

# General News.

From the *Edinburgh Advertiser*.

## Reuben Roberts.

This notorious individual seems likely to become as much identified with the discussion and settlement of a great Constitutional principle as Hamden, Pym, Wilkes, or the host of other worthies who have argued and fought for Constitutional freedom. Yes, a Nassau Free Negro, pecking with the peculiar odor of his race in a West India Clime, has called in question the Sovereignty of South Carolina, before the Supreme Court of the United States, where for some time to come, it may be expected, he will tangle with his Peers,—the Abolitionists—and perfume their delighted orifices.

Doubtless most of our readers are familiar with the history and position of this Negro in regard to the *Police Laws* of South Carolina.—We presume it is equally well known what these "Police Laws" are which Mr. Reuben Roberts and his distinguished ally, the Federal Government, are about to assail at Washington, that disastrous battle ground, where the poor South is always defeated either by the strategy of her Peers, or the treason of her friends. Still at the risk of being a little tedious, we shall briefly state the case now pending in the Supreme Court, between the aforesaid Reuben and the Sovereign State of South Carolina.

The French Revolution, it is well known, gave rise to the horrors of a servile war, which resulted in the ultimate triumph of the blacks over the whites in St. Domingo. Thus over half a million of negroes suddenly became free to indulge in all the licentiousness of anarchy upon a fertile and neighboring Island within two days' sail of Charleston, between which City and Island a considerable commerce was then carried on. The Shipping that plied between the two places gave ample opportunity for the free negroes of the Island to visit our emporium, which privileges they began soon to abuse, both by bad example, and actually tampering with our slaves. This of course alarmed our people, whose fears were not diminished by the presence of many whites in the City of Charleston that had fled thither in distress from the Island, where they had formerly been large slave owners.

These facts induced South Carolina as far back as 1794 to adopt the policy of excluding free negroes from landing in her Ports. The abolition of Slavery in the South American States in the British West India Islands, and later in the French American colonies together with the continued agitation of the Slavery question in the North, have forced the State to adhere steadily and unalterably to the policy which she adopted in 1794, and accordingly we find that our Legislature has passed, from time to time, a series of enactments in 1794, 1800, 1801, 1803, 1809, '22, '23, '25, and '44, with a view to perfect the law in all its details. By these several Acts free negroes are not only prevented from landing in the Ports and Harbors of South Carolina but they are also prohibited from entering the State by the Georgia or North Carolina frontier. In other words our laws exclude all free negroes, from whatever quarter they come, whether from a Foreign Nation, a Slaveholding State or a non-Slaveholding State. Yes, if a free negro domiciliated in South Carolina goes abroad on even a temporary visit and in good faith, he is forever debarred from returning on pain of being sold into slavery because the law very properly suspects that he might be playing the emissary or spy.

Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, we believe, enacted similar laws to ours for the exclusion of both foreign and domestic free negroes, and indeed all of the slaveholding States, together with two of the free States, Indiana and Illinois, have adopted the policy of excluding domestic free negroes, while the propriety of prohibiting Foreign Free Negroes also on landing on their shores has more than once engaged the attention of other Maritime Slave States, than the four which we have named above. Five of the Slave States, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri, as they have no Sea-ports, do not feel the necessity of Legislating on the subject of Foreign Free Negroes arriving and departing in vessels. Mississippi, it is true, has a shallow Harbor on the Gulf at Shieldsboro', which is a Port of entry, but it has no Commerce. North Carolina, though with five Ports of entry, yet has a very inconsiderable commerce except through the Ports of other jurisdictions. Heretofore Wilmington was supposed to be her only Harbor with depth enough to admit safely even the small Craft engaged in the Coasting Trade, and Wilmington from being at the mouth of the Cape Fear River is like all, or most River Harbors, obstructed by a Bar which is formed of the sand and mud that are washed down from the cleared lands above. But now that Beaufort, another of her Ports, formed entirely by the Sea, has been discovered to be a fine Harbor, it may be expected that North Carolina will yet have an Emporium worthy of her—will yet have more Commerce than \$416,000 of Exports, \$323,000 of Imports, her quota in 1850, and that she will yet feel the imperious necessity of imprisoning colored seamen, like her twin sister, South Carolina whose Exports and Imports amount to millions instead of thousands. Florida and Texas, two other Maritime Slave States, though rich in soil are yet poor in population and commerce, and this may serve to explain the silence of their Statute Books on the subject of Foreign Free Negroes. Virginia and Maryland are the only Slave States of any considerable Commerce, which have not yet legislated on Colored Seamen, and in the progress of abolition, it may be presumed will drive them to it, especially Maryland, which has even now 74,723 Free Negroes within her limits; that is, free negroes constitute about one eighth of her entire population including Slaves, and about one sixth of all the Free Negroes in the United States. This is certainly a dangerous element in her society, and deserves to be watched, and in passing we are a little curious to know why it is, that Maryland should have so many more Free Negroes than any other State in the Union, North or South, and why her soil should be so prolific of free colored population. Certainly she had a very great increase in this class of her people since the last decade. Was it by propagation or emigration? Again, we ask why is it that Maryland is the favorite resort of Free Negroes on the North American Continent? Will some brother of the press answer us?

