Banner. TIP Sumter

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

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, JR., ? PROPRIETOR.

"God-and our Native Land."

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THE SUMTER BANNER

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John S. Richardson, Jr.

TERMS.

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cents per square for the first; Fifty cents for the second, and Thirty seven and a half cents for each subsequent insertion under three menths. Official advertisements inserted at seventy five cents for each insertion.

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Obituary notices and tributes of respect over 12 lines charged as advertisements.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect over 12 lines charged as advertisements.

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Communications calculate to promote private interest, or recommendations of candi-lates
for offices of honor, profit or trust will be charged for as advertisements
Announcing a candidate Five Doilars a year.
For all marriages the printers fee is expected.

Poetry.

For the Bunner. Address to the Mock Bird.

Oh sing on yet! Thou minstrel of the sweet acove! Thy song dota bode of life and love : Bleak Winter's wind hath ceased to blow And sunny Spring begins to glow : The trees have lost their tinge of woe, And wanton birds begin to coo.

11.

Oh sing on yet! My soul is in thy liquid strains. Which warms me into life again, To ve in Love's pelucid streams, And feast on sweet bewatching dreams, Of wild wood nymphs and bowers teen-On sun set is es of fairy sneen.

> III. Oh sing on yet!

Thy voice relumes a buried flame, And brings to mind a long loved name, Whose melody falls on mine car, (Long deaf to Hope's sweet voice) as clear, As when I hved on Beauty's waters, And drank the sighs of her wild daughters-, . IV.

Oh sing on yet! Nor cease, sweet mins rel! thus to sing. 'And welcome back returning spring ; The sombre bosom drinks thy lay, As withered roses, dews of May : The love lone heart will cease to pine. Whilst it can drink such strains as thine, Oh sing on yet!

A NEW BULLET EXTRACTOR. -- An Eu glishman by the name of Miles has constructed an instrument which, it is thought, will insure comparative case, rapidity and safety, in the process of extracting bullets from wounds .- It is thus described:

"The contrivance consist of a small air pump and cylinder, to which a tap is To this tap is attached a suita ble length of flexible tubing about a quarter of an inch in diameter, lined inside with silver wire, to prevent its collapsing. -At the other end of this tube there is a small globe, from which a tube sufficiently minute to pass into a built wound is fixed, the end terminating with an India rubber coilar. On t e top of the giobe ther is a small tap, in order to adout a probe to pass down the tube, to sound when on the bullet. The mode of operating is this:-A vacuum is created in the cylinder, the tube before alluded to is ascertained to be on the ball, the tap in the cylinder is opened, when the bullet becomes fixed to the tube by the vacuum thus erected, and is thus withdrawn. The great merit of this invention consists in its obviating the necessity for the painful and dangerous operation of cutting out bullets, and by its means a medical man, with the aid of an assistant to work a the air-bump, would be able to accompli-1 the work which now occupies many surgeons. When the cylinder is once exhausted, it would extract several bullets, without the necessity of again working the air pump. The Medical Board has rections to an eminent instrument maker to fit up the apparatus"

It is stated that the Hon. Jefferson Dayis wants the appointment to the cooking now in process was merely for new Brigadiership, the retainers of the palace. His fu-

Visit to the Scraglio Palace.

To visit the mosques and the Sc raglio Palace a firman or permit must be had from the Government, and that is to be paid to roundly. An of ficer or two must attend with his sword and staff, and they must be feed weil. Then at every mesque and other sacred place you visit there are servants to be feed, if a party get through the day's excursion for forty dollars they do very well. Mr. Brown, the Dragoman of the United Stat Legation, kindly procured for us a firman and sent his own cevasse to lead us. The Government sent an other, so that we were well provided with an escort. Several ladies joined our party, and added largely to the pleasures of that delightful and interesting day.

