

The Sumter Banner.

DEVOTED TO SOUTHERN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY, NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

WILLIAM LEWIS,
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, JR., } PROPRIETORS.

"God—and our Native Land."

TERMS—\$2 IN ADVANCE

VOL. IX.

SUMTERVILLE, S. C., JANUARY 24, 1855.

NO. 12

THE SUMTER BANNER
IS PUBLISHED
Every Wednesday Morning
BY
Lewis & Richardson.

TERMS.
TWO DOLLARS in advance, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of six months or Three Dollars at the end of the year.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Proprietors.
Advertisements inserted at SEVENTY-FIVE Cents per square, (12 lines or less,) for the first, and half that sum for each subsequent insertion. (Official advertisements the same each time.)
The number of insertions to be marked on all Advertisements or they will be published until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly.
ONE DOLLAR per square for a single insertion. Quarterly and Monthly Advertisements will be charged the same as a single insertion, and semi-monthly the same as new ones.
Obituaries and Tributes of Respect over twelve lines, charged as advertisements.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

Laws of South Carolina, passed at the Session of the General Assembly of 1854.

AN Act to raise supplies for the year commencing in October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

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 a tax for the sums, and in the manner herein-after mentioned, shall be raised and paid into the public treasury of the State, for the use and service thereof, that is to say: fifty cents ad valorem on every hundred dollars of the value of all the lands granted in this State, according to the existing classification as heretofore established; one-half cent per acre on all lands lying within the Catawba Indian boundary; to be paid by each grantee or lessee of said Indian lands, until otherwise directed by law; sixty cents per head on all slaves; two dollars on each free negro, mulatto or mestizo between the ages of fifteen and fifty years, except such as shall be clearly proved, to the satisfaction of the collectors, to be incapable, from mania or otherwise, of procuring a livelihood; twenty cents ad valorem on every hundred dollars of the value of all lots, lands and buildings within any city, town, village or borough in the State; sixty cents per hundred dollars on factory employment, facilities and professions, including the profession of dentistry, (whether in the profession of the law the profits be derived from the costs of suit, fees or other sources of professional income) excepting clergy men, school-masters, school-mistresses and mechanics, and on the amount of commissions received by vendue masters and commission merchants; thirty cents per hundred dollars on the capital stock paid in on the first of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, of all banks which, for their present charters, have not paid a bonus to the State; twenty cents per hundred dollars on the capital stock of all incorporated gas-light companies; one per cent, on all premiums taken in this State by incorporated Insurance Companies, and by the agencies of Insurance Companies and Underwriters without the limits of this State; ten cents upon every hundred dollars of the amount of sales of goods, wares and merchandise, embracing all the articles of trade for sale, barter or exchange, (the products of this State and the unmanufactured products of any of the United States or territories thereof excepted,) which any person shall have made from the first day of January, of the present year, to the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, either on his, her or their capital, or borrowed capital, or on account of any person or persons as agent, attorney or consignee; twenty cents upon every hundred dollars of the amount of sales of goods, wares and merchandise whatever, which any transient person, not resident in this State, shall make in any house, stall or public place; ten dollars per day for representing publicly, for gain and reward, any play, comedy, tragedy, interlude or farce, or other employment of the stage, or any part therein; or for exhibiting wax figures or other shows of any kind whatsoever, to be paid into the hands of the Clerks of the Court respectively, who shall be bound to pay the same into the public treasury, except in cases where the same is now required by law to be paid to corporations or otherwise.

SEC. 2. That all taxes levied on property, as prescribed in the first section of this act, shall be paid to the tax collector for the district or parish in which said property is located.

SEC. 3. In making assessments for taxes on the value of taxable property used in manufacturing or for railroad purposes within this State, the value

of the machinery used therein shall not be included, but only the value of the lots and buildings as property merely.

SEC. 4. That the tax collectors in the several districts and parishes in this State, in their returns hereafter to be made, be and they are hereby required and enjoined to state the precise amount of taxes collected by them, for the purpose of supporting the police of the said several districts and parishes aforesaid, stating the rates per centum on the amounts of the State tax collected for said district and parish police purposes; and the Comptroller General shall return the same in his report.