Any one at all familiar with the state of feeling in the North, must allow that Indiana and Illinois are not the only non-Slaveholding States which are hostile to the introduction of Free Negroes within their borders, and though such hostility has not as yet manifested itself in the rigorous form of law, still we feel warranted in venturing the prediction, that ere long, the settled policy of every State in the Union, will be to localize the residence of the Free Negro, or to localize him to Liberia. The general

conviction that Free Negroes are the worst population which a State can have, seems to be fast gaining ground everywhere. This may be observed in the diminished and diminishing facility with which a slave can be emancipated at the South, and the anxiety which pervades both the North and South to encourage Colonization to Liberia. The time perhaps is not far distant, when Free Negroes will be forcibly removed as the Indian Tribes have been. The question of compelling them to migrate has been mooted both here and at the North, and the work of expulsion is already begun in Virginia, which will, we think, soon be imitated by other States.

After these general remarks, let us return to the local laws of South Carolina, touching free negroes. By the Act of 1835, which embodies most of the law on this subject, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of any District, into whose Ports or Harbors, any free negro or person of color may arrive, as employee or passenger on board of any Merchant Vessel, belonging to any other State or Foreign Port, immediately on the arrival of such vessel, to apprehend such free negro, or person of color, and to confine him or her, closely in jail, until such vessel shall be ready to put to sea. Under this Act, the Sheriff of Charleston District, in the performance of his official duty, on the 19th of May 1852, boarded the British Schooner *Clyde* from Nassau, and arrested the cook, a free person of color, *alias* Reuben Roberts, and confined him in jail, as the law directs, until his vessel was ready for sea. This caused Roberts to be detained in jail during eight days, for which he brought an action of Trespass, in the Federal Circuit Court at Charleston, against the Sheriff, for assault, battery, and false imprisonment, laying the damages at \$4,000.

The Plaintiff based his right of action chiefly upon the Commercial Convention, concluded between Great Britain and the United States on 3d of July 1815, the reciprocity Act of Congress of the 28th May 1850, and the Presidential Proclamation issued in conformity of said Act.

Attorney General Hayne defended the Sheriff, relying upon the Acts of the General Assembly of the State before cited, as well as the Act of Congress of 28th Feb. 1853. The case was submitted by consent, without argument, when Judge Gilchrist, in the absence of Justice Wayne, charged the Jury to find for the Defnt as he considered the Laws of the State under which the sheriff acted as constitutional, under which discretion the Jury brought in a general verdict for the Defendant. The Plaintiff then submitted a "Bill of Exceptions" to the Judge's charge, and the case will accordingly go up to the Supreme Court of the United States, unless the Legislature of South Carolina, should arrest its further progress in December next, as we hope it will. Messrs. Petrucci and King are Counsel for Roberts, Attorney General Hayne, Judge Butler, C. G. Memminger and Edward McCready for the Sheriff.

