

of a thousand sacrifices of the heart, and the sternness which has made also the broken spirited, suspicious, and cold hearted man or woman. Deal with your children as God deals with his children. Do not meet their anger, their petulance with your own, or their obstinacy with willfulness still greater. Overcome evil with good. When God called himself a Father he chose a name which he designed to be significant of overflowing love, tender mercy, and long continued forbearance. Parents, provoke not your children to wrath.

#### Kind Words in the Family.

There are few families, we imagine, anywhere, in which love is not abused as furnishing a license for impoliteness. A husband, father, or brother, will speak harsh words to those whom he loves the best, simply because the security of love and family pride keeps him from getting his head broken. It is a shame that a man will speak more impolitely, at times, to his wife or sister, than he would dare to any female, except a low, vicious one. It is thus that the holiest affections of man's nature prove to be a weaker protection to woman in the family circle, than the restraints of society; and that a woman usually is indebted for the kindest politeness of life to those not belonging to her household. Things ought not to be so. The man who, because it will not be resented, inflicts his speech and bad temper upon those of his heartstone, is a small coward and a very mean man. Kind words are the circulating medium between true gentlemen and true ladies, at home, and no polish exhibited in society can atone for the hard and disrespectful treatment too often indulged in between those bound together by God's own ties of blood, and the still more sacred bonds of conjugal love.

#### Selected Articles.

**A FIGHTING CANDIDATE.**—Mr. WISE, in a speech in the late Democratic Convention in Virginia, made the following reference to one of their Presidential candidates:

"There was a young man in the navy, a pet of Deodar's—the most gallant soul that ever lived—who actually stormed Gibraltar. [A voice. 'The Gibraltar of Whiggery?'] No, the Gibraltar at the mouth of the Mediterranean. The young man referred to, a midshipman in the navy, went ashore at Gibraltar one day. It was at the time when British officers were in the habit of insulting Americans whenever they could be found. While this young man was in Gibraltar, two British officers commenced taunting the American character, and he immediately laid down the gauntlet, with the understanding that the laws of the garrison were not to be enforced. They met upon the outworks of the fort, and this young man 'plugged' his antagonist. The companion of the British officer immediately advanced to arrest the midshipman as a prisoner. In respect to the violation of the promise solemnly made, he caught the officer in his arms, and giving him a close hug, threw himself over the parapet, and thus locked, they rolled over and over to the bottom, in which effort he broke his leg. A surgeon attached to the fort pursued the midshipman on horseback, but on coming up to him, the midshipman threw him off, and taking possession of his horse, made his escape to the boat. Afterwards he went on board the British flag ship, and challenged the whole fleet. He met three British officers, one after another, and the result was, if I have been correctly informed, a regulation was made, that if any British officer should thereafter fight a duel, he would be cashiered the service. This young man was Robert F. Stockton. The promise of the boy has been redeemed in the man. You all know what he did in California, where he carried his sailors on shore, and made them perform military duty, although it was said in the Florida war that sailors could comprehend but one military command, and that was, 'Fight Indians!'"

**INCREASE OF THE USE OF OPIUM.**—A correspondent writes to the New York Evening Post as follows:

"One idea suggested in one of your articles is entitled to far greater weight than a person who had not given particular attention to the subject might suppose. I refer to the use of opium as a stimulant. The extent to which this is practiced by people esteemed temperate, even in this country, is, probably, one thousand times greater than is generally believed. This may at first seem a very extravagant statement; but a good deal of investigation of the subject has led me to this conclusion."

**THIRTY-FIVE FAMILIES IN ONE HOUSE.** The way some people live in New York, would seem to indicate a disposition to gain any place in a storm. Assistant Captain McKenny, of the 2d police district, made a report to the Chief of a house in Hicks street, on Friday, and owned by Jacob Frost, Esq., which is occupied by about thirty-five families, among which are many cases of small-pox, spotted fever, ship fever, and other contagious diseases. There were, at the time of the report, two dead bodies lying in the house.

