YS LATER FROM EU-ROPE.

sched the city late last night, the packet ship Columbus, ster, which sailed from Liver-Nov. By her the editors of the pious tiles of Liverpool papers to

the 18th, which contain eleven ws from the Continent. They e latest shipping and commercial

is of unusual interest. Charles of France, died at Goritz on the aged 73. The Nephew of the ingouleme was proclaimed King of the family.

eck 14360, of which 4220 were Bow-4 a 11 14-3420 New Orleans at 7 1-4d-2120 Alabama 7 a 12d.

nishad been received from St. Peof the 17th 29th October.) which a great storm had occurred there before, by which many lighters had enashere and much damage done .tather was cold, with two degrees of

money market in London was still agired a little, and money was at the latest a little more easy. There had been some antile failures.

duce generally was on the decline, exgrain and bread stuffs, which had advan-

rapidly.
The English papers are filled with mercandiscusions relative to America. lowing is a specimen of their exaggera-

Accounts from New York to the 25th Oct. are the last arrivals from the U. States. er state that the Commercial embarrassthere is universal—the failures manyie exceedingly scarce—and that men have millions of dollars in property are at beggars in their money affairs." There had been a great run on the Dublin

Benks, but they stood their ground weil. F& Co.'s Bank at Carlisle had fail-

Young Prince Louis Bonsparte is to be ransported to America

M. Malibran, formerly a merchant of this city, and husband of the late Malibran, died at Paris, November 12, aged 54.

The French papers are determined to marry the Duke of Orleans forthwith. The future Queen of France is to be the daughter of Don Francisco de Paule, according to the Seicle. This certainly was once thought of, and should such a thing take place it would, indeed, modify French policy towards Spain.

Queen Hortense, the mother of Young Louis Bonaparte, has gone to Switzerland to settle her affairs; after which it is and she will join her son in America. The Journal du Commerce says that Prince Louis Napos should, on presentation, be laid upon the table leon has been required to give his word of without being read, or honor that he will not leave the United States | and without debate. within the next ten years and that he at first refused, but yielded on being told that the fate of his accomplises depended upon his compliance.

The affairs of Spain are in the same disordered state. It is evident that the Carlist control over a large portion of Spain. The Queen's troops are unable effectually to re-

The Ship Garrick arrived out on the 17th Nov. in 18 days from New York

THE BALLOON.—The aeronauts who ac-ompanied the arduous undertaking of ascen-ing from Vauxhall Garden in London, on Monday se'night, and descending at 7 o'clock, A. M. on the following day, at Weilburg in Germany, after traversing a distance of 400 miles in 17 hours, are not expected home for mx weeks, as it is their intention to proceed to Paris, where they intend making several ascents, and, if possible, return to England in their serial conveyance.

VIEWS OF ENGLAND ON THE ACQUISITON OF TEXAS.

The London Times (the leading ministerial print) of Nov. Sth, thus speaks :

"We see in the late proceedings of the Government and people of the United States a confirmation of the suspicion long entertained in the best informed diplomatic circles, that he annexation of Texas to their already unwieldly territory is a favorite project. Texas would be the stepping stone to the acquisition of Mexico. Will such a result, probably not a very distant one, he most injurious to Spain or to the American Union ? Mean time, will Europe be content to be a quiet observer of the progress of events !"

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

December 29.

MEXICO PROBABLY RECOGNISED BY SPAIN. We have just seen a letter from a source of the highest authority, received by the packet ship Havre, dated Paris, which states the writer had received a letter from M. Santa Maria, a Minister Plenipotentiary from Mexico, then at the Court of Madrid, which states the treaty for the RECOGNITION OF MEX. ICO had been agreed upon between himself and the Spanish Government, and that the difficulties which had previously existed between the two governments had been removed, and the treaty had only been submited to the Cortes for their sanction.

The Government of Venezuela is the only one except Mexico, from South America, that has a minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid, for the purpose of adjusting the terms of recognition. This Minister is Gen. Soublette, who recently has been elected Vice President of Venezuela. There is very little doubt that he has negotiated a similar treaty for his Government. There is a treaty between several of the South American Republics, that they never will acceed to any terms, which may require the payment of money. It, therefore Mexico is reco nized, all the rest will fol-

The New York American of Wednesday says :- Winter has set there in good parnest and that the cold of the previous night was excessive. There was much floating Ice in river, though not enough to occasion much difficulty in navigation.