No one doubts but that the Supreme Court will affirm the verdict of the Court below, as the principle involved has been decided before, even by the Federal Consolidation Judges of the Story and Kent, or rather Whig School. The question is not what will the Supreme Court decide now, but what will it decide a Century hence if the jurisdiction claimed be allowed. This is the question and this the issue.

From the *Mobile Tribune*.

## Mexico.

We publish this morning on our outside page, enough of the important news from Mexico to show some of the programme of the new President.

It seems to indicate that Santa Anna intends to consolidate the states, or departments, and altogether rule with a heavy hand. He is copying after the new Emperor of France. In controlling the press he gets rid of an instrument, which, in all such countries as Mexico, is not the organ of public opinion, but of those who are able to bribe it. Unrestrained, it is, therefore, an evil, which is constantly interfering with and thwarting measures essential to the public repose.

The press, as the follower and aid of popular development, is an agent of vast power and virtue. If every people were positively fitted for a high degree of political freedom, it would require no shackles for the popular education would correct its errors and restrain its disorganizing tendencies.

In France, as in Mexico, there seems to be many of two great classes, those who desire power for the government, and those who demand for the people unlimited democracy. The moderate, rational, third class, composed of those who wish to teach the people, is so small as to be of no active influence. It happens, too, that the writers, those who control the press in these countries, are mostly men of an undistinguished literary class, who have not the patience to labor diligently for distinction in their province; or who have false notions of popular capacities, or who crave notoriety, or political preferment. They fall out with the government because they suppose the Government does not reward them according to their merits, or they construct their theories on the plan that all men are equal; fit alike for the same degree of social and political position, regardless of past history, and faithful only to what finds its chief source of respectability in its assumption of ultra philanthropy. It is this class of whom abolitionists are made in this country, a blundering, unphilosophical, unreflecting class from the highest to the lowest. In France the press under such writers, has done harm, because it has demanded what is impossible, and in its lamentable failures, has plunged the thoughtful into despair, and provoked them to seek the repose of tyranny, rather than fall into the dilemma of choosing the alternate of license.

If twenty honest, thoughtful, experienced and rational men had control of the French press for ten years, with full power to utter what is true, they would regenerate the country, and start it forward as a sound teacher starts the pupils whose minds he would mould into the best forms of which their various diversified capacities are capable.

In Mexico, there seems to us to be no possible hope of anything beyond Santa Anna. If he fail, the nationality will be lost, and the opinion which Arista has dared to utter—by the way, not in Mexico, but after he got to Havana—will become the next relief of the discreet, and annexation to the United States will be the remedy.

The position of Mexico just now, for this reason, assumes a new and grave form for us, and it is the duty of our people to look into and study it, for presently it may become the essential prevailing element of our own national policy.

Another thing in this news will strike the attention of the reflecting reader. Santa Anna is warring the prejudices against the United

States. He is devising rewards to those who did us the most harm in the late war, and punishing those who yielded to the force of circumstances in that war. This policy may have its origin in one of two sources—a desire to cement himself to popular favor by exhibiting a quasi patriotism which will pave the way to absolute power; or a desire to check the eagerness with which the people begin to cast their eyes for relief towards the United States. In the one case he may succeed in making himself emperor; in the other he may succeed only in producing a condition of public feeling which will lead to a new war with this country.

From the *Southern Standard*.

The following resolutions, responding to the sentiments of a meeting called by the Mayor of this city on the occasion of the death of the Hon. Daniel Webster, were recently passed by the Legislature of this Commonwealth, and forwarded to the Hon. T. L. Hutchinson, by whom we have received the same for publication:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, Executive Department, Council Chamber.

May 27, 1853.

To His Honor, the Mayor of Charleston, S. C. Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of a Report and Resolutions, adopted by a unanimous vote of both branches of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, responsive to the action of the citizens of Charleston, at a meeting called to pay a fitting tribute of respect to the memory of Daniel Webster, and to request that your honor will cause them to be laid before the citizens of Charleston, as an expression of the high appreciation which is entertained by the Government of Massachusetts, of their proceedings on that occasion.

