

ary officer, beaten, captured, and held prisoner by the Mexicans; released by them, re- pairing to Washington, and sent home in a public vessel of the United States; there coldly and repulsively received; returning to his farm for two years; called from it to head an army to resist the invasion of the Mexican Territory by the forces of France; in a gallant sally, losing his leg, and almost his life; and he presto! by another sudden revolution of things, again President and in effect Dictator, of the Mexican Republic?

CONGRESS.

Abstract from the proceedings near the close of the session.

SENATE.

Feb. 23. The following is a correct copy of the series of resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations by Mr. Bayard:

Resolved, That the Senate can discover no trace, throughout the long correspondence which has been submitted to them, between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, of any understanding, express or implied, much less of any "explicit agreement," such as is now alleged, that the territory in dispute between them on the northern boundary of the latter shall be placed and remain under the exclusive jurisdiction of her Britannic Majesty's Government until the settlement of the question; on the contrary it appears that there was, and is, a clear subsisting understanding between the parties, under which they have both acted, that, until this question shall be finally determined, each of them shall refrain from the exercise of jurisdiction over any part of the disputed territory, except such parts of it as may have been in the actual possession of the one or the other party.

Resolved, That, whilst the United States are bound in good faith to comply with this understanding, during the pendency of negotiations, the Senate can not perceive that the State of Maine has violated the spirit of it by merely sending under the authority of the Legislature, her land agent, with a sufficient force, into the disputed territory, for the sole purpose of expelling lawless trespassers engaged in impairing its value by cutting down the timber; both parties having a common duty, and being bound by a common duty, to expel such intruders from a territory to which each claims title, taking care, however, to retire within their acknowledged limits when this single object shall have been accomplished.

Resolved, That, should her Britannic Majesty's Government, in violation of the clear understanding between the parties, persist in carrying its avowed determination into execution, and attempt, by military force, to assume exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory, all of which, they firmly believe, rightfully belongs to the State of Maine, the exigency, in the opinion of the Senate, will then have occurred, rendering it imperative duty of the President, under the Constitution and the laws, to call forth the militia, and employ the military force of the United States, for the purpose of repelling such an invasion. And in this event, the Senate will cordially co-operate with and sustain the President in defending the rights of the country.

Resolved, That, should the British authorities refrain from attempting a military occupation of the territory in dispute, and from enforcing their claim to exclusive jurisdiction over it by arms, then, in the opinion of the Senate, the State of Maine ought, on her part, to pursue a course of similar forbearance. And should she refuse to do so, and determine to settle the controversy for herself by force, the adjustment of which is intrusted under the Constitution to the Federal Government, in such an event there will be no obligation imposed on that Government to sustain her by military aid.

March 1. In Senate, yesterday, a communication was received from the Postmaster General, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, which, being read occasioned considerable excitement.

Mr. Sever moved that the communication be sent to the President of the United States, with a request that he would dismiss that officer; whereupon, quite an animated discussion took place, in which Messrs. Tallmadge, Sevier, Foster, Waller, Crittenden, Buchanan, Webster, and Rives maintained the disrespectful and insulting character of the letter, and Messrs. Niles, Allen, Benton, and Smith, of Connecticut, defended or palliated the letter of the Postmaster General. The resolution was finally so modified as to read as follows:

Resolved, That the letter of the Postmaster General to the President of the Senate, stating that "the only reason why he had not sent an answer to a previous resolution was because it was not ready," is considered by the Senate as disrespectful to this body.

Resolved, That said letter, with the resolution to which it purports to be an answer, be laid before the President of the United States for such action as he may deem proper.

The question being divided, the vote was taken on the first resolution, which was adopted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Cutbert, Davis, Foster, Fulton, King, Knight, Linn, McKean, Merrick, Morris, Mouton, Nicholas, Niville, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robbins, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, Webster, White, Williams, of Maine, Williams, of Mississippi—88.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Hubbard, Niles, Pierce, Smith, of Connecticut, Wright, Young—8.

The vote on the second resolution was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Cutbert, Davis, Foster, Fulton, King, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Mouton, Nicholas, Norvell, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robbins, Robinson, Sevier, Smith

of Indiana, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Walker, Webster, White—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Hubbard, Linn, Morris, Niles, Pierce, Smith, of Connecticut, Wall, Williams, of Maine, Williams, of Mississippi, Wright, Young—15.