SEC. 5. That free negroes, mulattoes, mestizos be, and they are hereby, required to make their returns, and pay their taxes during the month of March.

In the Senate House, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and in the seventy-ninth year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America.

R. F. W. ALLSTON,
President of the Senate.
JAMES SIMONS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

We make the following extract from an article entitled "Was Napoleon a Dictator?" which we find in Putnam's January Number. The whole article is full of interest, and if we are not much mistaken comes from the pen of the present learned Professor of History, in our College. It looks very much like the Doctor and the style and manner are certainly his. The extract furnishes a very striking parallel between Washington and the French Emperor.—[Eds. B.A.]

The emperor himself was desirous of having his reign considered as a dictatorship. This was at least the case in his exile, where, as it is well known, and was natural, he occupied himself much with his name and reputation as they would appear to posterity. On one occasion he observed:—Some people have said that I ought to have made myself a French Washington. All that I was allowed to be was a crowned Washington. For me to imitate Washington would have been a *maladresse*. He meant, undoubtedly, that circumstances did not allow him to be a Washington. This is true; but it is equally true that he could never have been a Washington, whatever the circumstances might have been.

There are no two men in the whole breadth of history more unlike to one another. Washington's fellow star of the binary constellation is William of Nassau, the founder of the Netherlands republic, not Bonaparte crowned or uncrowned.

Napoleon's and Washington's minds and souls differed no less than their bodies. The one was wholly Anglican, or Teutonic; the other a very type of the Celtic or Iberian. The one great and noble as a calm and persevering man of duty; the other impetuous, and of flashy brilliancy. Washington has ever appeared to us as the historic model of sound common sense, and sterling judgment, coupled with immaculate patriotism. There was nothing brilliant in Washington, unless, indeed, the Fabian genius of myriadling perseverance in a high career, be called brilliant. Napoleon, on the other hand is, possibly, the most brilliant character of all modern times.—Glory was his very idol. Washington was obedient to the law, a law-abiding man if ever there was one; Napoleon constantly broke down the law when it appeared necessary to him, and it appeared to him often so. Washington aided in creating a new empire; Napoleon created, or aimed at creating a new state of things. Washington arose out of a struggle of independence—a severance of colonies from a distant mother country; Napoleon arose out of a fearful internal revolution. Washington is daily growing in the affection of history, and there is the most remarkable uniformity of opinion regarding his character; there is the greatest difference of opinion regarding Napoleon's, and however many may admire him, no one loves him, except some survivors, who have received acts of personal kindness at his hands. No man ever loves power merely as power. We could not even love God were He only almighty. Washington never persecuted; he imprisoned no opponent, banished no enemy, and when he died his hands were unstained like Pericles; Napoleon banished, imprisoned, and persecuted, and developed a system of police, which must be called stupendous, on account of its vastness, completeness, perfection, power, and penetrating refinement—a system pressing to this day on France like an Alp, and which makes all that Aristotle writes on the police

of usurpers appear as the veriest trash. The Dionysian sycophant was a poor bungler, compared to an agent of the French secret police; and, be it well remembered, this gigantic police system with the gendarmes, and all the thousand ramifications, is essentially Napoleonic. It was developed in all its stifling grandeur under him, and is, unfortunately, more truly his own, than the code which bears his name.

Washington was strictly institutional in his character, and never dreamed of concentration of power.—If Satan ever appeared to him showing him the glory and power of a kingdom on earth, it was buried in his noble breast, and no act or word of his has ever shown even a struggle to beat down the tempter. Napoleon had no instinct for institutional government whatever, and constantly struck out new brilliancy to make him and his people more glorious. Washington was a citizen, and statesman, a patriot and also a soldier; Napoleon was soldier above all. He acknowledged it, and is proud of it. To be the greatest captain was his greatest glory.