Where the Golden Horn sets up from the osphorus the old city of Byzahtium stood, and Mohomed II selected this unrivalled site for his palace, and laid out his grounds, and prepared a residence that had no equal in the Eastern world. Armed eatineis admitted us by the great pavilion, which is called the Portegate, and from this the Octoman Empire takes its name. Fifty men are the usual guard at this door. We were at once in the midst of a vast court yard, (the whole palace grounds are three miles in circuit) and passing accross it we were conducted into the polace. A flight of stairs brough, us to the audience chamber, a wide a par ment, carpeted and surrounded with a rich divan. The thren - room was famished with chairs and solas shewing a conformity to Westerneus

Another and another chamber, and we entered the Suitan's bath, uxmi ously fitted up, on without some of the contrivances for comfort which poorer people eaj y. A brass bar accross a door we were passing, told us, or at least the guides informed us that this we the envrance of the ha rem. No profane foot may cross that thrashold. No man but the husband is allowed to enter the Turks apart ments for his wives. But a long gal lery opening near, was now entered hing on one side with engravings, chally of Napoteon's taitles; and on the other side, a row of windows look ed out upon the court. This is the han in which the hundred and firty wives of the Saltan are daily a sem ided for the anasement of their common lord. Here each one of Lean may exert her art to win his layor and it is said that he drops his hand kerchief at the feet of the one who has been the most soccessful.

Through this half we were led along to the private acmory of the Suttan, and while admitting the pistols, swords doks, yataghan-, crimeters, sabres, etc. of elegant workmanship, adorned with gold and precious stones, my attention was called to an adjoining apart ment, the Sultan's hed chamber Two janzaries with bayoneted gunstood before the open door, and per mitted me to look in, but not enter It was reported among the company in the toom, that gentlemen were not al lowed to go in ; and the ladies presum ing on their privilege, hastened to step in, but the crossed guns of the goards brought them to a sudden half on the threshol !. We could see the magnificent couch and its gold and crimso i damask canopy, and the sumptous furniture of the caamber, where the most uneasy man in the Turkish empire has often sought in vain for sleep, that comes unwoed to him who earns it with the sweat of his brow, and

who does not wear a crown. In the gardens of the palice, and near the water's edge, are many beautiful but small cottages, which from time to time have been creeted at the desire of one or another of the Saltan's favorate wives. Fitted ur according to the taste of each fair m mate, we could see in the low win lows that open on the walks that they were very elegant and very oriental The Sultan has the range of them all. as eages in which his pet birds are confined. And then we gathered some flowers, for in the last of December the roses were in full bloom in the open air, and every thing was fresh and green as May. Underneath the palace was the kitchen, and fires go g as if an army were to be fed from the great ranges and furnices on which the dinner was even now cook ing. Some of the pastry was served to us, and proved to be excellent. though we did cat it in the kitch

Vo Hammer says that there are nine several kitchens, and that forty thousand oxen are yearly killed here and cooked, 200 sheep daily, 100 lambs or goats, and 850 fowls. But the Sultan does not reside in the Seraglio; he is at one of his many pair aces along the Bosphorus, and the the retainers of the palace. His fu-

ure residence will be in the marbie pal ce on the Bo-phorus.

A th usand horses stand in the roy al stables, which we passed on our way out; and the harness and trap pings, covered with jewelry, are dis

played in a room over the stalls.

It required an hour to look through the old armory, containing one of the rarest and richest collections of helmets, greaves, breast plates in form of stars, gons of strange patterns in use before locks were invented, and im plements of war now obsolete, but terribly effactive in their day, and very curious now. The stacks of arms already for use were tast diminishing by the dail demand for the war; and probably some of the poor follows that ame on the steamer with me, were by this time equipped from this armory and marching to the field. In a gallery was a collection of the famous S Itans from the splendid Da nascus blades of Mohomed the II Here, two, are the keys of all the cities of Turkey, mounted with gold, and deposited in token of their fealty to the Porte. For days one might be amused and instructed among these extraordinary gatherings of ancient nd mo'ern times .- Prime's Travels in Europe and the East.

THE CLOCK AT ST. PAUL'S, LONDON. -A writer in the Foreign Quarterly thus describes the machinery of the great London elock:

"The pendulum is fourteen feet long, and the weight at the end of it is one hundred weight; the dial on the out si e is regulated by a smaller one within; the length of the minute hand on the exterior dials is fifteen feet, and the length of the hour hand is eight feet, and the weight of each seventy five pounds; the length of the hour figures two feet and two and a half inches. In the face of the dial is an aperture of about a foot square, through which visitors are allowed to protende their heads to observe the nands in cotion, the minute hand mable to extricate himself. In a short, and the man lived until the ninth day time he would have been it evitably. Morand exhibited this heart, to the sufficated, even if decapitation had est cusued. Fortunately, a friend was with him, who hastily summones assistance, and the clock was sto per just in time to save his life. Since at time, the guide takes care to can tion visitors against prolonging their observations at a certain period in very hour. The fine toned hell which strikes is clearly distinguished from every other bell in the metrop is, and has been audible at the dis ance of twenty miles. It is about ten feet in diameter, and is said to weigh four and a balf tons. The bell s tolled on the death of any member of the royal family, of the ford May or, Bishop of London, or the Dean of the Cathedral. The whole expense or building the Cathedral was a cont a in then and a half bounds sterling.