> Office of the Bee. NEW ORLEAMS, Dec. 26. IMPORTANT IF TRUE. oured on Saturday and yesterday

not whence

the neighborhood of of Vera Cruz, where another 74 had already arrived, and that these forces were to support the party about to declare in faver of the infant.

### CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec 27, 1836. ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Mr. ADAMS presented the petition of I. Page and twenty-six other citizens of Silver Lake, Susquehanna county, State of Pennsylvania, praying for the abol tion of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Mr. ADAMS moved that the said petition be referred to the Committee for the District of

Columbia. Mr. PICKENS asked for the decision of the Chair upon the construction of the reso-Market flat-prices of all kinds except lution reported from the select committee merican 1-8 a 1-4 lower. Sales of appointed on the subject of slavery in the District of Columb a, at the last session of Congress. By that resolution all memorials and other papers relating to this subject had been ordered to lie on the table, without being referred or printed. Mr. P. wished to know what would be the desting of these petitions under that resolution.

The SPEAKER said it would be a matter for the consideration of the House. After referring to such authorities as he could find, he had come to the decision that the operation from day to day. Stocks had however of the resolution referred to ceased with the paper." last session of Congress. The question however, was one for the House to determine.

Mr. PICKENS said he could not consent that these petitions should be referred to any standing committee of the House. He objected, therefore, to the proposed reference of the memorial presented by the gentleman from Massachusetts, and he called for the yeas and navs on that motion.

Mr. PARKS moved to ley the petition on

Mr. CUSHMAN called for the year and nays on the last motion; which were ordered.

[The name of Mr. W. THOMPSON, of South Carolina, having been called, Mr. T. rose and inquired whether the act of recording his vote on this motion would imply that he assented The SPEAKER said that the question of

reception could not now be entertained, the petition actually being at the present time in the possession of the House.

Mr. T. thereupon asked to be excused from

voting, and the House accordingly excused And the vote, having been taken, stood

Yeas 116, nays 36. So the petition was laid on the table:

Mr. DAYIS asked the consent of the House at this time, to take up and consider a resolution heretofore offered by him, providing that all esolutions, petitions, memorials, and other papers, which might be offered during the present session of congress, in any manner relating to the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, or in any of the Territories of the United States,

Objection having been made, M. D. moved suspension of the Rule. Mr.DWENS called for the yeas and nays

on that motion. Acount having been taken on the motion of Mr. Owens, there appeared no quorum

Mr ADAMS asked whether the question was debateable!

The SPEAKER said it was not.

Mr. ADAMS said he would submit to the mover of the motion to suspend the rule, whether he had not better postpone the consideration of this question until some future day, instead of discussing it to-day, which was petition day! He (Mr. A.) was willing that the gentlemen's proposition should be fully and thoroughly discussed, and he hoped it would be so. But he did not think this was the proper time for the discussion.

Mr, ANTHONY said that as gentlemen had been so anxious to come here to-day, and as there was no quorum present, he wished to know who was away; for this reason he moved a call of the House: which motion prevailed, ayes 87, noes 65.

So the House ordered the call. -The roll having been thereupon called, 170

members answered to their names: when, On motion of Mr. E. WHITTLESEY further proceedings in the call where suspen-

And the question on the motion to suspend the ruleswas then taken, and decided in the negative. So the House refused to suspend

# FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 22. An express arrived here Scholay list, bearing an order from Gen. Jessup to Col. Warren, who being on furlough, the despatch was received by Lt. Col. Mills, in command of this post. The order will be promptly obeyed so far as can be done in accordance with a previous order to Col. Mills by Gov. Call, who is of course commander-in-chief of the militia. In obedience to the order, 75 men, 27 from Capt. Ross, 25 from Capt. Piles, and 25 from Capt. Smith's company, will proceed from Black Creek to Fort Drane as an escort to a train of provision waggons. Col. Mills left vesterday to go to Suwanee to inspect the Posts in that direction.

"A gentleman from Black Creek states that ntelligence from the army had arrived at that place before his departure, the amount of which is, that Gen. Jessup, having reached the Was hoo Swamp, had marched through and through it without finding a solitary Indian All had left the Swamp, From this it seems that Oseola has at last abandoned his strong hold, perhaps to seek another, or to retire to the Everglades.