We Americans acknowledge that Washington plainly served his country, to which he bowed as the great thing above him and above all; the greatest admirers of Napoleon say that "soldiers, money, people, were in his hands but means to establish a *système grandiose*." Washington never was a dictator, and never aimed at a dictatorship; Napoleon claims the title to explain or excuse his despotism and centralism. Washington never compared himself to any one; Napoleon compares himself to him. Washington's policy was strictly domestic, and in leaving public life he urges the abstaining from foreign policy as a most essential point in the whole American State system. Napoleon's policy became from year to year more foreign, until it ended almost exclusively in conquest, and an absolute supremacy of France, to which all else was sacrificed. Washington was a modest man; Napoleon looked upon himself as a sort of Fate. Washington was one of the beginners of the revolution; Napoleon steps in when the revolution of his country had already developed immense powers and forces. Washington aimed at no elevation of his family, and dies a justice of the peace; Napoleon writes to Joseph: I want a family of kings (*il me faut une famille de rois*). Washington divests himself of the chief magistracy, voluntarily and gracefully, leaving to his people a document which after ages honor like a political gospel; Napoleon, in his last days, is occupied with the idea of family aggrandizement, or with the means by which his house may be prevented from mingling again with common men. During his closing illness he directs General Bertrand to advise, in his name, the members of his family to settle chiefly in Rome, where their children ought to be married to the princely families of the Colonas, &c., and where some Bonaparte would not fail to become pope. Jerome and Caroline ought to reside in Switzerland, where, in Berne, they must establish themselves in the "Swiss Oligarchy," and where a landman's snuff would be certain to fall to the family; and the children of Joseph, should remain in America, might marry into the great families of the Washingtons and Jeffersons, and a Bonaparte would become President of the United States. Washington was all that this country at the time required, and no more; he was thus, and remains, a political blessing to our country. Was Napoleon all that France required, and no more? Did the desires of his genius and his personal greatness not present themselves as France to his enormous mind? Even Louis Napoleon has said on his throne that his uncle, it must be owned, had loved war too much.

Both Washington and Napoleon have been men of high action and some points of similarity undoubtedly exist, but to find them is a work of ingenuity, rather than one that naturally presents itself to an ingenious mind.

THE CASE OF YOUNG FELIX.—From a high official source, at Havana, we learn that our Consul (as well as all other persons) has been denied permission to visit Mr. Felix in prison. The other prisoner, Lacoste, is confined in a cell described as a "horrid den," and is to be tried by a military commission—result, death most likely.—Mr. Felix would have been severely treated but for the interest manifested by our government and influential individuals. He is better treated as it is, and the Consul hopes yet to obtain communication with him. The English and Scotch traders at Havana, considering Mr. Felix's case, are said to sneer not a little at President Pierce's Inaugural, which promised so much protection to Americans. They

keep the document posted up in their counting rooms. Our Consul holds, and rightly, that Felix and Lacoste should have their trial under the treaty, open and fair, and not before a secret military inquisition. He has, ere this, addressed the Captain General on the subject—with what result we are anxious to hear. Our government permits Americans and the American name to suffer, by not efficiently intervening in such cases as this.—N. Y. Mirror.

A COMPLIMENT.—The Montgomery Mail, speaking of South Carolina and of the selection of her public men, pays her the following compliment:

No State in the Union has been so uniformly jealous of her character in this particular. Virginia has been famed for her regard for men of standing and ability, and Massachusetts has been always disposed to put her best talent forward. But of late years they have fallen below their old standard, while South Carolina has continued to use her finest mind, so far as it was available for her service. We imagine that in no State has demagoguism less sway and genuine ability a readier chance for success. Politics still retain some dignity in South Carolina; but in most of the States a man's advancement in public life depends on a goodly number of outside accomplices.

The natural result is beginning to be sufficiently apparent. Our best men, in many sections of the Union, are seeking other fields and other harvests. A wonderful change has certainly taken place already; and hence the marked decline in our statesmanship, and in Congressional and Executive talent. Time may bring about a reform. The old patriarch has done many good things in his day, and he is not yet too old to right up matters in this portion of his dominion. Without any sort of doubt, the American people see the error of allowing their best men to fly from public life, and dedicate their intellectual worth to other pursuits. It genius could rouse more grace our Legislative Halls, and the power of mature years, profound study and liberal culture, reach the public heart of the land, we should enter on a new era in our history.