**HEIGHT OF HAPPINESS.**—"I require," said a sage of the tribe of Penobscot, "but three things to make me happy." "What is the first?" inquired a searcher of wisdom. "Tobacco," was the reply. "What is the second?" "Rum." "Well, what is the third?" "Why," said the philosopher, contemptively, "a little more rum."

#### From the Southern Patriot. The Penitentiary System.

It is our purpose at some future time to bring this subject once more prominently before the people of South Carolina. Twelve or fourteen years ago, whilst a member of the Legislature, we had a committee organized for the purpose of collecting information on the subject of Penitentiaries, with a view to the establishment of one in this State. The committee collected a great deal of information in regard to the various penitentiaries throughout the United States, and also in regard to the prosecutions, convictions and reformatives for offences in the different distastes of South Carolina during the last twenty or thirty years. This information was embodied in a report which we had the honor of submitting to the House of Representatives at the next session of the Legislature. But the State was then, as she has ever been since, too much engaged with her Federal relations to think of State improvements. A minority of the committee reported against the establishment of a penitentiary, on the ground, amongst others, that the buildings would cost the State two or three hundred thousand dollars! And yet we see the Legislature appropriating double that sum, at one session for the purpose of purchasing guns and munitions of war to rust and be broken to pieces and lost!

We are satisfied that the number of convictions in South Carolina annually would soon fill a penitentiary, and it is altogether a mistake to suppose that there would be any scarcity of suitable convicts in this State. The returns from the several clerks of the courts proved the contrary most satisfactorily. That there would be more convictions and more prosecutions in our courts, if we had a penitentiary, is beyond all doubt. At present there is no inducement to present when it is known that the poor wretch will go to the whipping post or to the gallows. There is still a great reliance upon the part of juries to find verdicts of guilty, when they know that by their finding, the life of a human being is forfeited. And the reluctance of the Executive in sending a bloody code is still greater, and very often tempts him to exercise the pardoning power with very little prudence and firmness.

The information derived from various keepers of penitentiaries, and the reports of their regents, satisfied our minds that the criminals were often, very often, reformed and became good citizens. How many thousands and thousands are every day in society, who have been tempted by evil passions to commit crimes; and who have only escaped by accident, and continue worthy and respectable members of the community! It is total error to suppose that the human heart is not susceptible of reformation when it has been once polluted by crime. Repent and be saved, was the command of Him who died to save mankind. The vilest sinner may return to his God, and why not the wicked felon to society?

It was ascertained by the chairman of the committee that most of the penitentiaries in the United States at that time yielded a handsome profit to the State, independent of supporting their convicts, and defraying all expenses. Why should not a wretch and a burglar be made to work whilst imprisoned? Honest men have to work, and work hard to support themselves and their families, and pay their taxes for the support of the jails and prisons of the country! And yet a rough scoundrel is kept imprisoned by our present jail system, for months and years, without doing a day's work! Honest men have to work for him, whilst he plays the idler, and has a jailer to feed him and wait on him! He comes out occasionally, and goes to the whipping post for his infractions, and then returns to his cell to drink and smoke and talk to his fellow criminals.—He comes out very little inclined to work after such an easy life in jail.

It has been well ascertained by experience that most of the mechanic arts can be carried on successfully in penitentiaries. Even in solitary confinement the convicts can work profitably at many of the trades. Hundreds could be employed advantageously in making shoes and boots in their solitary cells, in sewing and making clothes, in weaving, in coopering, &c. &c. We would not desire to see a penitentiary established in South Carolina except on the principle of solitary confinement with hard labor. There is no doubt that where hundreds of the worst men are assembled together in laboring, they will have communications with each other in spite of the rigid watch of their overseers. They are consequently hardened in their vices, and become reckless of all reformation. Nor do we consider such a life of imprisonment sufficient punishment for the guilty. They should be cut off from society and the world and have constant and long continued time to reflect on their crimes and commune with their guilty hearts.