The abandonment of Wahoo Swamp, looks very much like declining, for the present, at least, another engagemen . Although we do not like this, being obliged when the enemy is found, battled with and three-fourths whipped it may be, even if their firing is for the time silenced to set off with a whole army, some 50 or 100 miles for provisions; yet there can be no doubt that the late campaign, sweeping up both sides of the Withlacoochee, has effected much good. Knowledge of the country is gained, Indians routed from the Cove and their strong hold, and the hostiles must now have been taught to entertain some slight suspicions, at least, that their swamps can be penetrated by the "pale faces."

THE POOR GENTLEMAN WHO READS

THE PAPER. Some twenty or twenty five, or it mey be thirty years ago, the landlord of the in Bristol. (Eng.) was so far a etmas he

now off Pensacola, and were about to sail for | poor of that ancient and by no means elegant city were by no means backward to avail themselves. But the dinner alone, flanked as it was by an ad libitum distribution of stout ale and cider, could not appease the generous propensities of mine host of the Bush; he was in the habit, also, of giving a score of guineas upon the same anniversary, which were bestowed, in small sums of from five shillings to twenty, upon such of the guests as appeared most in need of something more than a dinner.

I had been observed for some weeks, towards the close of a particular year, which I do not remember, that an elderly personage, whom nobody knew, was in the habit of stepping into the bush every day, & taking a single glass of brandy and water, with which he contrived to dally so long as was requisite for the perusal of a London paper, which was a great thing at that time in Bristol. The gentleman was elderly, as I have said, and moreover, his person and garb, as well as his habits, gave token of his poverty. He was thin and apparently feeble; his coat was seedy, his hat rusty, his nether habiliments threadbare and otherwise betokening long and arduous service : and his expenditure never exceeded the sixpence required to pay for the one glass of brandy and water. Nobocy seemed to know him; and after a few daily calls, he came to be recognized by the waiters and la dlord, with that happy adaptation of names for which English landlords and waiters are remarkable, as " the poor gentleman that reads the news-

If any doubts existed as to his povert they were dispelled when Christmas-day arrived, and the poor gentleman was seen taking his place at the long table, and demolishing an ample allowance of the beef and pudding for which there was nothing to pay "Poor fellow!" soliloquized the landlord of the Bush. "I'm sure he can't afford that sixpence every day, for his brandy and water. I must make it up for him again. His measures were accordingly taken; John, the waiter, had his instructions; and when the poor gentleman handed his plate for another slice of the pudding, a guinea was slipped into his hand, with the whispered 'Master's compliments, Sir, and says this will do to lay in some winter flannels for the children." The poor gentleman looked at the coin, and then at the waiter: then deposited it in the right hand pocket of his small clothes : and then drew-forth a card which he handed to John quietly remarking: My thanks and compliments to your master, and tell him it he wer happens to come my way, I hope he will call upon me." This was the inscription on the card; THOMAS

COUTTS, 57 STRAND, LONDON. The "poor gentleman" was at Bristel, superintending the erection of some thirty or forty houses he was building on speculation. What afterwards passed between him and the landlord of the Bush, is not recorded; but this much is known-that the said landlord soon after engaged very largely in the coaching business: that his drafts on Coutts & Co. the great bankers, were always duly honoured; that he was very successful, and became one of the rich men in Bristol. And it is further said, that the identical Christmas Guinea is still in the possession of the "poor gentleman's" widow, her Grace the Duchess of St Albams .- Knickerbocker.

'THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH' are words of daily occurence in the conversation of most persons, having any experience of current transactions or events. The conduct of the north towards the south, as regards the tariff and slavery, has made an indellible impression in the minds of southern citizens-in one respect diametrically adverse to the federal constitution, which binds the states in one government; and on the tarifl, apparently conformable to the letter of that constitution, but essentially hostile to its spirit.

"Can such things be, And overcome us like a summer's cloud, Without our special wonder?"

The feelings that dictated and enforced these hostil, still exist in full force; and tho' they may for awhile slumber amid the excitements of party tactics and strifes, they are but dormant-the snake is scathed not killed.