DESPISED HOUSEHOLD DUTIES.—From a variety of cases, nothing is more common than to find American women who have not the slightest idea of household duty. A writer thus alludes to this subject:

"In this neglect of household cares American females stand alone. A German lady, no matter how high her rank, never forgets that domestic labors conduce to the health of body and mind alike. An English lady, whether she be only a gentleman's wife, or a duke's, does not espouse the household, and even though she has a housekeeper, devotes a portion of her time to this, her happiest sphere. It is reserved for our republican fine ladies to be more choice than even the monarchial and aristocratic sisters.—The result is a lassitude of mind often fatal to the health as neglect of bodily exercise. The wife who leaves her household cares to the servants, pays the penalty which has been affixed to idleness since the foundation of the world, and either wilts away from ennui, or is driven to all sorts of fashionable follies to find employment for the mind."

MARRIAGE OF EMINENT PERSONS.—Persons about to marry, who wish to know the proper age, are referred to the following precedents. Adam and Eve, 6; Shakespeare, 18; Ben Johnson, 21; Waller, 22; Franklin, 24; Mozart, 25; Dante, Kepler, Fuller, Johnson, Burke, Scott, 26; Tycho Brahe, Byron, Washington, Wellington, Bonaparte, 27; Penn, Sterne, 23; Linnaeus, Nelson, 29; Burns 30; Chaucer, Hogarth, Peel, 32; Wordsworth, Davy, 33; Aristotle 36; Sir William Jones, 37; Wilberforce, 38; Luther, 42; Addison, 41; Wesley, Young, 47; Swift, 49; Bullen, 55; Old Parr, (last time) 150. If Adam and Eve got married before they were a year old, and the veteran Parr buckled with a widow at 120, bachelors and spinsters may yet at any age they like, and find shelter under great names for either early marriages or late.

PREVALENCE OF BALDNESS.—From some cause or other, baldness seems to befall much younger men than it did thirty or forty years ago. A very observant bather informed us a short time since, that he imagined much of it was owing to the common use of wearing silk hats, which from their impermeability to the air, keep the head at a much higher temperature than the old beaver structures which he also informed us, went out principally because of the secrecy of the beavers in the Hudson Bay. This fact affords a singular instance of the influ-

ence of fashion upon the animals of a remote continent. It would be more singular still if the silk hat theory of baldness has any truth in it as it would then turn out that we were sacrificing our own natural nap in order that the beaver may recover his. Without endorsing the speculative opinion of our bather, we may, we believe, state it as a well ascertained circumstance, that soldiers in helmeted regiments are often bald than any other of our heroic defenders.—Quarterly Review.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A LIBERTINE.—The following strange tale appears in the Paris *Droit*:—A young man aged about thirty, dressed with extreme elegance, arrived at the station of the Rouen railway about ten days ago.—He was accompanied by a young female, who was also most elegantly attired. Almost immediately after he alighted from the train he was taken ill, and in a short time manifested all the symptoms of poisoning. He was conveyed into the nearest hotel, and there, though medical assistance was promptly procured, he died in great agony. On his being taken ill, the female by whom he was accompanied disappeared, and all attempts to discover her were vain. It being strongly suspected that he had died of poison, information was given to the magistrates. On examining his pockets, a number of portraits of females, of rings, locks of hair, innumerable love letters, and other trophies of a favorite of the ladies, were found. Only one of the letters contained the address of the writer. The Mayor of Rouen gave information of the death to the Prefect of Police, at Paris; and from inquiries which the police, by the prefect's orders, instituted, it became rather widely known. The consequence was, that the Mayor of Rouen received a great number of letters from females in different positions in society, claiming the deceased, but though all agreed in describing him as remarkably good looking, and all expressed profound sorrow at his death, no two of them gave him the same name. The lady who put her address to the love letter found on him, was sought out and questioned; and she gave him a name different from that of all his rivals.—The real name of this Don Juan has not yet been discovered, and the more inquiries are made, the more difficult it becomes to know who he was.—From an examination made of the body, it appears that he died, not of poison, but of a sudden attack of cholera.

NEWBERRY BANK.—Will some one be kind enough to inform us as to the cause of certain apprehensions which have been expressed in this District, and, we believe, acted upon in the city of Augusta, in regard to the condition of this moneyed corporation? Until two weeks since, it was generally thought, from the character of its stockholders and the well known ability of its financial head, that the Newberry Bank would at least stand its ground, through thick and thin, with any or all of our more youthful banks. But to our surprise, a clamor has been raised against it, first of all. Until something more condemnatory, than is at present known, shall appear, we must insist that this clamor is as unjust as it is unfounded. And we trust our editorial brethren of Newberry will at once make its absurdity apparent.—We should take pleasure in giving circulation to any defence of this institution they may think proper to make.