I am very respectfully,

Your Honor's ob't serv't,

JOHN H. CLIFFORD.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, House of Representatives, April 26, 1853.

The Joint-Special Committee to which was referred the communication of His Excellency, the Governor, enclosing the proceedings of the Legislature of South Carolina, upon the subjects of the deaths of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster; also the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Charleston, called by the Mayor "to pay a fitting tribute of respect to the late illustrious statesman and jurist" of our State, beg leave respectfully to submit their report: Your committee take a melancholy pleasure in responding to the voice of earnest and deep-felt sympathy from a sister State, in the irreparable loss which our Commonwealth and the nation have experienced in the death of our distinguished son. We listen to these words of sympathy as an earnest of the strength of that fraternal tie which binds us together in patriotic devotion to the free institutions of our country, and to the memory and reputation of those great men who spent their lives in illustrating and adorning them. A tribute of respect from South Carolina to the memory of Daniel Webster recalls the proud and "pleasing recollections" of the history of either Commonwealth, firmly united in the sympathy of common suffering in a common cause. Shoulder to shoulder they went through the revolution, hand in hand they stood round the administration of Washington, and it is now fit that side by side they should follow the hearse of the great statesmen of the century, and guard with halberd care their graves and their memory. With South Carolina we sympathize with the pioneer State of the West, in the loss she was called to meet in the death of her eminent orator and Senator, Henry Clay, and the nation and the world in mourning with Kentucky for his death, will recall the memory of that distinguished son of the South, who completed the trimmings of talent, eloquence and statesmanship. Nowhere was the intellectual power and self-sacrificing patriotism of Calhoun better acknowledged than by our own Commonwealth. We claim a part in his reputation and history; we would share in the honor which he shed upon the State to which he was so fondly attached. The Committee unanimously submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts has received with melancholy satisfaction, the resolutions of the General Assembly of South Carolina, and the proceedings of the city of Charleston upon the occasion of the death of Daniel Webster. Differing with our great Statesman, as most of the citizens of that State did, in many of the political opinions and measures which have agitated the country, we receive its eloquent tribute of respect and sympathy in the fraternal spirit with which it has been offered.

Resolved, That the memory of the great Statesmen of South Carolina, Kentucky and Massachusetts, who have followed each other in such rapid succession to the resting place which "knows no party," is cherished with fond pride; and the eloquent sentiments of condolence expressed in the resolutions of a sister State and fellow mourner, are most sincerely reciprocated in view of the loss which she and the nation have experienced in the death of him who so tenaciously guarded her honor, and added so much to the lustre of her history.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to communicate to the General Assembly of South Carolina, and to the Mayor of the city of Charleston, a copy, of the foregoing report and resolutions.

WHAT IS MANIFEST DESTINY.—The Concord (N. H.) Reporter seriously goes in for annexation of foreign territory without limit. After treating the annexation of the Sandwich Islands as "a fixed fact," the editor says:

"Cuba, too, must come in before the close of four years, and how much more we cannot at this time predict. The Mexican States, one after another, will inevitably fall within the ample folds of our Constitution; the Central American and the South American States will add star upon star to our galaxy, and in due time the Canadas, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which are all fast ripening for the harvest, are as sure to fall within the great Union as the ripened fruit is to fall in its season. This is 'manifest destiny.'"

A striking illustration of liberality was exhibited in the Baptist Missionary Convention which recently assembled at Albany. Among the delegates present was a venerable gentleman by the name of Thomas, an old sea-captain, who had grown wealthy in the Indian trade. He first manifested his liberality by offering the use of his own ships for any missionary work to China, California, &c. He then to meet a certain expenditure, set down \$100 each for his eight sons and sons-in-law. But, as this was not enough, when doubts were expressed whether \$160,000 could be raised for missions the present year, he pledged himself to make up, out of his own purse, whatever was deficient.

# The Camden Weekly Journal.

Tuesday, June 6, 1853.

THEO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Work at the Grave Yard.