The resolutions having been sent by the President to Mr. Kendall, he returned an answer stating that no disrespect was intended or felt. That the reply complained of was written in great haste, otherwise it "probably" would have contained a more full explanation.

About eleven o'clock on Saturday night, Mr. Allen introduced into the Senate a resolution declaring the letter from the Postmaster General to be satisfactory to the Senate.

Mr. Smith (of Indiana) said the resolution must lie one day by the rules before acted on.

At one o'clock on Sunday morning, Mr. Allen moved to take up the resolution offered by him yesterday, declaring the letter of the Postmaster General satisfactory to the Senate; which was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

[The resolution to which the Postmaster General had given this offensive reply was one calling for the names of all Post Masters dismissed since last May, with the states in which the dismissals took place.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Feb. 27. The bill to suppress Indian hostilities being under consideration.

Mr. Cambreling moved to insert after the appropriating clause the words "amounting to \$1,201,774," which was agreed to.

After the adoption of some other slight amendments.

Mr. Everett moved an item of \$5,090 to cover the expenses of a treaty with the Seminole Indians, should the President see fit to enter into one. He supported the amendment in a speech in which he adverted to the large sums which had been expended in the vain effort to expel these Indians from Florida, and stated the probability, from information he had received, that if negotiations were entered into, the remnant now there would be content to retire within an ascertained line, &c.

The amendment gave rise to an extended debate, in which Messrs. Everett, Downing, Fillmore, Robertson, Crabb, Montgomery, Mercer and Putnam took part; and which resulted in the adoption of the amendment.

CLAIMS ON MEXICO. March 2.—Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which was referred the President's Message of the 27th ult., submitted the following report:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which was referred the Message of the President of the United States of the 27th February, relating to Mexico, have had the same under consideration, and offer the following report.

In the month of September last, a convention was made between the Governments of Mexico and the United States, wherein it was agreed that the claims of a private nature upon Mexico by citizens of the United States should be referred to a Board of Commissioners, two of whom were to be appointed by Mexico and two by the United States. It was further agreed, that, in case of a difference of opinion between the Commissioners, the questions should be decided by the King of Prussia, or an arbiter to be selected by him, who should proceed to Washington and reside there until the termination of his functions. The ratifications of this convention were to be exchanged at Washington on or before the 10th of February.

The Committee regret to say that the time thus stipulated for the exchange of the ratifications has passed away, without the performance of this concluding obligation on the part of Mexico. There are only two reasons given for the omission. The first is contained in a letter from the Mexican Minister to the Secretary of State, dated on the 11th February, 1839, in which he says that he had been informed on the 7th of December, by the acting Secretary of Foreign Relations of Mexico, that the despatches relating to the convention had been received, but that Senor Cuevas, the Minister in Ordinary, was preparing to go to Jalapa for the purpose of treating with Admiral Baudin, and that the Government had been subsequently occupied entirely with that affair, and had not been able even to examine the said convention. No reason is assigned for the inactivity of the Government prior to the 7th of December, although sufficient time intervened between September and December for the reception and examination of the convention, the ratification of which could scarcely have occupied more than an hour. The reason is altogether insufficient and unsatisfactory.

Another reason which is assigned through the medium of the Consul is, that the King of Prussia declined to act as arbiter, as Mexico had been informed by the Prussian Charge d'Affaires. But as no direct information of this description has reached the United States, the committee think some error must have occurred, as the good understanding between Prussia and the United States would in all probability, have induced a communication to the United States as well as Mexico, if the arbitration had been declined. It is not a good reason for the omission to ratify the convention, because another Power could easily have been substituted in the place of Prussia.

In a note from the Mexican Minister to the Secretary of State, dated on the 13th of February, 1839, he declares that the approbation then expressed by his Government with regard to a former Minister did not extend to the preparation, publication, and use made by that person of a pamphlet which he printed at Philadelphia, when he supposed, in good faith, that his mission was entirely ended. This disavowal, removing the objection which prevented the renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Mexico, has induced

the President to order a Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to repair to Mexico, with all convenient despatch, after the preparation of his instructions, which cannot be drawn up until a satisfactory explanation (daily expected) shall be given of the causes which prevented the ratification of the convention. In the mean time, Congress is about to close its session, and the committee cannot, with any probability of having it discussed, offer to the House any mode in which it may exercise its legislative powers. They have thrown their opinion into the form of resolutions, which are herewith submitted.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States view the existing condition of the political relations between the United States and Mexico with great dissatisfaction, the earlier causes of which are now increased by the omission of the Mexican Government to ratify the convention concluded between the agents of the two Powers in September last, without assigning any sufficient reason for such omission.