P. S.—Since the above was in the printer's drawer, we have been shown a full statement, direct from the hands of Mr. Boyd (President of the Newberry Bank) to the effect that his Bank has not been in a better condition since its establishment than at present.—His exhibit, which now lies before us, makes a clear showing. His language, in reference to the supposed impugnation of the Bank in Charleston failures, is emphatic. "By the failures in Charleston," says he, "we expect to lose but little if any thing; and did we to the extent of our holdings, it would not effect our operations and should not our credit."—Edgefield Advertiser.

SURGICAL OPERATION ON THE CHEST.—DISPLACING THE HEART IN A LIVING BODY.—On the 3d of the present month, Mr. Alphonso Bickford, of Palmyra, Me., had his chest tapped, and the almost incredible amount of nine pints of fluid, in all its characteristics resembling pus, taken therefrom. The Portland Advertiser says:

"The operation was performed by Dr. J. C. Manson, of Pittsfield, advised and assisted by Dr. Benson, of Newport. The fluid was situated in the left side of the chest, and consequently the heart was very much displaced; so much so that it was distinctly felt beating two inches upon the right of the sternum or medium line of the body. It however gradu-

ally receded during the operation, and after the entire evacuation, was found beating in nearly its natural position. The patient immediately began to amend, and is at present doing well. His case has for some time past been considered hopeless, but there is now a prospect of his recovery."

ORIGIN OF NEWSPAPERS.—D'Israeli, in the first volume of his 'Curiosities of Literature,' gives a very interesting and minute account of the origin of newspapers with historical facts concerning their introduction in the various European nations. He states that we are indebted to the Italians for the idea of newspapers. The first paper was a Venetian one, and only a monthly; but it was merely the newspaper of the government. The title of the *Gazzetta*, was perhaps derived from Gazzera, a magpie, or chatter, or more probably from a farthing coin peculiar to the city of Venice called gazetta, which was the common price of the newspapers. These early newspapers were not allowed by a jealous government to be circulated in printed form, but the Venetian *Gazzetta* continued to be distributed in manuscript. In a library at Florence are thirty volumes of the Venetian gazettes al. in manuscript. Mr. George Chalmers states that mankind are indebted to the wisdom of Queen Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, for the first genuine newspaper. In the British Museum are several newspapers which were in the English Channel, during the year 1588. Popular zeal against the Spanish Armada was inflamed in these early newspapers. Burleigh, in order to rouse the national feeling, published extracts of a letter from Madrid which speaks of putting the English Queen to death, and the instrument of torture on the Spanish fleet! These early copies of newspapers are in Roman, not blank letter. They are entitled "English Mercurie." Periodical papers were first generally used in England during the civil wars at the period of the Commonwealth.

De Saint Foix, in his curious historical essays, gives the origin of newspapers in France. Renaudor, a physician of Paris, to amuse his patients, was a great collector of news, and he found by these means that he was more sought after than his more learned brethren. But as he had much leisure and was quite fond of collecting news, he obtained a privilege from the Government in 1632, to publish a summary of the news of the various countries, to distribute among his patients. It is almost needless to add that his patrons were soon found in all ranks, and his written sheets were in greater demand than his written prescriptions.

THE WORLD TO COME.—The following were the meditations of the celebrated John Foster on the death of his wife:

"Can it be—how is it—what is it—that we are now not inhabitants of the same world—that each have to think of the other as in a perfectly different economy of existence? Whether it she gone—in what manner does she consciously realize to herself the astonishing change—how does she look at herself as no longer inhabiting a mortal tabernacle—in what manner does she recollect her state as only a few weeks since—in what manner does she think, and feel, and act, and communicate with other spiritual beings—what manner of vision has she of God and the Saviour of the world—how does she review and estimate the course of discipline through which she had been prepared for the happy state where she find herself—in what manner does she look back on death, which she has so recently passed through—and does she plainly understand the nature of a phenomenon so awfully mysterious to the view of mortals?—How does she remember and feel respecting us, respecting me? Is she associated with the spirits of her departed son and our two children who died in infancy? Does she indulge with delight a confident anticipation that we shall, after awhile, be added to her society? If she should think of it as (with respect to some of us) many years, possibly, before such an event, does that appear a long time in prospect, or has she begun to account of duration according to the great laws of eternity? Earnest imaginings and questionings like these arise without end; and still, there is no answer, no revelation. The mind comes again and again up close to the thick black veil; but there is no perforation, no glimpse. She that loved me, and I trust loves me still, will not, cannot, answer me. I can only imagine her to say, 'Come and see, serve our God so that you shall come and share, at no distant time.'"

Lime-water is said to be an infallible cure for diarrhoea.

A "LITTLE CLOUD."—Lloyd's weekly paper—one of the oldest of the English publications, and associated essentially with the commercial interests of Great Britain—gives expression to sentiments respecting this country, which, we imagine, are those of a large part of the enlightened classes for which it speaks. We make the following selection from one of its articles, as germane to the times.

South Carolina.

"The little cloud is growing. Day by day we see the two great Anglo-Saxon States stand further apart, and causes of complaint are being multiplied—we grieve to say—on this side of the Atlantic with the great republic. Is this the fruit of our Austrian and French alliance? American hatred and distrust of Austria are as fierce as a passion; and whenever we conclude a definite alliance which shall give us a new friend at Vienna, we must reckon on finding a new enemy at Washington. This is the course of things. Our Austrian leanings all along have turned from us the hearts of our cousins. But now we are to suffer for the quarrels of the French Emperor. Three or four weeks ago, official papers began to abuse the Americans. Within the last few days Mr. Soule, an American ambassador in Paris, is about to demand his passports and withdraw; and rumor designates the winter duty of the Baltic fleet as a cruise across the Atlantic! Where are we drifting? Jonathan, like John, is high and mettlesome. If the fleet go out, blood will be shed, and in a cause not ours—the blood of men who speak our language and obey our laws, the blood of brothers. Are the stories false? Or are our ministers gone mad? Have they not enough on their hands? We tell them, England will tell them, that the first wish of all hearts is peace, friendship, concord in our own family, that no alliance, however splendid, can be welcome to us that involves the alienation of the United States."

Charleston Money Matters.

We extract the following from the Evening News of Thursday:

Our money market continues to present no new features of interest, which may be considered capable of benefiting our business men at the present. Our banks are making many changes in their business, with the view of conforming to the pressure of the times. If, in doing this, they shall hit upon a general course, and which is capable of being carried out at all times, we think they will greatly benefit themselves and the community also. One of their changes, we understand, is the reduction of their discounts, as regards each amount. We have always considered the discounting of large amounts, for one man at one time, a bad policy. It withdraws from the bank a large amount of its means at one draw, and is not again returned until it all comes back; thus crippling the resources of the bank for a long period, to be only removed at long intervals, and then again renewed immediately, with the view of keeping its funds active.

When a bank manages its business so as to have its discounts coming down in equal proportions every day, it is always able to discount paper for its customers as they may want it, instead of requiring them to await its slow action. It is also better able to make use of its deposits, because this continued incoming of its funds is always supplying it with the means to meet any ordinary demands. But these are not all the benefits which a bank receives. When a bank makes small loans it gets a greater number of securities, and runs less risk of loss.—It will also create a large number of depositors, whose business, by reason of this regularity on the part of the bank discounts, are in a healthy condition, and thus become profitable to the bank. These large loans are not only injurious to the bank, but also to the people—for where they are being raised, the absorption necessary for this purpose imparts to the market a stringency unknown to small loans.—Besides these, they increase speculation and false credits, greatly to the injury of all. One of the oldest banks in the Union, having a capital of \$1,000,000, whilst its deposits have reached above that, and yet during its existence, possessing this large capital, it has never loaned at one time over \$25,000, and then on rare occasions. This bank has continued, during 43 years of plenty and pressure, paying dividends every year of its existence, whilst its losses have been merely nominal.

The number of the *Illustrated London News*, received by the last steamer, informs its English readers that in the late New York election the contest for the Governorship of the United States was a very close one.