It is desirable that our grave yard should be put in order, and it is suggested that all persons who are interested will send hands on Thursday morning next. Mr. L. W. BALLARD has kindly offered to superintend the work, and will be glad to have as many hands to meet him there on that day, as can be sent. Our Council have recently had erected a substantial enclosure around the yard, and it is highly important that the interior be put in order. We deem it unnecessary to say anything more upon this subject. Surely those who have friends buried there will take a melancholy pleasure in assisting in the work.

Change of Time.

Attention is called to the change of schedule time on our Rail Road. The cars leave Camden at half past four o'clock, A. M.

Moultrie House, Sullivan's Island.

We direct the attention of our readers to the Card of Mr. NICKERSON, to be found in our columns this morning, announcing that he has taken a lease of this delightful Summer retreat. Mr. NICKERSON, (says the Courier) has been for many years connected with the "Charleston Hotel," and is now the lessee of "The Singleton House," which will be opened in the Fall, consequently there can be no doubt that under his energetic superintendance "The Moultrie House" will rank second to no similar establishment in the country.

Homicide.

On Tuesday evening last, an affray occurred, about 12 miles above Camden, between Wm. F. Hunter and John Lovv, Jr., in which the latter inflicted several wounds on the former, with a knife, of which he died in a few hours afterwards.

The circumstances, as we learn there, are as follows. The neighbors had assembled on that morning to assist Mr. William Clyburn in cutting his wheat, and after the labors of the day were over, had gone to the house, when a dispute arose between Love and one of the company. Hunter interfered, to pacify them, and in a friendly manner took Love off some distance from the house, when a fight ensued between them, during which the wounds were inflicted. Mr. Hunter was a member of the Palmetto Regiment during the Mexican war.

Convicted.

We learn from the Lancaster Ledger that three of the negroes, (Winny, Phillis and Ben), tried for the murder of Mrs. Martha Cunningham, have been convicted, and sentenced to be hung on the third Friday in July. The investigation occupied four days, and was conducted, on the part of the defence, by M. Clinton, Esq.

Monument to Mr. Calhoun.

The annexed paragraph we take from the *Macon (Ga.) Telegraph*.—"We notice by our Carolina Exchange, that a central organization has been formed in Columbia, for the purpose of erecting a monument to JOHN C. CALHOUN. We hope that this purpose may not fall to the ground for lack of means. The South owes to Calhoun an eternal debt of gratitude—the dreams of his youth, and the aspirations of his early manhood were all cheerfully sacrificed on the altar of his rights. A monument however towering, can confer no honor upon him. It is only to vindicate the living from the charges of indifference to the memory of their purest and greatest statesman, that we desire to see it raised. We cannot erect one worthy of him. At least, let us try to erect one creditable to ourselves."

It is hardly necessary to say that we endorse most heartily the sentiments of the same—who does not? Surely there is not one who will not cheerfully accord to the illustrious Southerner the meed of praise which so justly belongs to him. He needs not our feeble adulation to perpetuate his virtues—no monument either of marble or of brass, however lofty and enduring, can confer additional honor upon the pure and spotless name of CALHOUN. Nor

"Can stoned turn or animated bust,  
Back to his mansion call the fleeting breath;  
Nor honor's voice provoke the silent dust,  
Or flattery soothe the dull dull ear of death."  
But we owe it as well to ourselves and the living, as well as to the dead. When the news of Mr. CALHOUN'S death was announced—when the bells were tolled—the thunders of the minute guns were heard—the halls of justice closed, and emphatically the nation mourned—when his remains were brought for interment—what a magnificent array of pomp and pageantry! One might well exclaim, Carolina weeps for her departed son! But CALHOUN has almost a nameless tomb. Is this in keeping with our great pretensions? No!

"Let the marble page unfold  
All his noble deeds again."

Mississippi Election.

We see by the *Madisonian* that our late highly esteemed fellow-citizen and former State Senator, Hon. WM. McWILLIE, was nominated at a meeting of the Democratic party to fill the office of State Senator in place of Hon. O. R. SINGLETON, resigned. Col. McWILLIE is eminently qualified for this, or any other position which he may be called to fill. A clear head and a warm and noble heart, with superior talents, we think are sufficient prerequisites for any man in any place, or under any circumstances.

