

THE Free Press Herald CHERAW, S. C. Tuesday December 16, 1856.

To Advertisers.

The Herald has now an extensive circulation in Chesterfield and Marlborough Districts, and in Richmond, Robeson and Anson counties, (N. C.) while it is quite considerable in other neighboring districts and extends into seventeen different States. Its advantages as an advertising medium, are equal to those of any other country paper, because this circulation is chiefly among that class of people who are most interested in such things, viz: the Merchants, Planters and Mechanics. To those city merchants, especially who desire the trade of the citizens of Cheraw, Wadesboro and Beaufortville, it offers peculiar inducements. We are happy to be able to add that we have secured the services of Mr. J. F. DeLORNE, so long and favorably known in that capacity, as Publisher, and that of itself is a sufficient assurance that the Herald will be issued promptly, and present as neat an appearance as any paper in the State.

We are under obligations to our representative in the House, Jno. A. JOLTS Esquire, for a pamphlet copy of a roll of the "Offices and members of the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, with their election Districts, post offices and professions."

We notice several errors, among others, in Representative Mr. A. M. Queen; is put down as a Lawyer when he is one of the best Planters in the Country, and several are classed as Planters and farmers.

Acknowledgement.

Our sincere thanks are due, and are tendered to our Peo Dee Senator Hon. J. J. EVANS, for several valuable Documents, received during the last week.

Merchant's Bank.

The Publication of the Messages of the Governor and President, so crowded our columns for two weeks past, as to compel us to omit many things of local interest. Among others the election of Mr. J. ELI GAZDO, to the Presidency of the Merchant's Bank at this place, in the room of J. C. CORR resigned, and of J. C. GORT, to the Directorship, made vacant by the promotion of Mr. GAZDO.

Carolina Female College.

Attention is directed to the card of the worthy President of this excellent Institution, to be found in another column. Many of the most accomplished young Ladies in our country have received their Diplomas from the hands of its professors, and are bearing testimony to the worth of the College. It's well earned reputation entitles it to the support of the surrounding country.

Hogs.

A drove of about 50 Hogs arrived in this place on Friday evening. Price, 7 cents gross. Some sales have been effected, but most persons are waiting for a decline.

Lecture of Prof. A. M. Shipp.

The Lyceum has again furnished our community with a rich intellectual treat in the lecture of Rev. A. M. SHIPP, on "The Philosophy of History," which was delivered on last Friday night, and we are sure was well appreciated.

Although some of the lectures which preceded this, were of a character to compare favorably with any which the whole country could produce, yet we do not hesitate to say that none surpassed it in point of intrinsic value. Not only was it entertaining, but it possessed in an eminent degree that higher attribute, of being instructive, and moralizing in its tendency. True to his noble profession, as well as to his chosen theme, the Rev. gentleman gave to Christianity the prominence to which it is entitled as the great central and ruling principle in "the Philosophy of History." Some of his similes were remarkably fine, and all of his sentences beautiful and chaste. A lecture like this must effect some good, inasmuch as it opens to the mind clearer and nobler views of life, and of events which are passing before us, seemingly without interest, and leaves a moral lesson for our application.

The Lyceum and community are greatly indebted to the lecturer for his able and eloquent discussion of this interesting subject.

Our next Governor.

On Tuesday the 9th inst., the Legislature went into an election for Governor, which election resulted in the election of Hon. R. F. W. ALSTON, on the first ballot. The vote stood as follows: Hon. R. F. W. ALSTON, 88 votes, Hon. J. D. ALLEN 45, Hon. R. J. JOHNSON 29. Col. ALSTON, an old and faithful servant of the State, and the Honor and interest of South Carolina, are safe in the hands of such an efficient public officer as Col. ALSTON. The compliment is well deserved, and we are sure well appreciated.

Other Officers.

Col. ONZAROV, of Camden, was chosen President of the Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Col. ALSTON. Col. H. G. CHARLES of Darlington, was elected Yeas, of the Upper Division. C. D. MASON, Esq. was chosen Solicitor of the Northern District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. DAWSON.

The Slave Trade.

We cannot come up exactly to the doctrine advocated by many of the most able and influential of our public Journals, as well as the Executive in his recent message, "that it is right and necessary to re-open the slave trade. We confess to but little knowledge of political economy, but feel perfectly satisfied that the necessity or policy of restoring to such means in order to sustain the institution of slavery among us, or to give us that power and position in this confederacy to which we are rightfully entitled, cannot be justified upon principles of sound ethics.

Right certain are we, that the trade would never have been abandoned—no matter how odious it appeared in the eyes of others—unless we had been thoroughly convinced, either that it was wrong in itself, or unprofitable and unnecessary to us, and now if we recur to it, it should first be shown that all this was an error, and we were deceived.