None are more sincerely solicitous for the permanence of the union than ourselves; but that welfare cannot be promoted, nor that permanence ensured, except by harmony of interests-by forbearance and equity. The tariff was oppressive as a direct capitation tax on the south, altho' the duties were numercially uniform thre' the union. The manufacturing districts of the north reaped all the benefits; and on the agricultural states of the south, pressed all the evils: the southern states actually became tributary to the northern. . The abolition movements are equally designed against southern rights and property; and are unfortunately sanctioned by the laws of most northerh states. There are few exceptions. All are leagued against slave property in transitu; and if may be conjectured of them, that they would violate it elseware, if they

possible dare. It is therefore the interest-nay the dutyof the southern states to reflect on their position in the federal republic : so that it may be meliorated or altered. The numercial superiority is against them; and it is not likely that they shall again have a president of their choice. In the senate of Congress, they may possibly have an equal vote, but how fearful are the odds agains them in the house of representatives, that wields the purse and sword

of the nation! The southern states are wanting in population and commerce. The no thern have volunteered as factors for the southern, and have consequently extended their means of subjugating the south, by numbers and success in trade. The Southern states can never be placed in the proud position that they should occupy in the great American Union, till they take their commerce into their own handsand virtually or tacitly declare a commercial non-intercourse with the Atlantic States.

Not less than five sixths of all the exports are the products of the southern states; and not less than two-thirds of the imports are consumed in the south; yet the south is tributary to the north, because of the factorage system; and subjected, because of the mercantile aggrandizements and political manœuvres consequent. A radical and resolute determination should therefore pervade all southern citizens; to concentrate commerce as far as practicable among themselves in their own immodiate states: and if necessary a southern convention should be called for this purpose. An union of interests can alone prevail \_\_ N.O. Standard.

Blasting Rocks with a streak o' Lightning. -A London paper of recent date, mentions an instance which lately occurred in Prussia, fourth monday in March and October. ning. After which, it is stated, on the first thunder storm, the rock was shattered into fragments. We calculate this is making use thing, and beating Jonathan with a lew easily all the spare rocks disposed of !-N. Y.

### DOMESTIC.

SOUTH CAROLINA. AN ACT

To amend the Charter of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company. SEC. 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the charter of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company be, and the same is hereby amended in the following particulars, that is to say :- three of the twenty-four directors of the said company shall be elected from stockholders residing in each of the States o' Kentucky, Tennessee; N. Carolina and S. C. and twelve of the said directors may be elected from the stockholders at large, without regard to their place of residence.

SEC. 2. That the said Rail Road Company shall be discharged from all obligation to construct any branches of the said Rail Road in the Statesof Kentucky, or to extend the main road in the said State further than from the southern line thereof, to Lexington in the

SEC. 3. That whenever it shall be the unianmous vote of the general directors residing in any State requiring it, the General Board f Directors shall apply the amount subscribed by the State, or its citizens, in the first piace to the construction of such me limits of the said road as may be

that State. ase the State of Kentucky should not agree to the amendments above proposed, the said Rail Road Company shall be, and hereby is constituted a body politic and corporate in the States of South Carolina, powers, rights, and privileges granted to it by the Acts of the Legislatures of the last mentioned Statestincorporating it, discharged from all obligation to construct any road in the State of Kentucky, or to have any directors therein, or to have more than twenty-one general directors; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to release the said company from the obligation to extend their road to the southern boundary of Kentucky.

#### CINCINNATI AND CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD.

The adjourned meeting on the subject of this and other branches of Internal Improvement, took place last evening at the Cincinnati Collège, and although the evening was one of the most inclement we ever knew, there was a large meeting, fully illustrative of the great interest telt upon this important subject. The committee of twelve, appointed at the meets ing on Saturday evening, consisting of the following gentlemen. Daniel Drake, David Gwynne, M. T. Williams, Nathan Guildford, Robt. T. Lytle, E. S. Thomas, E. D. Mansfield, E. P. Garness, David Griffin, N. C. Read, E. Woodruff, and George Graham, Jr., reported in favor of the City Council procuring authority from the Legislature to borrow six hundred thousand dollars, to be equally divided upon the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, the Miami Rail Road, (which is a coninuation of the Charleston road on this side the Ohio river to the Lakes), and the White Water Canal. The subject was ably discussed until ten o'clock, when, upon taking the question, it was almost unanimously in favor of the measure, but two, or three, faintly auswering in the negative. This measure will, we trust, prove satisfactory to our Carolina friends, and induce them to acquiese not merely in the Road coming to the Ohio at this point, but to use their influence with the Legislature of Kentucky, to permit the river to be bridged, and thus connect the Southern Road to the Lakes. By this means all jealousies would be done away, and the energies of the State through which this immense line of Road will pass be all brought to act upon, and bring it to a successful termination .- Cin. E. Post.