Resolved, That the unreasonable procrastination which has attended every step on the part of Mexico in the progress of the negotiations between the two Governments, for many years past, justifies a hope that the minister who is about to be sent to that country by the President will press for a speedy and definite settlement of the demands which have been so repeatedly, but ineffectually, made upon Mexico by the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That this House will impatiently expect the result of this mission; and, if it shall prove unavailing, will sustain the Executive branch of the Government in any ulterior measures which may become necessary.

The House being at the time exceedingly pressed by impending business, this report was, without being read, laid on the table. It is of interest, however, as presenting the views of the Committee on Foreign Relations upon the matter of which it treats. These views it is probable, if time had allowed, would have been seconded by a vote of the House in affirmation of the report.

A Good UN.—A well known simplication, who had for many years been employed in carrying the corn to mill for the poor house of the town in which he lived, was one day accosted by the miller in the following manner: John, say that you are a fool, that you don't know any thing. 'I ah, ha!' said John, 'that can't be true, for I do know some things, though I may not know other things. But I can tell you what I do know, and what I don't know.' 'I'm glad to hear it,' replied the miller, 'now let us hear, John, what you do know.' 'I know,' answered John, 'that the miller's hogs grow fat.' 'Very well, that's true John; now please to inform me what you don't know.' 'I don't know,' said John, scratching his head, 'whose corn they are fed on.'

We see it announced in the papers that Washington Irving is to be connected with the editorial department of the Knickerbocker. No one in the country could bring to it more popularity as a writer.

Com. Elliot some time since imported into this country eight Arabian horses, which have all been carried into Missouri. So says an exchange paper.

Two banks in Michigan have suspended specie payments.

An act was passed at the late session of Congress forbidding the Post Master General from giving more than \$300 per mile for the transportation of the mail on any railroad.

A silk Society was lately formed in Delaware, of which the Hon. John M. Clayton, known a few years since as one of the most distinguished members of the U. S. Senate, is President.

Clover seed was lately selling in Kentucky at \$25 per bushel.

Hamburg Bank.—This Bank has lately increased its capital. The sum of \$200,000 of the new stock was sold at auction, at an average premium of 12 1/2 per cent.

The President declines his contemplated Southern tour, on account of the Maine troubles.

Mr. Howard of Maryland, Mr. Forsyth Secretary of State Mr. Calhoun of South Carolina and Mr. Cambreling are named in the public prints, as persons in the eye of the President, out of whom to make a selection for a special minister to England. We guess that Mr. Cambreling will be the man. A leading rule of the Administration has been to reward by honorable appointments faithful adherents whom the people had dismissed from the public service.

According to a report of the City Inspector of Charleston the number of deaths during the year 1838 was 1209. The population of the city is 30,230. Proportion of deaths, 1 in 25 1/4.

Commodore Porter has been appointed Resident Minister to Constantinople.

The Rev. Howard Malcom, a distinguished minister of the Baptist Denomination, who some time since visited the Missionary stations of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, in India, has prepared a work giving an account of what he saw, which is now passing through the Boston press in two volumes. It will doubtless prove a work of deep interest to the friends of Foreign Christian Missions of whatever church. See Advertisement in another column.

A Cotton Factory has been put in operation in New Orleans, as we learn from the Commercial Bulletin of that city. Only the coarser fabrics suitable for negro clothing, have as yet been manufactured. They are preferred by the planters to Northern fabrics at the same price; because they are stouter and more durable.

The Seminoles continue, in small detached parties, to commit murders and depredations in Florida.

We promise the Town Council that if they will advertise for proposals to fill up the pond in Front street, opposite to our office, we will insert their advertisement a reasonable number of times, without charge.

"Directions for the management of Silk worms through their hatching and feeding time, according to the most approved European practice. Translated from the French for the 'Farmer's Register,' by the Editor."