In most of the States of this Union there are penitentiaries, and in most of the kingdoms of Europe they are to be found. Great and good men throughout the civilized world have, for the last half of a century, turned their attention to this subject. Life is the gift of God, and should be taken only through necessity. If the safety of society, or the purposes of prevention of crime demand the sacrifice, it must be had. But it should be avoided, if possible. At present, however, we have in South Carolina about thirty offences punished capitally. No sort of distinction is made between the cold blooded assassin, the midnight incendiary and the poor simpleton who pilfers from the pockets of another a pen-knife over the value of twelve pence! The murdering of a father and leaving penniless his children, is no greater offence in our laws than stealing a shilling from that father's pockets! Both offences are punished alike!

It ought to be the object of every people to punish in proportion to the nature of the offence. The savages kill for everything, and is actuated only by revenge in meting out his punishment. But the punishment of a Christian and civilized people is not for

revenge at all. The only objects of punishment are to protect society and deter offenders, and produce a reformation in the criminal. By solitary confinement in a penitentiary for years, society is certainly better protected against deprivations of the criminal than if he had been carried to the whipping post and then turned loose again on society. Confinement for years, in a solitary cell, cut off from the world, made to labor hard, and fed on coarse fare, will certainly be as likely to deter a bad man as a few stripes on the bare back, with permission to go back the next day to his old haunts of vice and crime and wicked enjoyment.—That there should be a better opportunity for reflection and reformation at the whipping post, in ten minutes, with a crowd of idlers gazing on the wretch, than the criminal would have in a solitary cell during five or ten years' confinement with religious and moral instruction, can hardly be believed by any one, the most devoted admirer of this mode of corporal punishment.

But our object at present is not to write an essay in favor of the penitentiary system. This we may do at some future time. Our object now is simply to call public attention to the matter, in these piping times of peace, since the death of secession and the hopeless condition of co-operation for the purpose of dissolving the Federal Union and breaking up the American Republic.

**Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.**  
WASHINGTON, April 19.

The House is thrown into turmoil and excitement on the printing question, it produces nearly as much agitation as the sectional dispute of 1850, with which it is, in some degree, connected. The Joint Committee on Printing refused to give the work to the Union alone, though it was urged as necessary to the support of the chief organ of the Democratic party. Opposition to the Union has been manifested by the State Rights Democrats, both in this and other instances, during the session. Mr. Borland avowed one of the reasons of his opposing the project for printing the Union, his disapproval of the course taken by that paper in relation to the Compromise. The Committee also neglected the claims of the Southern Press to a portion of the patronage.—The Whigs and Compromise Democrats on the Committee united to give the work to the Republic and Union as the Whig and Democratic organs. The question before the House is whether any different disposition shall be made of the printing. The discussions have been animated, and will be more so before they get through, for personal as well as party sentiments have been excited by it. A proposition to establish a Government Printing Office was approved by some members, but it is likely to fail. Some wish to give the whole job to the Union and others to distribute it. If they should lay the subject on the table, the disposition already made by the Joint Committee will remain unaltered.

The National Intelligencer is not mentioned in their controversies, and is not a party to them. That paper has a very profitable job on hand which will continue for some years—the printing and re-printing of Congressional Debates. The Census printing has not been yet provided for, and is not likely to be very soon. The plan of the publication has not yet been determined upon, and it is now under the consideration of a select committee of the Senate.

The Senate will resume, to-day, the consideration of the Deficiency bill. Mr. Hunter, in his general exposure of the questions involved in the bill, arraigned the administration of the War Department, on the score of unnecessary expenditures in the Quarter Master's Department, and for neglect and confusion in the mode of keeping accounts and making settlements in that department. As an illustration of the extravagance of the department, he mentioned the fact that heavy charges were made for forage, in regions where grass grew all the year round. But he vindicated the department from the charge of having exceeded their authority in making contracts for supplies and for transportation. They had this right, without any appropriation, under the act of 1820. Last year, Congress cut down the estimates of the Quarter Master's Department one half, in the face of the assurance of the Secretary that the estimates could not be reduced.—He, (Mr. Hunter,) would not have voted for that reduction, but for the reason that the deficiency could be supplied in this bill.