We perceive that his Excellency Governor HENRY S. FOOTE, is stamping it for the United States Senatorship. In a card he invites "all competing aspirants for the Senate, and especially Governor A. G. BROWN, to courtrooms and free discussion of their conflicting claims before the people, and pledges himself to take judgment by default against all who do not appear." This is what we might expect from such a redoubtable Don Quixote as General FOOTE. We hope however that the gentleman will not find it so easy "to take judgment by default" against his opponents. There are two ends to the rope—Mr. FOOTE has one, and the people have the other. We should be glad to see him lowered a few feet, although he has little to spare; and if he is brought down slightly, he will not be seen at all.

Governor BROWN, in a card, gives notice to the people that he shall consult his own convenience, and does not feel under any obligation to regard that of Gov. FOOTE. We quote a single paragraph: "My convenience and business arrangements were in no wise consulted by Gov. Foote in making his appointments, and I therefore felt under no sort of obligation to accept his invitation to unite in the discussions. He promises 'courteous discussion' it is true, but this was unnecessary. Who that ever heard the Governor speak, doubts for a moment that he would be courteous even to the exactest punctilio."

BISHOP ENGLAND'S NEPHEW.—We notice by the late arrivals from Europe, that the chair of civil engineering in the Queen's College, Cork, made vacant by the resignation of Professor Lane, has been awarded to Mr. John English, nephew of the late Bishop of Charleston.

The Southern Agriculturist.

The June number, with the usual prospectus of this excellent monthly, has arrived. We congratulate Mr. Stokes, the enterprising Proprietor of this, and the Editor and Proprietor of the *Laurensville Herald*, on his successful undertaking. The *Agriculturist*, we hope, is destined to take its stand ere long among the first periodicals of its class in our country. The Editorial department continues well provided for under the direction of Messrs. A. G. and Wm. Sumner. Price, One Dollar per annum.

The School Fellow.

A Magazine for Boys and Girls is published in New York by Messrs. Evans & Britton, at the low price of one dollar. This work is cheap, and a dollar thus invested may pay a better interest than twenty times that amount otherwise paid for the amusement of the young and tender mind. Mr. W. C. Richards and "Cousin Alice" (Mrs. Neal) continue to Edit the School-Fellow.

The Princess Achille Murat, who very recently arrived in Paris from Florida, had a private interview with the French Emperor on the 14th inst. She married the eldest son of King Joachim, July 30th, 1826. She has been a widow since his death, in April, 1846.

U. S. TREASURY.—The net amount subject to the draft of the Treasurer of the United States on 23d ult was \$20,350.23, of which \$733.97 was in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer in Charleston.

REV. B. M. PALMER, D. D.—It will be seen by the proceedings of the Presbyterian Assembly in Philadelphia, on last Tuesday, that this distinguished and able minister has been selected to fill a professorship in the new Seminary about to be established at the West. Should Dr. Palmer accept, which we are inclined to doubt, the church here would sustain a great loss, inasmuch as he is highly esteemed both as a pastor and as one of the most gifted and learned divines which our State has produced. *Carolinian*.

ANOTHER SOLDIER GONE.—After a short, but violent attack, death has taken from our midst Thomas McGee, one of the few surviving members of the Palmetto Regiment, and his friends have performed their last sad office, and committed his remains to the silent tomb. He died on Tuesday afternoon last, at about three o'clock. He fought through the bloody campaign in Mexico, with a soldier's courage, and returned among the few who were fortunate enough to reach their homes again, after the "battle was o'er." *Sumter Watchman*.

Fatal Rail Road Accident.

It is with sincere regret that we learn that between ten and eleven o'clock on Monday night, the Freight night Express train which left Charleston that afternoon for Columbia, was thrown off the track at a place called Cattle Creek, about 55 miles from this city, the engine and four freight cars being plunged a depth of 25 or 30 feet, in consequence of some evil disposed person or persons having maliciously placed two bars of old flange iron in such a position as to lead the train off the track.—The engineer, Isaac Winters, and two firemen named Samuel Willis and W. F. Sneed, were taken from beneath the engine, and conveyed to Branchville, a short distance above, where they received every attention that medical skill could suggest. They were, however, so seriously scalded that Winters died in about an hour, and Willis in about four after the occurrence of the accident. The injuries to Sneed are also of a highly dangerous character, and we understand that it is not anticipated that he can survive.