We return our thanks to the Editor of the Farmer's Register, for a copy of this excellent little work, in pamphlet form, and advise every person intending to commence the silk business, and wishing information on the subject to procure a copy. The cost of transportation by mail would be trifling to those who have no more convenient method of procuring it.—Will, however, be still better than to procure that work separately would be to subscribe for the Farmer's Register, beginning with the volume for 1838. They would then receive not only "the directions for managing the silk-worms" but much other valuable matter that would greatly overpay the cost. Try it for once.

Wilmington Weekly Chronicle.—This is the title of a new paper just issued in Wilmington N. C. by A. Brown. It is a neatly printed paper of good size and promises to be well conducted. It is of Whig politics, but judging from the first number, it will be temperate and fair.—

Ground Pea, or Pindar Oil.—It is said that an excellent oil for both lamp and table use may be extracted from the ground pea, or pindar.

The Legislatures of the following states have failed to elect U. S. Senators from the fact that neither of the political parties into which the country is divided had the ascendancy in both branches; viz, Virginia, New York, Delaware, Michigan; and it is not improbable the Legislature of Pennsylvania will also fail to make a device.

Beauties of Webster.—A book with this title has been published by a Mr. James Rees. The work consists of extracts from Mr. Webster's speeches and a critical essay on his genius and Writings.

Sugar from Pumpkins.—It is said that sugar has been prepared from Pumpkins and that they may be made to supercede the beet for that purpose.

The U. S. District Court, for the District of Alabama decided last year in three several cases arising from the purchase of Bills of Exchange by the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania in Mobile, that a corporation erected by one state is incapable of contracting or suing in any other state; and of course that such corporation can collect no debts out of the state which granted it a charter. Appeals were taken in all the cases to the Supreme Court, and the question was elaborately argued before that tribunal by several of the first lawyers of the country. The true friends of the constitution and of a solid, beneficial, federal union of the states will rejoice to learn that the judgement of the District Court was reversed by the unanimous concurrence of the Supreme Court, with the exception of the judge who presided below. The National Intelligencer, in reference to the cases, says:

The judgments rendered in the three cases by the Circuit Court in Alabama are all reversed. The Opinion of a majority of the Court was read by the Chief Justice, and we understand it as maintaining these propositions:

1. That, by the comity of Nations, Corporations can contract, as well as sue, in other nations as well as in that in which they exist, or by whose Government they are created.

2. That this comity exists, in a still stronger degree, between States connected together as are the States of this Union.

3. That the Constitution and Laws of Alabama establish no such policy as is infringed by the purchase and sale of bills of exchange within her limits by the agents of foreign Corporations.

4. An admission that there are some rights of citizens of other States, secured by the Constitution, of which a State cannot divest them. This was not the ground of the decision, but was intended, as we suppose, to be, in legal phrase, the exclusion of a conclusion.

Mr. Justice Baldwin gave a separate and very elaborate opinion in favor of reversal, but putting his judgment on the rights of the parties, under the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Justice McKinley adhered to the opinions expressed by him in the Court below.

Southern Agriculturist.—The following table of contents of this valuable work for February.

Part 1.—Editorial and Original. Memorial of the Monticello Society to the Legislature of the State. Meteorological Observations, taken near Robertville, Beaufort district, So. Ca. 1838. Maxims of Agriculture selected from Roman writers; by A. Planter Cultivation of Irish Potatoes, by Experience. Preparation of Cotton Seed for planting, by A. Cotton Planter.ilk Culture, by The Editor. A short account of a Machine for Raising Water from deep wells, by Wm. Logan. An easy, quick, and economical way to Cure Bacon, by Helena.

Part 2.—Selections. Directions for the Management of Silk-Worms through their Hatching and Feeding time, according to the most approved European practice. Mexico-Egyptian Cotton.—Importance of Agricultural Education.—Manure. Difference of planting Corn on Grass and Stubble Land. Deep Ploughing.—Trading in Seed—Eatable Prize Animals. Pumpkin Seed Oil. Figs, Fruit Tree, &c., by Correa Da Costa. The Culture of Rhu-barb.

Part 3.—Miscellaneous Intelligence. Mode of prolonging the existence of aged Trees. To extract the essence of any flower; Indelible red ink for marking linen; Cure for the ring-worm; Curative of cattle; Cultivation of Vegetables; Curious discovery; Natural cures. Loins distemper in hogs; Pig trough; Recipe for taking hives without destroying the bees; Sugar beet with corn; Beet sugar.