# SOUTH CAROLINA.

AN ACT

To ORGANIZE THE COURTS OF THIS STATE. SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in general assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the several Courts of Law and Equity in this State shall hereafter be held at the times and places, as follows: that is to

FOR COURTS OF LAW,

For the Southern Circuit-At Columbia on the third Monday in March and October .-At Orangeburg on the fourth Monday in March and October. At Barnwell court house on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and October. At Walterborough on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March and October. At Coosawhatchie, or the seat of Justice for Beaufort District, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March and October.

For the South-western Circuit-At Abbeville court-house on the third Monday in March and second Monday in October. At Edgefield court house on the fourth Monday in March and third Monday in October. At Newberry court house on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, and fourth Monday in October. At Lexington court house on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March, and first Monday after the fourth Monday in October.

For the Western Circuit-At Pickens court house on the third Monday in March and second Monday in October. At Anderson court house on the fourth Monday in March & third Monday in October. At Greenville court house on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, and fourth Monday in October. At Spartanburgh court-house on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March, and first Monday after the fourth Monday in October. At Laurens court-house on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March, and second Monday after the fourth Monday in October.

For the Middle Circuit-At Union court house on the third monday in March and second monday in October. At York court-house on the fourth monday in March and third monday in October. At Chester court house on the first monday after the fourth monday in March, and fourth monday in October. At Lancaster court house on the second monday after the fourth monday in March, and the first monday after the fourth monday in October. At Winnsboro' on the third monday after the fourth monday in March, and second monday after the fourth monday in October.

For the Northern Circuit-At Chesterfield court house on the third monday in March and where, in order to get rid of an enormous rock, Suinter court house on the first monday after and to avoid the ordinary expense of the unthe fourth in March and October. At pardertaking, a deep hole was bored into the rock | lington court house on the second ponday into which was fixed a bar of iron twenty eight after the fourth monday in March and Octofeet high, for the purpose of attracting light- ber. At Mariborough court house of the third

and October. At Williamsbergh court house, other Stockholders have done or may do. And then, where is the must meled or the

tirst day of said term.

COURTS OF EQUITY. At Charleston, on the first Monday in January for four weeks, and first Monday after the fourth Monday in May, for six weeks, if neces-

For the second Circuit-At Cosawhatchie, or the seat of justice for Beaufet District, on the first Monday in January. At Walterborough, on the second Mondayin January .-At Barnwell court house, on thethird Monday in January. At Orangeburgh, on the fourth Monday in January.

For the third Circuit-At Sumter court house, on the first Mondo in January. At Darlington court house on the econd Monday in January. At Marion court house, on the third Monday burniary. A Williamswarv, and at Georgetown, on Wednesday after Williamsburgh, to sit till the business is

For the fourth Circuit-At Cam first Monday in June. At Columbia, on the second Monday in June. At Gexington court house, on the third Monday in June, and at Newberry court house, on the fourth Monday in June.

North Carolina, and Tennessee, with all the For the fifth Circuit-At Edgefield court house on the first Monday in June. At Abbeville court house, on the second Monday in June. At Anderson court house, on the third Monday in June. At Pickens court house, the Thursday after Anderson. At Creenville court house, the fourth Monday in June, and ed in, and will be given in our next. at Laurens court house, on the Thursday after Greenville, to sit till the business is ended.

the Districts aforesaid.

SEC 4. That Commissioners in Equity shall be elected for the Districts of Chesterfield, Marlborough, and Horry: and the said Com missioners for the Districts of Chesterfield and Marlborough shall attend the sitting of the Court of Equity at Darlington, and the said Commissioner for the District of Horry shall attend the Court of Equity at Georgetown, with such papers and documents as may be requisite for the hearing and determining of the Equity causes of their respective Dis-

SEC. 5. That all appeals, from the Courts of Law shall be heard and determined in a Court of Appeals, consisting of the Law Judg. es-and that all appeals in Equity shall be heard and determined in a Court of Appeals, consisting of the Chancellors. That the said dates, each one was, in her estimation, eith Courts shall meet at the same time, and be held as follows : that is to say : at Charleston lumbia on the first Monday in May, and fourth piection, is a principle of action in politics, to Monday in November.

