a creature he is necessarily limited in his powers; and circumscribed in his operations, for he possesses a divine nature, not one that is self constituted. He looks around him, and learns, from observation and experiment, the nature and uses of all objects, that present themselves to his senses. He turns his eyes within, and considers himself. In these operations, he forms his conceptions, and these reviewed by the power of memory constitute the store of his ideas. It is his province in these operations, to ascertain the principles upon which matter and mind are constituted, and the laws by which they are governed. According to these laws, he can employ these principles, in various operations, so as to produce certain results. But he can neither form mind nor matter, nor institute the laws, by which either is governed. A familiar example will illustrate this point.

The physician acquires a knowledge of the different parts of the human body, and observes the influence, which diseases have upon it. He studies the nature and properties of different agents, such as minerals, plants, seeds, animals, and ascertains that either separately, or combined, they produce certain results. By means of those agents skillfully applied, he effects (under the divine blessing) a cure of diseases.—Now you will perceive that the physician neither makes the man, nor the agents, nor the disease. He only ascertains facts, develops principles, and applies them to the production of certain ends. Nor can he secure these ends. The blessing of God, the Gr. at First cause is indispensably necessary to success.

A mechanic constructs a machine. In the workmanship, he employs the necessary materials according to given principles and laws, which are explained in the science, called Natural Philosophy. In this case, he neither creates the materials, nor gives existence to the laws, by which he is governed. From God, they all proceed, and man is only the discoverer, and the instrument, not the creator. We might pursue the illustration still farther, but I deem it unnecessary. As, I trust, that what has been said, is sufficient to make it plain, that man can originate nothing of himself.

If this be true in things, merely natural, and that relate to earth, how much more true in things that are spiritual, and that relate to the kingdom of Heaven. Man has, in his apostasy, violated the indelible law of God, and as far as in his power, has sundered all the moral ties that bound him to his Maker, and to all holy intelligences. By such conduct he has brought himself into a guilty and miserable state. How can he restore himself to his former state, or avert the descending wrath of Him "who is a consuming fire." He does not know the bearing of his sin upon the boundless system of Jehovah's government. He does not know that his sin can be pardoned consistently with the rights of that

government. If he knew the possibility of forgiveness, he is unacquainted with the manner in which it can be effected. He is ignorant of what will constitute an adequate sacrifice. If he were fully informed on this point, he is wholly incapable of making it. He cannot, therefore, either devise or offer what the law requires, or its author will accept.

Furthermore, it is not his province to prescribe the plan of his recovery. This is the prerogative of God alone. You well know, that if any of us were to murder a fellow creature, and be condemned for it, it would not be in the power of the criminal to evade the sentence of the law, except by force. The Governor might pardon the criminal; but if he did, it would be of his own will. It would not belong to the transgressor to prescribe the mode.—He could indeed do nothing to obtain his pardon, but beg for it. It would rest entirely with the Executive, to show mercy or not.

From this familiar illustration, you will clearly see, that guilty man cannot originate the plan of his salvation; on this subject we can appeal to facts, which furnish us with demonstration. For four thousand years after man's apostasy, the world, with the exception of the Jews, was left in moral darkness. The opportunity was thus given to the human mind, to devise the way of recovery for lost man. And what was the result? Trace the annals of history, and see what light has been struck out on this momentous subject, by the accumulated experience and effort of revolving ages. After successive but fruitless exertions, by the best and wisest of the heathen to effect a renovation in the earth; Socrates, the most enlightened of them all declared that it was indispensably necessary for a Divine Teacher to come down from Heaven to instruct mankind.

In examining the history of the two enlightened nations of the world, anterior to the era of the Christian dispensation, you will find 20 or 30,000 Gods enrolled in the calendar of their Deities. You will be shocked with the rites performed in honor of them. The delicate and feeling mind will turn with horror from the vices practised by their most celebrated characters; vices, which the decency of this audience forbids me to mention, before them. So far, therefore from man's originating the plan of his recovery, he became more and more alienated from God. His foolish heart was darkened and he loved and served the creature more than the Creator.—Perhaps Jehovah permitted this lapse of ages to roll on, before he revealed the true light from Heaven, for the purpose of giving to man an opportunity of trying his own strength in the mighty concern of his salvation, which has proven to be but weakness. The result ought to prove satisfactory to every mind, as affording unanswerable proof of man's inability in the great work of effecting his own salvation.

But for further evidence, let us see if, since the introduction of Christianity, man has acquired any more ability to devise a way of escape from the wrath to come.—To what result have those attained, who have rejected that light, which, like a flood has poured its streams on our world? The Deist has denied Revelation, as contained in the Bible, and with it, God's plan of salvation. What has he given in its place? Nothing that shows the possibility of the forgiveness of sin, much less its certainty. The Deistical system has been reduced to practice by one whole nation of people.—France, in her revolutionary struggle, was guided by men, who rejected the Bible, dressed up a strumpet, carried her in triumph to the temple, and worshipped her as the Goddess of reason. They abolished the Sabbath and instituted in its place the tenth day, which was devoted to amusements. And what was the consequence of all this? France bled at every pore. The blood of her best citizens streamed in floods through the land. Anarchy ruled until Buonaparte put an end to the conflict by elevating himself to supreme authority. Here you see the scheme which man devises in the rejection of Heavenly light, reduced to practice. It is no more than a fine spun plausible theory. It is reduced to demonstration, and its weakness and wickedness exposed. Ah, how incapable is man of originating the plan of salvation!