M De Merceourt, who is writing he history of his literary French e no emporaries, gives some of the a the redit of having very eccentric habits. Scribe, he cays, rises at five every morning, and works till noon without any interval. Baizae refired to resi every evening at ~ x, r se at midnight and wrote till time in the morning. and after breakfasting resumed his pertill three, when a walk of two hours and dinner at five, brought him again to his bed time. Alfred de Musset when asked for "copy" for the Rev. ne des Deux Moedes, would say: "send me fitty frame- and a bottle of brandy or you will have none." The next norning the proverbe required would as fini hed and the grandy bettles also, Alexander Dumas sits in his shirt deeves from morning till night, writing in a remarkably fluest manner withou, blot or crasure. As an improvisateur Mery is only second to Dumas. It is stated that he wrote a play in four days that had a run of one undred nights."

MATRIMONY .-- Hot buckwheat cakes warm beds--comfortable slippers-smoking coffee-round arms-red lips -shirts exulting in button---redeem. ed stockings-boot jacks-happiness, &c., &c.

SINGLE BLESSEDNESS .- Sheet-iron milts-blue noses-frosty bones-ice n the pitcher-unredeemed linenheelless socks--coffee sweetened with cicles-gutta percha bi-enits-flabby teak -- dull razors --- corns, coughs and holics-rheubarb-alloes-misery, &c. agulable lymph.

Fron the Chadelton Mercury. Wounds in the Heart.

The late case of Poole, the New York bruiser, who lived for two weeks with a pistol ball imbedded in his heart, has been thought by many to have been unparalleled, and by some s disbelieved on the strength of the sopular notion that any wound in the wart is necessarily numediately fatal. The Louisville Courier, however, has taken up the matter at length, and resents many carious and well au, henticated cases to show hoverro neous are the general notions respect

ing wounds of the heart. A physician of McNairy county, Tennessee, Dr. Randall, reported mamy years ago the case of a negro boy. who was wounded in the chest with a load of shot. The wound was given on the 5th of Apri, and the treatment of the case was skillful and very judicious. I was directed to the relief of inflamation of the lung, and there was no indication that the heart was wounded. The boy seemed to recov. er regularly and slowly up to the six ty.seventh day, when he died sudden y from over indulgence in eating. The long which was wounded never per formed service after receiving the shot and the death was due to the condition of the lung Intracing the course of the woun is, after death, the physicians w re astonished at finding three shot u the bottom f the ventricle and two shot in the bottom of the auricle of the heart. The wounds made in the substance of the heart were all firmly healed, and the internal sur. face of the cavities, in which the shot were found, betrayed no sign of having suffered in any way from the presence of the shot. The boy lived from the 5th of April to the 11th of Jane, or sixty seven days, and the death was due to the lung, according to the physicians in the case, and not

to the shot in the heart. In the Dictionaire Medicale, Saviard mentions a case in which the left year tricle of the heart and the septum or wall which divided it from the right taking a considerable leap at each ventricle were pierced through. The swing of the pendulum. A gentle, man lived four or five days. A clot man was at one time indulging his of blood undoubtely closed the curiesity in this way, the hand being opening at once and prevented hem above his head, and afterwards turn orrhage. In another case the righ ing t look below, remained in that ventricle was pierced and the vicini position, until, on attempting to move, lived five days. And in another case ae found the minute hand close upon a sword was passed through the right the back of his neek, and was totally ventriely, the disphragian, and liver, Morand exhibited this heart to the French Academy of Science, in 1 35 M. Leveille reperts a case in which ne left ventriele was pie ced vertical. ly, and a wound four or five lines in longth was made. This victim lived main the 7th day. Dehers, Rhodius, and Fantoni mention case of wounds of the heart that were not fatal until the 14th, 16th, 17th, and e en the 20 h cay.