SEC 6. That in all questions of Law, as distinguished from Equity, the Court of Chan- its seeming strange in their eyes. cery shall follow the decision of the Court of

SEC. 7. That upon all constitutional ques tions arising out of the Constitution of this State, or the U. States, an appeal shall lie to the whole of the Judges, assembled to hear such appeals. That an appeal shall also lie to the whole of the Judges upon all questions upon which either of the Courts of Appeal shall be devided : or when any two of the Judges of the Court shall require that a cause be further heard by all the Judges.

Sec. 8. That the Judges of Law and Equity, when assembled as aforesaid, in one the praise is, in general, merited; and believe. chamber, shall form a Court for the correction that it perhaps is so, when our Legislature is. of all errors in law or equity, in the cases that may be heard before them: and that it shall be the duty of the Judges to make all proper rules and regulations for the practice of the dour requires us to inform Mr. Pleasants. said Court of Errors, and for the mode of (grieved as we are to destroy his belief in bringing causes before them.

power to hear at Chambers, and to confirm, or tade." even in the Senate and House of Reprefuse to confirm, reports of Commissioners in Equity, and to make the proper orders thereon, in all matters of account and partition; and shall l-kewise have power to hear at chambers, and to make the proper orders thereon, all petitons for Guardians: Provided. That in case of any application to a Chancellor at Chambers, reasonable notice thereof

Sec. 10. That all appeals in Law and Equity, from the District Courts held in the District of Barnwell, shall hereafter be heard and determined in Charleston, instead of Co. She distains the annual repetition of the dull and lumbia, as heretofore; and that the Clerk of the Appeal Court at Columbia shall transmit to the Clerk of the Appeal Court in Charleston all the cases from the District aforesaid, which from our path. Equity, from the District Courts held in the all the cases from the District aforesaid, which from our path. shall remain undisposed of at the adjournment of the Court of Appeals, now sitting at Co.

Sec. 11. That this act shall go into operation from and after the first day of January next: That all act and parts of act repugnant hereto, are hereb repealed.

RESOLUTIONS To authorise the subscription, on the part of the Sate of South Carolina, of one million

of dollars to the Stock of the Louisville, Cincing ti and Charleston Rail Road. Resolved That in case the State of Kensucky shall agree to amend the charter of the October. At Kershaw court house on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company so as to discharge the said isn requires us to correct. What he the citi-Company from the obligation to construct zens of these United States without national branches of their Road in that State, and to song and a national name! This is a st range

on the second monday after the fourth monday But in case the said State of Kentucky she in March and October. At Georgetown, on the not consent to such amendment, and the State third monday after the fourth Monday in of South Carolina, North Carolina and Tet March and October. At Charleston, on the nessee, shall give corporate existence in the first monday in January, for four weeks, and States to the said Company, discharged fro first monday in May for six weeks, and on the all obligation to make any Road in Kentucky first monday in October, for two weeks for or to have any Directors therein, it shall be Sessions business. The first day of the Term the duty of the said Comptroller to subscrib of the Court of Common Plets for Charleston likewise on this contingency to the Stock District, in January ensuing, shall be the rest the said Company, so incorporated in the said turn day, and all Writs and Processes if sued three States, for a number of Shares equal to to the said term, although another return day the amount of the Surplus Revenue which be named therein, shall be returnable on the shall be received by this State, as her proportion of the same, under the distribution Act, passed at the last session of Congress Provided, That the total amount of subscription shall not exceed one million of dollars.

## Columbia Telescope.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1837.

We refer those who are entrusted with the direction of Rail Roads, to the observations our correspondent, "A Stockholder," which will be further continued in our next.

Although these essays are especially designed by the public spirit of their writer, for yet it seems to us that almost a relating work of the kind, over which we have led, might profit by his sensible suggestions. went of order, system and energy, which we have always observed along the line of the Charleston and Hamburg Bail Road, induces us to ask to them the attention of the director

A gentleman attached to Dr. Mark's Insti tute has proposed to furnish us with a Meteorological Register, which will be published monthly. That for last month has been hand,

of that road.

From the Boston Com. Gazetee.

at Laurens court house, on the Thursday after Greenville, to sit till the business is ended.

For the sixth Circuit—At Spartanburg court house, on the first Monday in June. At Union court house, on the second Monday in June. At York court house, on the third Monday in June. At Chester court house, on the first Monday in June. At Lancaster court house, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in June, and at Winnsborough, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in June.

That a special Court of Equity shall be held at Coosawhatchie, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in April next.