Among the items of appropriation added to the bill by the Finance Committee of the Senate, is one for aiding the Collins' line, and increasing the number of its trips to twenty-six a year, and another for completing the California Dry Dock. These items will be strongly contested, but they will probably be adopted in this or some other appropriation bill.

The negotiations respecting the interests of the U. S. in the Nicaragua Canal route, have assumed a new shape by the admission of Nicaragua as one of the parties to it.—Mr. Marcolletta, her Minister here, is now under instructions, it seems, to treat in behalf that State. If among the petty powers concerned, no new derangement should take place, before a treaty can be concluded, it is probable that one will be made of a character satisfactory to the U. S., to Great Britain, and to the Central American States.

**SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS.**—It is a long time since country produce of all kinds has been as scarce or as dear in this market as it is now; and in noticing this fact, whilst we are doing ourselves a good turn, we think we are rendering our country friends a similar service. Chickens sell readily from 33 to 37 1-7 cents each; eggs 20 cents per dozen; turkeys \$1.75, and other articles in proportion. We think that our country friends, and even our neighbors of North Carolina, might do a profitable business in supplying us at this time. We trust the suggestion will be favorably acted on. *South Carolinian.*

#### Concealer Ledger.



LANCASTERVILLE, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1852.

#### OBITUARY.

With melancholy feelings we announce the decease of Mr. SIMOS BUCKHAM, which event occurred at his residence in the lower part of this District on Sunday last.

Mr. BUCKHAM was one of the meritoriously esteemed men of Lancaster District. He filled the office of Clerk of the Court for twelve years, from 1835 to 1845, and retired then to pursue the more quiet occupation of a Farmer and Merchant at Pleasant Hill.—We pen this article in sorrow. Mr. BUCKHAM was amongst the first of our acquaintance in this District, and from a years' residence in his neighborhood, we learned to esteem him on account of his probity and virtue. For a number of years Mr. Buckham has been a constant, firm and consistent member of the Methodist Church, and the piety in and around New Salem Camp Ground, in a great measure has resulted from his example and religious instruction.

With no intention of damping our subscribers, we would merely remind them that on the 12th of May, (next month) three months will expire from the time our paper began. If those who subscribed at the commencement neglect to pay by that time, \$2.50 will be charged, or after six months \$3.

We are under renewed obligations to Mr. Woodward for furnishing us Congressional favors. To the Hon. E. C. Marshall, of California, are we indebted for a copy of his speech on "American Progress," &c.

#### New Post Office.

We learn that a New Post Office has been established at Waxhaw, in this district, and that W. M. Taylor has been appointed Post Master.

#### Fatal Affray.

On Saturday last, a fatal affray occurred at the mill of Mr. John Reaves in this District. It appears that two young men by the name of Flowers, went to the mill, and while there, a difficulty took place between Reaves and Thomas Bowers, when Archibald Bowers, a brother present, dismounted from his horse and threw a stick or piece of saved timber at Reaves—when Reaves got in possession of the same, and beat A. Bowers so that he died in about six hours. Reaves has since surrendered himself to the proper authorities, and is now in close confinement.—There being no animosity existing between Reaves and the deceased previous to the affair, it is presumed to be the work of an un-governable passion.