Contents of the Farmer's Register, No. 2, Vol. VII.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS. Essay on Vegetable Physiology, (continued.) Chap. 3, Do do Chap. 4 Cheap and convenient mode of boring for marl.

Analyses of sundry specimens of calcareous rock, or marl, in South Carolina. Suggestions for extending the use of lime in Va. The coal trade.

Preparations for silk-culture near Georgetown D. C. Failure of experiments. Modes of keeping sweet potatoes through winter.

Marl. Marl indicator. Prolific corn.—Suckers. Seed. Deep culture, &c. Diary of a careful experiment in rearing silk worms, (in France.)

Estimates of the expenses and profit of an actual rearing of silk-worms. (in France.) Operation of magnetism and of time, in improving the temper of fine edge instruments. Certain cure for the piles.

Marsh-mul as manure. Blue marl. The last communications of George E. Harrison, dec'd.

The use of imported stone-lime proposed for flower Virginia. Lime for hogs. Editorial remarks on Judge Comstock's letter.

The bohan ups of the wess, a hoax. Manuring with rotten logs and brush. Answer to strictures in regard to the propagation of silk-worms.

The former poor and exhausted condition, earliest subsequent improvements, by marling, of Coggin's Point farm. Stricture and defence. Has silk-culture been strongly and unequivocally recommended by the Farmer's Register?

Monthly commercial report.

SELECTIONS. Account of the Progress of the making of sugar from beets, in Europe, and the late important improvements.

Discovery of earth in large quantity, formed of the remains of animalcules. Sugar from the pumpkin.

On the peculiar fitness of U. States for silk-culture. Product of silk, ascertained by careful experiment.

Estimate of the value of morus multicaulis, for feeding silk-worms alone. Advantages of the general adoption of the Piedmontese silk-reel.

Propagating pear trees from roots. Memorial of the Internal Improvement Convention of North Carolina.

Views of the demand, supply, and prices of the next crop of morus multicaulis. Soap from myrtle wax.

Emasculation of the vine. New method of applying sulphur to plants.

Root culture. Experiment in planting corn. Alternation of crops. Gypsum. Fattening hogs. Essay on the breeding of live-stock, and the comparative influence of the male and female parent in the offspring.

Food for sheep—caution. For Terms of Farmer's Register, see page 4.

For the Cherau Gazette. Complaints of bad times have been common in all ages. No period was ever so good, but many would think former days were not so bad, and remarkable for complaints. Whether there be sufficient cause for them, I will not say. Every man in this matter will judge for himself. "Scarcity of cash, heavy taxes, frequent suits, severity of creditors, bad debts, ill management of public affairs," &c. &c. are common topics of conversation in most complaints. But I cannot find that complaining has mended the times; for they still continue the same. Since complaining is so considerable a part of the business of the day, it is necessary some rules should be presented, to guide us in so important an affair. Until better are provided, I would recommend the following:

Never complain of any thing before you have examined it, and are sure that it is an evil. Judge one of a matter merely from its present appearance, or from your present feelings; but consider its natural tendency, and probable consequence; for, however disagreeable it may be at present—yet, if it be naturally productive of superior good, it is not, on the whole, an evil, or proper matter of complaint. If you are not capable, at present, of making a proper judgment of its probable tendency, suspend your complaints, till you are wiser, or can see the issue. Never complain of that as a grievance, which is necessary to prevent or remove something worse. Complain not of that which could not have been prevented, or cannot be remedied: this would be impropriety, as well