The heart may contract spasmodi. cally a the moment the weapon in. flicts the damage, and thus close the wound u til a clot of blood forms and prevents Lemordage Ambrose Pare. ne great French sargeon, gives a re. markable case, evidently of this kind And a case reported by Schenk, in a student of Ingolstadt, was certainly of this character.

But probably the most extraordina. ry case of a gunshot wound of the heart occurred at Cocionati, in 1835 A D : Summons reported the case in the Western Journal of medicine, and of the Physical Sciences. On the 21st of December, a man named Ma. guire was shot, in the chest, with a ball weighing 74 to the pound. After be, ing wounded, he chased his ant gonist with activity, for the distance of sev erationd, and then became faint and fell. The attention of the physicians was directed to the possible occurrence if ga grone I he lung, and the treat, ment was designed to prevent that resuit. There was no sign in the symp. ions, of a wound of the heart. There was great thirst, as there is in all gun, shot wounds, intense pain in the region of the stomach, an accelerated puise, with a wiry jerk on the second day but there was no disturbance of the espiration until the four h day. The man died on the lifth day, or ninety seven hours after the wound. The examination after death, revealed a remarkable state of things in the heart Arout two and a half inches from its apex, there was the appearance of a healed wound. It was not, of course, arm, for a blunt pointed probe passed through this healing material, in to the right ventricle of the heart. The in. ternal surface of the ventricle exhibit. ed a lacerated wound, but no trace of the ball could be found. The auricle was not wounded, and great mystery prevailed over the lost trace of the bali. The ascending vein which pours into the right auricle, all the ascending blood from the lower - ivisions of the body, and the right ventricle and auri, cle, were filled with what is called co.

THE PROPERTY OF PARTY AND PARTY OF THE PARTY

It was not in the ventricle into which it had certainly passed, nor was there any perceptible wound of the auricle to mark its passage through it. In this state of things, the large ven of which we have spoken was tied, and the heart and that part of the vein were taken out and placed in water. While they were undergoing maceration, the young man who was attending to the naceration, thought there were evi dences of a bruise on what is called the tricaspid valve. There is an oval opening between the right auricle and ventricle which is closed by this valve. The discovery thus made by maceration gave a clue to a search for the

The great my stery in the case was

the entire loss of all trace of the ball.

ball. As it had evidently, by the projectile force of the powder, passed through the ventrical and into the right auriele, through the oval open. ing, the search for it was made in the large vein of which we have spoken as the vessel which conveys the blood from the lower members of the body into the right auriefe. This vein is the largest in the human body. The two veins from the right and left ex tremities unite together opposite the fourth bone in what is called the loins, and make this large venous trunk. In the right one of these two veins the ball was found. We have heard of a remarkable case in a quadruped, which came under the observation of a physician at

the Virginia Springs. This physician was fond of hunting, and or wife occasion he killed a buck that was ex. traordinarily fat. In opening the ani. mal he found the heart entirely trans. fixed with an elder stalk, which had run through it. It was evident, from appearances, that this elder stick hall been in the heart for a length of time. The wounds which it had made in its ingress had all healed perfectly, and no trace of inflummation was discovera. ble. There was no sign of disease in the substance of the heart in which the stalk was fixed. This animal had struck himself, at some time, violent, by against this elder, "glight" tratisfixed his heart, and Nature had cured him. He recovered from his wound, and tin.

ally died at the hands of a doctor. We have gathered these items of information for our readers, because of the general surprise manifested at the fact that Poole lived eleven days with a ball imbedded between the ventricles of his heart.

Washington's Passions and Sensimarties. - Griswold, in his "Republi can Court," relates the following anecdote of Washington; Edmund Randolph had been an