#### Be careful where you tie your Horse.

On Friday the 10th inst., at a house of Capt. J. Perry, in this District, a horse belonging to Mr. D. M. Tilman, was tied to a tree in the yard very near a beehive, which being accidentally upset, the horse was attacked the horse en masse, and in consequence, the horse did not leave the spot for some time. At last, writing under a pine he began to rear and kick at such a rate no one dared to approach him. He finally succeeded in breaking loose, and ran off apparently afflicted with "mania a potu" to which disease it seems that animals are as susceptible as the human family. After great suffering, the horse died in 8 hours.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Haile & Twitty. A Drug Store has been long needed here, and since those gentlemen have gone to much expense in fitting up their store with a well selected stock of Drugs, Perfumery, &c., we trust they will be abundantly rewarded.

M. Clinton, Esq., offers for sale a valuable Plantation, as will be seen from his advertisement in another column. It is an opportunity rarely to be met with for purchasing. Those in want of a fine lot of land near this town, would do well to call on Mr. C. before purchasing elsewhere.

**A LUSUS NATURE.**—We saw last week in the possession of Mr. Hampton Huntley, of Union County, a strange phenomenon in the human form. It was born of a Negro woman, the slave of a Mrs. Barrott, who lives on Jones' Creek, in Anson County. It is a male fourteen years of age—is thirty-seven and a half inches in height, and weighs twenty-seven pounds. His height is more than proportionate to the size of his body and limbs. His head is small in proportion to his face, and recedes to a point, much after the manner of a small ended egg. He has no intelligence more than what is common to the brute creation; cannot speak a word, yet will recognise the call of his name, which is "Squire." Walks on his hands and feet like a quadruped, sits like a tailor, and when he sleeps sits in this position with his head in his lap. He lives on the ordinary human diet, but has to be fed like a child. He is upon the whole, a remarkable curiosity. His owner intends exhibiting him in the Southern and Western States. He will then sell him to Barnum.—*Charlotte Whig.*

#### The State Convention.

This body met at the State House in Columbia on Monday last; but we presume adjourned over till yesterday (Tuesday) without doing any business. The oft repeated question, "What will the Convention do?" is now on the point of being answered. As the time for action has arrived, speculation upon this subject grows more rife, public curiosity more intense, and even the public apprehension more excited; on the one hand, least being forced by public opinion to adjourn without doing anything, the fair fame of our old Commonwealth, and preference of the Delegates themselves, may suffer some detriment; and on the other, least impelled by some Quixotic zeal to extricate the majority from the unfortunate dilemma in which they were placed by the Charleston Convention of May 1st, something rash and inconsiderate, tending to the prejudice of the State, in her permanent political and pecuniary interests, may result from the meeting of a body, in theory, representing the highest sovereignty of the country, but which has in fact been repudiated by the people, in whom alone the sovereign power rests.

It is as yet impossible for us to say what course the Convention will adopt. The public press throughout the State are so diversified in regard to the proceedings of the now sitting Convention, that we can come to no definite conclusion from their speculations. The time for speculation is, however, at an end, and the actions and doings of the Secession Convention will, ere this, have become stern realities. Whatever they may be—whether for good or for worse—we shall endeavor to apprise our readers promptly of all the facts.

#### For the Ledger. TEMPERANCE.

Mr. Editor: Have you ever attended the Temperance meetings held on the evening of every second Wednesday in the Academy building? If so, you will agree with me in saying that there is no place in our necessarily dull village where one can spend more agreeably, or profitably, a leisure hour. I paid them a visit at their last meeting, and was surprised to find, notwithstanding the unfavorable evening, a full audience of both sexes. The exercises were in progress when I went in, and Master Marks, one of the Cadets, was delivering a selected piece, well selected, and what is better well memorized. I liked this feature, and am rejoiced to learn that the little boys are ever regular in their attendance. It answers a double purpose. It not only prejudices their young minds against habits of intemperance, but it takes them out of the street where too many of them are often found late at night—affords them rational amusement, and begets in them a taste for useful matters. The very odes which they sing, inculcate pleasing but important lessons. A great man has said, "Give me the making of the people's balls, and I care not who makes their laws."