We believe that the institution of slavery as existing in these Southern States, is morally and politically right, that it has the divine sanction, that it is a blessing to the slave and should be preserved no matter at what cost; but we do not believe that there is the least danger of its destruction on account of the extinction of the negro race already here.

We believe, too, that there is nothing to object against the buying and selling of slaves of the African race wherever found, but this is not the mode in which the slave trade which it is proposed now to re-open has been carried on, that was a system of kidnapping Africans whether slaves or not.

Perhaps the accounts we remember to have read depicting in such revolting colors, the horrors of "the middle passage" has had much to do with the formation of our opinions on this subject; be that as it may, and call it "sentimentality" if you will, we cannot rid ourselves of the idea that such a trade is unsuited to the civilization of the present day, and with the world against us, any trade of the kind must be just such as it was before in all its objectionable features.

Do we not weaken the institution so vitally important to the South by associating with it a policy of at least doubtful propriety to which so much and such universal odium always has been and ever will be attached? We have enough now to do, in defending ourselves from the open as well as the insidious assaults of a world of busy bodies, and ought not to have our harmony disturbed by such issues as this will open to us. In the moral sanction which attaches to our institution, we are strong and invulnerable, and all the world combined cannot shake its foundations. Shall we risk the loss of such a prestige upon an impracticable issue like this? It would seem to be suicidal.

The Military Academies.

The appointments of the present year amount we believe to one hundred and twenty Cadets for the Citadel and Arsenal Academies, and yet we notice Chesterfield has but one—H. S. BURG, of this place. Why is this fellow-citizen? Never since the State of South Carolina has had a Treasury, has she appropriated any portion of the public money to more advantage than in the creation of these Schools. Everywhere of late, there has seemed to be an increased interest taken in the subject of education, and the people have been clamorous for further facilities for the education of their children; yet there is a door flung wide open, and but one of our young men from Chesterfield attempts to enter. Are you really in earnest in your professions of interest in this matter? Do you seriously desire to impart to your children that knowledge which will be far more valuable in after life, than all the estates you can possibly bequeath to them! Then why not accept the terms by which it is placed in their reach! These schools combine in a great degree, the advantages of the Academy and the College. While they store the mind with a fund of valuable information, and train it to habits of study, they also prepare young men for the stern duties of life, and fit them to become ornaments to society.

Encourage them, and their benefits will be felt and acknowledged.

Amortypes.

An opportunity is now for the first time offered to the citizens of Cheraw to obtain Amortypes.

Mr. COLFER, will be happy to see them at the Town Hall, and will exert himself to please.

When it is remembered that Mr. C. is not a stranger in the country, but a well known and highly deserving gentleman of character, it is to be hoped that he will meet with encouragement.

The specimens we have seen are very finely executed.

Professions of Legislators.

It appears from the roll that of the 124 members who compose the House of Representatives of our Legislature 68 are Farmers or Planters, 43 Lawyers, 10 Physicians, 4 Merchants, 1 Bookkeeper, 1 Manufacturer, 1 Surveyor, and 1 Mechanic. Of the Planters there are also Lawyers, but are included in the above number, two are Physicians, and one Surveyor. So it would seem the planting interest is fully represented.

Exchanges.

S. C. AGRICULTURIST.—The contents of the December No. are: The condition of the cultivated soil of the South, Origin of the "Cherokee Hoe" and several remarkable changes in the popular names of plants, cheap labor, The use of Plaster of Paris and charcoal, composts, &c. The cultivation of Horse Radish, Pomology, Horticulture, &c. Deaf Pigeons, Rabbits Sugar cane and Hop. "All flesh is

grass." Agricultural precedents, Theory and practice of Horticulture, Spirit of the Agricultural press. Proceedings of the State Agricultural Society.

Spirit of the Age.

We clip the following paragraph from the "Spirit of the Age." It seems that the Editor has gone off on a Temperance spree and left his "best half," to fill the editorial columns. We advise Brother GORMAN to stay away, and not appear in the "Spirit," again, for he can never, nor can any knight of the quill, wield his weapon with such grace and beauty, as the Editress of the Spirit. Mr. Editor, stay at home and nurse that baby, and give up the helm to the fair hands, that guided the "cold water Spirit" last week.

Patter, patter falls the rain drops against my casement. The day is dark and stormy; nothing is heard save the mournful howling of the wind, and the deep thunder as it echoes far and near. All without is drear and gloomy, but the heart is its own world and all outward influence takes its tone from that within.

Before me lies an open letter. I've read and re-read its precious contents, dwell on each beautiful thought and treasure each line within my heart of hearts. After all there is more real, heartfelt pleasure in receiving a dear letter from a valued friend, than in any thing else, save the actual presence of the beloved one. Well, I shall have both the pleasure that a winged messenger brings, and the still greater pleasure of his actual presence, for the "good spirit" writes that he will be here, "EIGHT HOURS BY THE SIDE OF MOLLIE, in a few days. Mollie won't you envy me when I shall lay my head on that same smooth, soft vest and hear the pulsation of a heart which throbs only for me and the BABY?"