The melancholy occurrence took place shortly after the train for Hamburg had passed up. The bodies of the dead were brought to this city by the train from Columbia yesterday, and an inquest was held on them the same afternoon at the South Carolina Railroad Workshop, before J. P. De Vaux, esq., the Coroner, when the jury returned a verdict in each case, to the effect that whilst on the engine on the road, fifty-five miles from Charleston, on the night of the 30th of May, by a bar or flange of iron being placed across the track by some evil disposed person or persons, the engine was thrown from the road and Isaac Winters and Samuel Willis received such injuries as to cause their death, and that the aforesaid evil disposed person or persons, in manner and form aforesaid, Isaac Winters and Samuel Willis did kill, against the peace and dignity of the State.

Winters, we understand, is a Pennsylvania, and is represented to have been a very worthy man. He has left a wife and children to mourn his loss, who are on a visit to their friends in Pennsylvania, having sailed in the *Osprey* on her last trip from this port to Philadelphia.

Shocked as we are at the revolting depravity of the fiend or fiends in human shape, who could perpetrate such a diabolical outrage, we will not trust ourselves to comment on the enormity of the offence, but direct the earnest attention of all friends to justice to the following notice, which was promptly issued by the President of the Road:

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

OFFICE SO. CA. RAILROAD CO. }  
Charleston, May, 31, 1853.

The above reward is hereby offered for the discovery, or for such information as will lead to the conviction, of the evil minded person or persons, who placed obstructions on the track at Cattle Creek, near Branchville, on the night of the 30th, by which the train was thrown off and the Engineer, a worthy man, and a Fireman were killed.

We also appeal to the humanity and justice of the people along the line of Road, for their aid in detecting and bringing to punishment the author of so monstrous a deed.

H. W. CONNER, President.

Charleston Courier 2d inst.

Commenting upon the appointments just promulgated at Washington, a correspondent of the *New-York Times* writes:

There are ominous words among the disappointed.—The Southern ultras share largely in the division—Soule, Gadsden, Crisp, Borland, Truesdale, Mead, Bedinger, Leak, De Leon and Scott, all belonging to that class, Jackson, of Georgia, and Tarleton, of Alabama, are the only Southern Compromisers on the list.

Gilmore of Pennsylvania, is much grieved that he did not get the Valparaiso Consulate.

De Leon's salary is to be \$5000 per annum.

BANK OF CHARLOTTE.—H. B. Williams, Esq., has been elected President, and W. A. Lucas, Esq., Cashier, of the new Bank, which will go into operation early in June.

Mexico.—Santa Anna has ordered the dismantling of the remains of the soldiers who fell during the American war, and that they be placed in sepulchres worthy of heroic Mexicans. Those of the fields of Palo Alto and Resaca are to be taken to Matamoros; those of Sacramento to Chihuahua; those of Angostura (Buena Vista) to Sullito; those of Monterey to that town; those of Cerro Gordo to Vera Cruz; those of the valley of Mexico to the capital; and those of other places to the nearest town. The names of Gen. Vasquez who fell at Cerro Gordo, and Gen. Leon who fell at Molino del Rey, are to be inscribed upon the banners of the army, and they are to be held as having been promoted to the rank of General of Division before death. The battles of Molino del Rey and Churubusco have been declared distinguished actions.

The officers and soldiers who have been mutilated in the defence of the country, have been presented to the General at a public reception, which is called "the levee of the mutilated." An address was presented in their name by Gen. Rangel, to which Santa Anna made a feeling reply. He told them he, too, was mutilated in defence of the country, and that he was but one of them. He afterwards addressed the soldiers individually, and told them that their country should not forget them.