object of Washington's kindly interest

from his youth; his powerful influence

had e used him to be elected Governor of Virgima; he had appointed him successively Attorney General and Secretary of State, and had treat d him in every way with unlimited confidence, and almost parental found ness. The vulgar and violent abuse with which he was assailed in the disgraced minister's "Vindication." therefore incensed him to an extraor dmary degree; the occasion was one of those in which his fellings for a moment obtained a mastery over his self control. We have from unquestionable authority an aneedote films trating this, which has not been hither to published. Up a the ettlement of the boundary between Pennsylvania and virginia, some of Washington's lands fell within the for her State, and the late Mr. James Ross, of Pittsburg. was his agent for the sale of them .-He came to Philadelphia to settle his account, and se ding word to the President that he would wait on him at his pleasure, was invited to breakfast the next morning. On arriving, he to and all the ladies-the Custises Lewises Mrs. Washington and others -in the parlor, obviously in great atarm. Mr. Ross described them as gathered together in the middle of the room, like a flock of partridges in a field, when a hawk is in the neighbor hood. Very soon the President entered, and shook hands with Mr. Ross, but looking dark and lowering .-They went in to breakfast, and after a little while the Secretary of War came in, and said to Washington, "Have you seen Mr. Randolph's pamphlet? "I have," said Washington, "and by the eternal God, he is the damnedest liar on the face of the earth!" and as he spoke, he brongat his fist down upon the table with all his strength, and with a violence which made the cops and places start from their places. Ross said he felt infinitely relieved. for he had feared, that something in his own conduct had occasioned the blackness in th President's counter nance. The Lite Chief Justice Gibson had this from Ross himself; and he mentioned it at the house of the late Mrs. John B. Wallace, of Philadelphia, as showing that, naturally. Washington was a man of extraordin ary passions and sensibilities.

From the Washington Un.o.1 The El Dorado Ottrage, The Facts of the Case

The brief allusion made by us on yesterday to the late outrage upon the steamer El Dorado by a Spanish frigate was based upon unofficial intelligence, but so well authenticated, tha we felt authorized to rely upon a correctness. We have been favor by the State Department with a c p of a letter of Captain Gray, the conmander of the El Dorado, addressed to the acting American Consul at Havana, which we publish below, and which fully sustains the account on which our comments of yesterday were made. The insult to our flag was flagrant, wholly unprovoked, and without the shadow of paliation. An armed Spanish man of war deliberate ly fires two shots at one of our regular mail steamers, stops her on her voysubmit to a search by a Spanish official! " It is difficult to conceive of a grosser outrage upon our national honor, or a boider assertion of "the right of search." If the case takes the usual course, the facts will be forwarded to Madrid, where t e Spanish government will be called upon for reparation. The Spanish government will claim time to send to Havana to procure evidence; and in the mean time, whilst this delay takes place, some other American vessel will be fired into and s arened by another Spanish frigate, and in this way the insult a d injury are never acknowly edged or atoned for. We will not pursue the subject, but only remark that our ag and our honor have been insulted and the right of search practically asserted. We have full confidence that the President will do his duty faithfully in the premises. The letter of Captain Gray is a follows:

STEMSHIP EL DORADO. Havann, March 8, 1855.

Sir: I have to report to you that on the night of the 6th inst., while on my passage to Aspinwall (N (7) to w this pass, to the United San the pass, to the United San the Passagers,

was fixed at, and brought to, by the Spanish frigate "Ferofona," the cirnumstances of which are these: The night was beautifully clear, with a smooth sea and light breezes from the south and east. At twenty minutes past midnight I made Cape Antonio light, bearing north by (per compass,) steering north by west 3.4 west, and a few minutes afterwards a ship was seen on our port bow with her head to south and west and courses hau'ed up. At about 1.15, when she was two points forward of the eam, and distant from half to three quarters of a mile, without signal fany description, she fired a shot at us, which fell about twenty yards from the ship on port side, abreast of fore rigging. I immediately ordered the helm put a starboard, and ran down towards her, intending to pass under her stern, but, when within three hundred yards of her, she fired a se co d shot, which passed but a short distance over the port wheel house from torward to aft. The engines naving been previously slowed, s op ed them, and ranging up under her stern, asked what he wished. He replied by asking what ship it was, and whire I was from. I told him the United States mail steamship "El Dorado," from Aspinwall, bound to Havana. He then told me to back and wait. After stopping some min ntes Lagain bailed and asked him what he wanted, and to know if he was going to keep me there all night. He answered by saying he would send a boat alongside, which he did. When the officer came on board, he requested to see the papers. I showed him the clearance from the United States consulate at Aspinwall, and also the bill of health; after reading which, he told me I could proceed so soon as the beat got a short distance from the ship The d tention of stopping being about forty five minutes, besides running out of my conr-e.