Let us examine this matter a little more closely, as it presents itself to us in another shape. A character, more refined than the Deist, has undertaken on the authority of the Bible to give us a way of restoration to God. That character is the Unitarian. And wherein does his scheme differ from the Deistical? In nothing materially, but the name. It is only Deism in a refined form. It is true that the Unitarian acknowledges the scriptures as the word of God; but in his explanation of them, he puts out the light which they contain; he rejects the true and proper Divinity of Christ, and consequently his atonement as a sacrifice for sin. He has taken away the Lord, and we know not where he has laid him.

From the experience of four thousand years without the light of the Gospel; from the experience of nearly two thousand more with that light, you will clearly see what man is capable of doing, when without divine aid, he undertakes to originate or devise the way of salvation for our guilty race.

In the Bible alone, is it that the way of life and salvation is clearly pointed out by an authority adequate to the mighty work, and of the most unquestionable character. Now as eternal concerns are of infinitely

greater moment than temporal, that plan which presents the only way of securing eternal happiness must be the most important of all plans. In the Bible only that plan is contained. Bible Societies are formed for the sole purpose of distributing this holy book throughout the whole world, and their work will not be accomplished until every child of Adam shall have a copy of it in his own language, that he "may read in his own tongue the wonderful works of God." Therefore the existence and operation of Bible Societies afford the largest opportunity of doing good unto all men" by putting into their hands the words of eternal life.

In the second place; I observe, that the Bible instructs us in the true principles of civil and religious liberty, and that it is the only book that does. All other works on this subject, that are of any value, are but commentaries on the principles developed in this book.

In the holy volume, we are taught to love our neighbor as ourselves. This one principle, in its full operation, would banish all fraud and oppression from the earth, because it teaches, that every man has rights of a sacred character, which no other has authority to infringe. Rights which each one should regard in another as sacred, as in himself.

In the holy volume, we are also taught, to love God supremely. His authority is paramount to every other. We are further taught, that the conscience is to be subject to God alone; that we are to believe nothing that has not the sanction of truth; that we are to do nothing which the principles of his holy law do not require. Let these two principles be universal in their influence, & what a change would be effected in our world? Aarchy and despotism would disappear, and earth resemble Heaven. Previous to the introduction of Christianity, the people were regarded as mere instruments of the Prince's ambition, or pleasures. Since that event, wherever this Divine system has prevailed, a mighty change has taken place. I appeal with satisfaction to my own country, in proof of my assertion.—We are at this moment, the wisest and the freest nation on earth. The principles of civil and religious liberty are better understood and practised, in this nation, than in any other on the globe: And why so? Because this is a land of Bibles. A land where this blessed volume is read, and believed and obeyed. From our first settlement in this country, the Bible has been honored, and its divine author adored. Our ancestors fled from persecution, and landing at Plymouth formed an establishment, which like good seed sown in good ground, took deep root, sprung up into a vigorous tree, and has shot forth widely extended branches, under which fifteen millions of people now repose in the enjoyment of blessings, as large and full, as can be reasonably desired.—In our struggle for independence, the principles of the Bible which animated our ancestors, exerted their powerful influence on our leaders. The succeeding rulers of our nation have revered the Bible. In our late conflict with Great Britain, it is worthy of remark, that our Military and Naval Officers, in announcing their victories to the proper authority, ascribed them to God.

The great principles taught in the Bible lead the mind directly up to God, as the author and supporter of universal nature, and where these principles operate, there, man is taught his duty, and dependence on the right source. This necessarily diffuses those sentiments and feelings, which bind man to his fellow man; to all rational beings and to the Great Jehovah. And these sentiments and feelings, in their influence through all the relations of life, tend under the Divine blessing, to promote good order, and establish government on its true basis. The existence and operation of Bible Societies, afford therefore, the largest opportunity of doing good to all men, by putting into the hands of all men that book, which will teach them their duties & their rights more effectually than any other.

To be continued.

Chinch Bugs.—As these insects excite alarm in our District on account of their ravages, we recommend to our farmers, to try the following plan for their extirpation:

Chinch Bugs.—These mischievous little insects have, we regret to learn, committed great ravages upon the wheat crops in the adjoining counties of Chatham, Orange, Granville and Franklin. In some instances, whole fields have been entirely destroyed, and great fears are entertained that they will next attack the corn, to which they also are very destructive. They cluster around the stalk in incredible numbers, suck out its substance, and it soon withers and falls to the ground. In some places, to prevent their reaching the corn, for which they are marching in clouds, the farmers dig little ditches and fill them with straw, in which the bugs make a temporary halt, and are burnt—the operation of burning being frequently repeated during the day.—Although the bugs have wings they travel on the ground. They are natives of the forest; and it is said that where the woods are occasionally burnt, they never become troublesome.—Raleigh (N. C.) Star.

Bank Dividends.—The Bank of Camden has declared a dividend of \$2 per share and the Bank of Georgetown a dividend of \$1 per share, for the last six months, being respectively at the rate of eight per cent per annum.