OUR MEXICAN POLICY.—While Santa Anna is preparing his forces, ostensibly to resist "Northern aggression," but primarily to crush all opposition, within Mexico, to his assumption of despotic power, it may be well to state concisely the policy which the Government of the United States will oppose to his craft or his intrigues. First, it will neither trifle nor biggle with him about the *Messilla Valley*. The proper boundary line, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, gives us all of the Valley that we want, and, notwithstanding Mr. Bartlett's opinions, or Mexican bluster, our Government will adhere to the true meaning of the treaty. Second, it will sustain the claim of its citizens, sufferers by Mexico's repudiation of the Garry Grant; but, at the same time, throw no obstacles nor discouragement in the way of the accomplishment of the objects proposed in the Sloc Contract.

These are the matters, at present, of the most importance in our relations with Mexico. But if it be true that Santa Anna is intriguing with European powers, to effect an alliance defensive and offensive, against the United States, all minor difficulties may be swallowed up in the one great issue of American non-intervention against European intervention—the Monroe doctrine against an anti-republican combination. In this event, our Government will firmly maintain the policy which rejects the idea of "interference or colonization on this side the ocean, by any foreign power, beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmissible." *New York Sun*.

The New Government stamped letter envelopes, which will shortly be ready for delivery, are cut out by an instrument worked by steam, to the number of five hundred at a single operation. The image of Washington is stamped on them in white bas-relief and the rates of postage printed in red ink. After applying the glaze, they are counted in bundles of twenty-five and sent to Washington, whence they will find their way through the postmaster's every part of the country. They are of white and buff paper, and water-lined with the initials of the Postoffice Department of the United States. About one hundred and fifty operatives, chiefly females, have been employed in the work. Special precautions are taken against forgery and the abstraction of envelopes from the manufactory, for which offences the new postoffice laws have imposed a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both such fine and imprisonment.

THE RAIN.—ACCIDENTS.—In our notice yesterday touching the weather, we mentioned that we had a shower—unfortunately it scarcely did more than lay the dust, and hardly that. About two yesterday, however, a thunder storm swept over us, and was followed by quite a pleasant rain. Several of the electrical explosions were terrific, and one bolt took effect upon a China-berry tree fronting the Methodist District parsonage, now in the occupancy of Mr. Daniel Johnston. The tree was blazed from crown to tap-root. A niece of Mr. J's, lying sick in bed, was sensibly affected by the shock, though she sustained no serious injury.

We understand also that Daniel T. Radcliffe, pump tender, was killed at the depot of the South Carolina Railroad by lightning. A slight explosion also took place at the telegraph office.—*Carolinian*.

Mr. M. C. Mordecai, the Hebrew millionaire of Charleston, S. C., has been expending some of his surplus capital here, in the establishment of an extensive depot, for the Diamond Coal Mines, which he owns at Wilkesbarre, Pa. The right to extend their road to tide water, which has been granted to the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, will give a favorable outlet to the great Southern anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania (supposed by many to be superior to those of the Schuylkill region) and enable Baltimore to enter directly into competition with Philadelphia in the disposal of the mineral wealth of its own State.—*Baltimore cor. of N. O. Crescent*.

Cherries without stones have been produced in France, by the following method: In the spring, before the circulation of the sap, a young seedling cherry tree is split from the upper extremity down to the fork of its roots; then, by means of a piece of wood in form of a spatula, the pith is carefully removed from the tree, in such a manner as to avoid any excoriation, or other injury; a knife is used only for commencing the split. Afterwards, the two sections are brought together, and tied with woolen, care being taken to close hermetically with clay the whole length of the cleft. The sap soon reunites the separated portions of the tree, and two years afterwards, cherries are produced of the usual appearance, but, instead of stones, there will only be small soft pellicles.

DEATH OF HARVEY SKINNER.—The Sumter Banner notices, among the various bereavements to which that District has recently been subjected, the death of Harvey Skinner, Esq., the late respected Sheriff of that District, whose death will leave a vacuum long to be unfilled.

The voters of Petersburg, Va., have authorized the city councils to expend \$100,000 in obtaining a supply of water for the city.