The next speaker was Mr. A. Austin, who read a short, but a pleasant address. It seems that it was his first attempt, and he deserves, at least, the credit of having spent some thought on what he intended to say. He was heard very intelligently, and I hope it will not be his last effort. He was followed by Messrs. Moore and G. Clark, who are both known as public speakers, and who did not fill on this occasion to do themselves justice. One should be more so by the eloquence and others present, leading to all the views of interest of the occasion. There is one feature in the entertainments of the evening, which I have yet to notice, and that is the members desiring to be present, and to see the good work, being invited to attend the length of the meeting, and to attend on which they executed a number of beautiful and appropriate songs which relieved the tediousness of the exercises on a hackneyed subject. This is a most interesting and would also be a most interesting Academy on any evening.

May these meetings be long continued.

#### Total Wreck of the British Steam Frigate, Birkenhead—Loss of Four Hundred and Fifty-Four Lives.

Another terrible disaster has happened at sea. At 2 o'clock in the morning her Majesty's steamer, the Birkenhead, was wrecked between two and three miles from the shore of Southern Africa. The exact point at which the calamity happened was Point Danger. Off this point she struck upon a reef of sunken rocks. The ship was steaming eight and a half knots at the time. The water was smooth and the sky serene; but the speed at which the vessel was passing through the water proof of her destruction. The rock penetrated through her bottom just aft the foremast, and in twenty minutes' time there were a few floating spars and a few miserable creatures clinging to them, and this was all that remained of the Birkenhead. Of six hundred and thirty-eight persons who had left Simon's Bay in the gallant ship but a few hours before, only one hundred and eighty-four remain to tell the tale. No less than four hundred and fifty-four Englishmen have come to so lamentable an end.

There is no mystery about the calamity. We are not left, as in the case of the Amazon, to conjecture the origin of the disaster. Just what happened to the Orion off the Scottish coast or to the Great Liverpool off Finisterre, has happened now. Captain Salmon, the officer in command, anxious to shorten the run to Algea Bay as much as was possible, and more than was prudent, hugged the shore too closely. Four hundred and fifty-four thousand persons have lost their lives in consequence of his temerity. As soon as the vessel struck upon the rocks the rush of water was so great that the men on the troop-deck were drowned in their hammocks. There was the happier fate—at least they were spared the terrible agony of the next twenty minutes. At least the mar-

ner of death was less painful than with others, who were first crushed beneath the falling spars and funnel, and then swept away to be devoured by the sharks, who were prowling round the wreck. From the moment the ship struck, all appears to have been done that human courage and coolness could effect. The soldiers were mustered on the after-deck. The instinct of discipline was stronger even than the instinct of life. The men fell into the place as coolly as on the parade ground. They were told off into reliefs, and sent, some to the chain pumps, some to the paddle-box boats. Captain Wright, of the 91st regiment, who survives to relate the dreadful scene, tells us.

Every man did as he was directed, and there was not a cry or murmur among them until the vessel made her final plunge. I could not name any individual officer, who did more than another. All received their orders and had them carried out as if the men were embarking instead of going to the bottom; there was only this difference—that I never saw any embarkation conducted with so little noise or confusion.

Poor fellows! Had they died in battle-field, and in their country's cause, their fate would have excited less poignant regret; but there is something inexpressibly touching in the quiet, unflinching resolution of so many brave hearts struggling manfully to the last against an inevitable disaster. It is gratifying, also, to find that the women and children were all saved. They had been quietly collected under the poopawning, and were as quietly got over the ship's side, and passed into the cutter. The boat stood off about 150 yards from the ill-starred Birkenhead and all were saved. There is not the name of a single woman or child upon the list of persons who perished. The other boats, as is usual in such cases were not forthcoming in the hour of need. One brig and two cutters were all that could be rendered available. In one account we find that when the men were ordered to get the paddle-box boats out, the pin of the davits was rusted in, and could not be got out. Captain W. on the other hand, tells us that when the funnel went over the side it carried away the star-board paddle-box and boat, and that the other paddle-box boat capsized as it was being lowered. Of the 184 persons who were saved, 116 made their escape in the three boats which succeeded in getting clear of the wreck.