I would further remark that during the whole night my signal lights were burning bright and clear, and that I was pur uing my course at a distance of fully eight or ten miles from any land, and without the intention of violating the laws of any country.

I remain with respect, your obt. ser ALFRED G. GRAY.

S-+---The leading merchants of New-Or lears, in a memorial to the Legislature of Louisiana requesting that measures be taken to improve the navigation of rivers in the State, say that "from 25,000 to 30,000 baies of cotton, and 53,000 to 75,000 hogs heads of sugar, worth \$900,000 to \$1.200,000 are now due here by the streams of our State alone, and are kept from our market by the want of navigation."

一大人中于大学的 中心的现在分词

THOMAS PAINE .- In a recent article on the celebration of Tom Paine's birthday, we alluded to Grant Thorburn as a living witness of his dissolute and disgusting babits. The last New York Observer contains a letter from Mr. Thorburn, written on his eighty-third birth day, February 18, and dated at Winsted, Connecticut, where he expects to pass his remaining days. This letter is devoted chiefly to reminiscences of Tom Paine. We make the following extracts, which

we hope will be read at the next and

every subsequent anniversary of the

infidel de auches: "As there is but a step between me and death. I owe it to generations yet. to come to tell what I heard and haw of Thomas Painc. Perhaps there is not a man on earth who traced him from his cradle to his grave, except myselt. Carver and I were fellow. laborers in the same shop. Paine and Carver were born in the same town in England. Paine and I boarded with Carver. I often heard Carver, his wife, and Paine, as we four set by the fire on a winter night, rehearse the items of his life. I think he was the worst member of the body politic l ever met in all my journey through life. He marrie 1 a respectable lady, who died eleven months thereafter, in consequence of brutal

daughter of the Collector of the Port of Lewis; after three years she obtained a divorce for the like treatment. In 1773, while he held an office in he custom house, (given him by his father in-law) he was detected in taking bribes from the smugglers, and fled to America. He was made Secretary to the private Committee of Congress, and took an oath of office to beep their secrets. He broke this oath by divulging the project of a secret mission to the Court of France by Silas Dean.— He was dismissed with disgrace.— (See the Journal of Congress in 1774

treatment. He then Married a

or '5.) This treachery was the cause of rauch trouble in Congress, and In

We next find him in Par-Robespiere in his labors of establish the freedom of the press, and the right of speech, by means of the guillotine. He quarreled with Robbie, and was chalked for guillotine .-God, willing to make the wrath of Paine to praise Him, sent an angel who delivered him out of prison .-For the particulars of this miracle

see the Life of Thorburn, 101st page.) In 1801, when King Thomas the First ascended the throne of his king dom, he instantly despatched a national frigate to convey to our shores the venerated Thomas Paine. He arrived early in the year 1802. I spoke with him at the City Hotel, Bowery, a few hours after his arrival. He letters urging him to Washington, (then a four days' journey). He started next morning. At George town a messenger was sent forward to announce his approach; a feast was got ready, and all those of like thinking were invited. Paine entered late, his shirt unwashed, his beard unshorn, and reeling like a drunken man. A look of consternation shone forth from every face; mirth ceased he by one they went out, leaving I alone on his chair fast asleep. Nea ay he received letters and instructions to return to New York.

When Aaron Barr returned from E trope, whither he had fled after his duel with Hamilton, he kept his office in Nassau street, near my seed store. From him I received the account above stated.

Paine, on his return, was unable to find lodgings. Carver took him in for old acquaintance sake. He died at Greenwhich, of delirium tremens, in 1809 .- Journal of Commerce.

A Live Nobleman.--There is an amusing story concerning the last arrival of the Mexico at Galveston .-It appears that among the list of passengers on the manifest the name of the "Earl of Durham" was legibly recorded. The news quickly spread, and was soon communicated to the English Consul, who, in the generosity of his nature, took rooms for his noble countryman at the Tremont, and then proceeded to the steamer to convey him to his quarters, when "one grain mistake was discovered. The Earl of Durham on the Mexico proved to be a large Durham bull from Kentucky. The Consul was doing well at last

The express train on the Hudson River Railroad on Friday, ran thirty miles in twenty five minutes.

It is said, that there is a project afloat in California for the establ ment of an independent republic of all that portion of the United States lying west of the Rocky Mountains, including the State of California, the territories of Washington and Oregon, and a large portion of New Mexico to begin with.