Sec. 2. That all Processes and Recognizances heretofore made returnable to the Court of any of the said Districts, be legal, good and binding for the Court next to be held in said District, according to this Act.

Sec. 3. That the Chancellors, by consent of parties, may hear causes at Chambers when the same are ready for hearing, and they shall be authorized to hold special Courts whenever the same may be deemed necessary, in any of the Districts aforesaid.

Sec. 4. The Commissioners in Equity and Mr. Yan Buren himself will laugh in his cave and Mr. Yan Buren himself will laugh in his cave and Mr. Yan Buren himself will laugh in his cave and Mr. Yan Buren himself will laugh in his cave and Mr. Yan Buren himself will laugh in his cave and Mr. Yan Buren himself will laugh in his cave and Mr. Yan Buren himself will laugh in his cave and Mr. Yan Buren himself will laugh in his cave and Mr. Yan Buren himself will laugh in his cave and Mr. Yan Buren himself will laugh in his cave and Mr. Yan Buren himself will laugh in his cave and Mr. Yan Buren himself will laugh in his cave and Mr. Yan Buren himself will laugh in his cave and Mr. Yan Buren himself will laugh in his cave and Mr. Yan Buren himself will laugh in his cave and Mr. Yan Buren himself will laugh in his cave and Mr. Yan Buren himself will laugh in his cave and Mr. Yan Buren himself will laugh in his cave and mr. Yan Buren himself will laugh in his cave and mr. Y Buren men would harmonize on such a proposition, and Mr. Van Buren himself will laugh in his access

at the result. This State has so little to do with Preside making that we scarcely say a word on the subject, except when it is necessary to correct marepresentation.

In the first place, South Carolina has ze discharged a blank cartridge. She vote two very respectable gentlemen, for Pre two very respectable gentlemen, for Pre and Vice President. She merely indic previously, that she could not sanction, by her voice, the election of such candidates as eith. er Van Buren, Harrison or White.

The State made no pretensions to unusuar 'dignity" on the occasion. Of the three candidishonest or unfit. That she would not yield. to views of party expediency, so mall an obwhich we suppose our Northern friends are so little accustomed, that we do not wonder at

Of "Vin Buren men in the Legislature," there are none. In the caucus held the day before the vote was given, not a single voice could be found to put him in nomination.

The following handsome compliment is paid to our State, by the Richmond Whig. It is especially flattering when we recollect that no one is more competent than the editor of that paper to judge of the qualities that grace and independent Commonwealth. We hope that: compared with any other in the Union, either State or Federal. But, at the same time. can-Legislative perfectibility that occasionally SEC. 9. That each Chancellor shall have there is no lack of "babbling" and "chodomonresentatives of South Carolina.

"South Carolina.—The Logislature have adjourned after a session of three weeks and three days, despatching a great deaf of business with the characteristic energy of that famous Commonwealth.—There is no ansual babbling there about shadows and abstractions—none of the eternal shodomontade about "great posiciples," which in contrast with their abandonme L has made the very name sidiculous. lor at Chambers, reasonable notice thereof shall be given to the party or parties in interest.

Sec. 10. That all appeals in Law and vanity to essay to shoulder the club of Hercules.— Know, young man, said Cesar to the tribune Me-

The State has subscribed one million to the great Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road, and invested the Company with Banking powers, under very guarded restrictions. The College also has been iberally provided for. The fiscal condition of South Carolina is reported as excellent, and her agriculture and business in a flourshing state. There can hardby be said to be more than one party in the State.— The old divisions are huried, and the former opposing chiefs of party cornally co-operating,"

A NATION WITHOUT ANAME. Thecitizens of the United States compose the only pation under he iven, which is without national songs and a national name. It may be said of our country, with reference to that fact and the Revolution, that the remains, in statu qua ante bellum, or in one respect, at least, we may apply to her the most Junius-Stat nominis umbra.—Cincinnati Post.

The above is a mistake, which our patriot the fourth in March and October. At Darlington court house on the second wonday after the fourth monday in March and October. At Manborough court house of the third monday after the fourth monday in March and October.

At Manborough court house of the third monday after the fourth monday in March and october.

At Manborough court house of the third monday after the fourth monday in March and monday after the fourth For the Eastern Circuit—A Mario court shall be received by the State as her proportion of the same, under the distribution Act, passed at the last Session of Courtes, and pay the advance and instalments thereon, as a theatre, but the audiences of Europe too!