Never was destruction more sudden or more complete. Within fifteen minutes after the vessel struck, the bow broke short off. Five minutes more elapsed, and the hull of the vessel went in two, crossways, just aft the engine-room. The stern part of the vessel immediately surged, filled, and went down. The only hope of the survivors lay in the main topmast and main top-sail yard, which still showed above water. There were some fragments of the fore-castle deck still floating about; there were a few spars, and driftwood.

About forty-five people clung to the yard, and after remaining until 2 o'clock the following afternoon, were picked off by the Lioness, a schooner which was providentially at hand. Capt. Wright asserts, that of the 209 persons, more or less, who were clinging to the driftwood when he got away, nearly every man might have been saved had one of the ship's boats done her duty. Into this boat the assistant-surgeon had got, with eight men. They immediately pulled away, and landed about fifteen miles from the vessel. The fact appears to have been that the poor creatures who were clinging to the driftwood had been carried by the swell in the direction of Point Danger. There they got entangled among the seaweed, which at this point of the coast is thick and of immense length. Capt. Wright's opinion is, that had not the assistant-surgeon carried off the boat, or even had the boat pulled back to the scene of the disaster after landing the Medical gentlemen in safety, the majority of these persons might have been picked off the seaweed. It only remains for us to mention here that Capt. Salmon, who appears to have done his duty after the vessel struck, has not survived the calamity. When last seen alive, he was swimming from the stern-post of the ship, which had just gone down, to a portion of the fore-castle-deck, which was floating about twenty yards from the main body of the wreck; something struck him on the back of the head, and he never rose again.—*London Times.*

#### EDITOR'S TABLE.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Godey for sending us the January and February numbers of his Magazine. They are both very pretty numbers but the May number, noticed in our last, contains more reading matter than any we have yet seen.

Aside, our better-half says Godey gives more information with respect to the fashions than any of the other Magazines.

Mr. Arthur will accept our thanks for forwarding us the two numbers of the Home Gazette we requested. Arthur's Home Gazette as a literary paper is excelled by no paper in the Union. For \$4, one can obtain the Gazette and Lady's Book one year.

**HERALD OF THE UNION, New York:**  
Mr. Lester, the intelligent Editor of this Journal has kindly sent us the April number. In consideration of the valuable information this paper contains also the superior typographical execution, added to the low price at which it is published, it surely does, and will continue to receive the patronage of the public. A club of ten subscribers can secure the paper one year for \$10, \$1 each. Single copy \$2.00.

**THE DUTCHMAN** is the title of a new paper published in New York city. It is a good size paper and filled with choice literary productions. Terms \$2 per year.

**SARTAIN'S AND GRAHAM'S MAGAZINES** for May have been received, which we will notice next week.

It has been decided to re-build the Tremont Temple, at Boston.

#### Congress.

In the Senate, on Monday, the French spoliation bill was passed, 20 to 13. The Deficiency bill was then taken up. Mr. Gwin addressed the Senate at length. After some remarks by Mr. Hunter, the bill was postponed, and the Senate went into Executive session, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the report of the printing Committee was recommended to the Committee by a vote of 80 yeas, 70 nays.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the Deficiency bill was further considered, and several amendments proposed by the Committee on Finance were acted upon.