as fully: for it would be murmuring at providence. Complain not of that which proceeds from your own choice, or your own conduct; but silently censure your error; and, from your experience, learn wisdom and virtue.—Never complain of that which it is in your power to mend. Remove the evil: and there will be nothing to complain of. Complain not of that which becomes painful merely from the irregularity of your own temper; but correct your temper: and all will be well. Never complain of the conduct of others, when you act in the same manner, or in a manner that shows you have the same disposition, and would act like them, in the same circumstances, but first reform yourself; and then, perhaps, your example will do something to reform them. Complain not of that in the gross which is faulty in part: nor wish to destroy away your whole coat because the tailor erred in the cut of the cuff! Complain not, when complaints do no good. This is spending your breath and disturbing your mind, in vain.—Never complain of mere trifling inconveniences. This shows a trifling mind. Complain not of that which you do not, and cannot, understand. This indicates rashness. Complain not of disappointments which originate from unreasonable or extravagant expectations. Bring your views down to the standard of nature: and your disappointments will be few and small. Never serve like a piece of inanimate nature, to echo other people's complaints; perhaps, they are designing men, and want you to be their tool. Never complain of a matter after it has been fully explained, or unanswerably justified. This would be obstinacy and perverseness. Never complain to show your own importance, or to make a noise. Perhaps you will raise a noise that you did not expect, and sink, from supposed importance, into real insignificance. Never complain of that which in no respect concerns you: nor search after faults, for the sake of talking about them. This is to be a busy body in other men's matters. Complain not of grievances, but with a view to remove them; nor of misconduct in others, but for the sake of reforming it. If no good end is to be answered, you may as well be silent. But if you will say, "these are rigid rules: may we not complain at all?" What matter is it whether you do or not? Let every man study his own duty and comply with his own obligations; know himself, and amend his faults; be as good as he ought, and by his example make others as good as he can; conduct as virtuously as he thinks others ought to conduct; and fill his sphere as well as he thinks others ought to fill theirs: and he will see less evil to complain of, and be less disposed to complain of what he sees.

Q. R. S. For the Cherau Gazette.

Mr. Editor.—Be it known to you as also your readers that I consider myself and Friends as very ill-used gentlemen for several very obvious reasons: In the first place there is a most dangerous Disagreeable not to say selfish spirit got out among the people particular among the Fa I say the spirit that has manifested itself among them, is dangerous, Disagreeable, and selfish, it is the spirit of monopolization. They have taken the liberty of preventing my Friends from selling grog and necessarily me from drinking it is a privilege as old as Noah's day for lie press the Grape and drank the juice there off. A privilege as Dear to us as our souls? a privilege as Dear as the constitution, concerning which they keep such a racket. a privilege the loss of which has nearly cost me my life. Would you believe it sir, Would you believe it Mr. Editor I have been compelled to sleep in a house ever since the usurpation of our rights by these men of monopoly. The close confined air of the room as might have been expected, affected my head, and oh such an ache, as I have had I lost my dram and the Pools tell me I am getting sober if This be sober may I ever be drunk and y t they tell us it is for our good oh yes, they will rob us of our sustenance and preach to us our comfort.—They tell us it is For the good of our families and yet you will assist Mr Wife and child by the death of their Father and Husband. It is all monopolization they drink all and me none, and yet this is the boasted land of Freedom, yes the Freedom of the rich and powerful, but not of the poor and impotent this is the chivalric State of South Carolina, this place where men are limited in their drink to the will of the few Rich and powerful. Oh my country my country to infamy art thou fallen.

Your most obedient, F. T. K. P.

For the Cherau Gazette. At a dinner given on the 22nd Feb. being the anniversary of the Cherau Light Infantry Company Capt. Jno. Malloy acted as Pres. and Gen. W. J. Hanna (by request) as Vice President—the following were the regular toasts:

1st The day we celebrate, the anniversary of the Cherau Light Infantry, and the birth day of the immortal Washington.

2nd South Carolina. The Patriotism of her sons, and the devotion of her daughters will ever protect her from a foreign or domestic enemy.

3rd Washington. Of whom it may be emphatically said, "the first in war, the first in peace, the first in the hearts of his countrymen."

4th The memory of Gen. Sumter, the game cock of South Carolina.

5th Gen. David R. Williams. The death has removed him from among us we can still remember his virtues, his patriotism and his independence.

6th Gov. Noble. May South Carolina always have such noble sons to govern her.

7th Ex-Gov. Butler, South Carolina.—May well be proud that she is possessed of such a Butler.

8th Gen Geo. McDuffie. His sto as present in a foreign country, his thro still owe him a deep debt of gratitude for his manly defence on the floor of Congress—and his energy in preparing her sons to protect her.

9th Our Senators in Congress.—Always ready to defend the rights of the South, long may South Carolina have such sons to represent her.

10th Our Representatives in Congress.—May they never forget the rights of South Carolina and be more ready to defend and