In the House of Representatives the Naval Discipline bill was discussed during the morning hour, and the Homestead bill was subsequently considered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

**STORM AT THE NORTH.**—The Northern journals furnish accounts of an unusually severe and protracted gale which has prevailed along the coast. Accounts are also given of accidents occurring to the shipping in the harbor and along the adjacent coast. The Potomac, Susquehanna, and Shenandoah have all been blown from the shore, and the destruction of a large amount of property has been the result. The New-York Herald says it commenced on Sunday, and continued up to the time of that paper going to press, appearing to have extended several hundred miles to the north and south. The Baltimore American says: "we scarce remember a storm of such severity and long continuance occurring so late in the season. From the coast we already begin to hear of shipwrecks and disasters, which we fear further accounts will increase; whilst in the interior the swollen and overburdened streams are carrying destruction in their course. The storm has now continued in this vicinity for over seventy hours, and though the high wind with which it commenced has abated, at the time of writing this, late last evening, the rain was still falling. *Mercury.*"

#### Gleanings from the Mails.

A young lady of Albany, as we learn from the State Register, recently received from a relative in California, in a letter, a gold watch and two gold chains. The package did not weigh an ounce and a half.—The watch is a perfect gem. It is a Geneva lever, full-jewelled, it is not much larger than a dime, and keeps admirable time. One of the chains were of gold and silver, very beautiful, and the other was of the finest California gold, and about eighteen inches in length. Such a letter is worth the postage at least.

**HIGH PRICE FOR COTTON.**—Yesterday Mr. Joseph H. Burroughs & Son sold a lot of twenty bales Upland Cotton for nine and three-quarters of a cent per pound. This Cotton was put up in beautiful order, and we learn, took the first prize at the Macon Fair.—*Savannah Morning News, Thursday.*

The number of deaths in the City and County of New York from the 10th day of April to the 17th April was 346—70 men, 81 women, 122 boys, and 73 girls.

There were 220 deaths in Philadelphia last week, died of small pox, 18; consumption, 33; scarlet fever, 10.

Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, is said, voted for Gen. Jackson, Gen. Harrison and Gen. Taylor, and now desires to vote for Gen. Scott.

On the back of a One Dollar Bill we find endorsed:

"The last sweep of \$2,000 which I made in California, in six months."  
"Riches have wings."—*N. Y. Mirror.*

The Ohio Legislature has resolved to adjourn on the 31st of May until the 2d Monday of November.

The New-York Morning Star is out for Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency.

Hon. C.aleb Cushing, it is said, is to be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

Dr. W. C. Durkin, a prominent physician of Petersburg, Va., died on Saturday.

The receipts of the American and Foreign Bible Society, during the past year, amount to \$42,312.

Wm. Legner, who was killed in London, Va., on the 12th inst., by James Wiley, during a fracas.

Mr. Chas. P. William, a tobacco trader, was knocked down and robbed of \$800, near Greensboro', N. C. on the 7th inst.

**GOLD DISCOVERY.**—Important gold discoveries have been made on Queen Charlotte's Island, a large island lying north of the mouth of the Columbia River two or three hundred miles, a part of the British Possessions on the North West Coast. Hitherto attempts to land on the islands have been resisted successfully by the Indians. But enough has been ascertained to believe in the great richness.

The Providence Journal states that there is a man in that city who has the wonderful power of locking a "box with a button," and what makes the mystery greater is, that he can do it in the presence of a roomful of men, and no one detects the wonderful art. Good bye, Hobbs.

**SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.**—A negro girl has been sentenced to be hung in Giles county, Va., on the 14th of May next, for the murder of an old negro woman. The girl had stolen some things, and being informed on by the old woman, she revenged herself by murdering her with an ax.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

**MR. EDITOR.**—Please announce Capt. A. A. GILLESPIE as a Candidate for Tax Collector of Lancaster District, and oblige  
MANY VOTERS.

The friends of Capt. J. E. RUTLEDGE announce him as a Candidate for Colonel of the 21st Regiment South Carolina Militia.  
Apr 13 1852.

**MR. EDITOR.**—Please announce Capt. A. J. SECRET as a suitable Candidate for the office of Colonel of the 21st Regiment S. C. M.  
MANY VOTERS.

The friends of WILLIAM RICHMOND announce him as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court at the next election.