Officers of Cheraw Lodge.

At the regular Communication of Cheraw Lodge, No. 15 A. F. M., the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year:

- Dr. C. KOLLOCK, W. M. M. H. H. DUVALL, S. W. Col. B. F. PUGH, J. W. J. C. MEDLIN, Treas'r. D. B. MCAN, Sec'y. J. W. STEWART, Tyler.

Summary of News.

Gen. WHITFIELD, the Delegate to Congress from KANSAS, has been admitted to his seat by a majority of four votes.

The Canada papers say; that efforts are making to secure the passage of an act of Parliament, by which fugitive slaves may be sent back to the United States.

The Southern Commercial Convention has adjourned to meet at Knoxville Tenn., on the 2nd Monday in August next.

There is a bill before the North Carolina Legislature, to repeal the law against fire-baiting.

A serious collision occurred on the Wilmington and Manchester road, on last Tuesday, by which several persons were injured, but no lives lost,—of course no one was to blame, for steam engines will run into each other.

The "York District Chronicle," says that the Drove prices for Hogs keep up at 7 cents gross, while the country prices are 7 cts. nett.

The "Abbeville Banner," states that Drivers are asking 7 cents in that place, but thinks they are not selling very fast.

Communications.

FOR THE FREE PRESS HERALD.

"TIS NIGHT, AND I'M ALONE."

So thought I, as I gazed at the horizon until the glimmering landscape had faded from my sight, and time stamped another day upon the record of buried ages. I watched the last golden ray, until it melted from the western sky, and the silent hand of night threw her sable curtain over all nature's beauty. The air, was filled with solemn silence and dewy freshness—there was no mist to obscure, nor cloud to break the serene heavens. The bright isles of light—broke upon my view, and soon the blue wilderness of endless expansion was studded with myriads of those magnificent gems. 'Twas the hour for him, who loves to roam o'er the lonely hills, and converse with nature—to harmonize his heart and breath the beauty to others. I thought it was the dream of slumbering fancy, as I mused over the panorama of nature's beautiful charms. Over the distant hills, the radiant face of "night's fair queen" rose softly, and smiled upon me. The pale deluge floated softly over the barren hills to the shadowy vale,—the sparkling water, as it glided over the mossy turf, reflected the quivering gleam—while the dazling dew drops, which hang like liquid diamonds, drank the mellow stream of light; and soon the whole air, was whitened with a boundless tide of silver radiance. In the distance, the hills, in magnificent grandeur, raised their heavy heads,—scathed by the fires of heaven, and bleached by the storms of a thousand ages,—toward the skies, while their rugged fronts frowned defiance, at the spirits of tempests, as proud and unyielding, as at the day of their formation. While I was thinking of the unparalleled beauty of nature, memory, gently "unsealed the fountain of the past" and a stream gushed forth upon whose surface floated the wreck of many fond hopes. I surveyed the picture, which my

youthful fancy once so beautifully painted, and my mind's eye rested on some scenes of boyhood hours, that ones filled my young vision, with a shining field of future bliss, and I again, suddenly, breathed the refreshing air of those happy days. I then thought of young life's fair morn,—when the zephyrs wafted to my ears, charming tales of the future—when my imagination would embark for the distant shores of "life's ocean," with my age at the prow, and its fond pleasures at the helm, unconscious of the vortex of troubles which lay yawning to engulf me. My vessel is now buffeted by the waves of trouble, yet while it lies quivering upon the agitated waters, I spy a beautiful port on the shores of Peace, into which, I hope ere long, to anchor safely.

LEDDO.

Anson County, N. C.

SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR, AS A LIVER MEDICINE.

THERE has long existed a demand for such a remedy that could be relied on as safe and effectual. This remedy has been prepared to meet that demand; and an extensive trial of its virtues has shown how universally it has accomplished the purpose designed. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by the use of the Invigorator we mention Liver Complaint, which is the cause of many other diseases—among which are Biliousness, Head ache, Pain in the Side and Loins, Billious Fever, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and loss of Appetite, Listlessness and Irritability—all of which are caused by a diseased action of the Liver. The Invigorator is compounded with particular reference to the Liver, and when the disease is removed all the rest are cured, as the cause of them is taken away. A few doses of the Invigorator rarely ever fail to stimulate the Liver to a proper action, and by its continued use to remove the disease. It has been taken with great success in cases of Cholera, Dysentery, &c., and for these it has been found a very efficacious remedy. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach to a healthy action and restores the appetite and vigor. One dose will relieve the oppressive uneasiness experienced by eating a hearty dinner, as it acts on the digestive organs to vigorous action. For a debilitated state of the system the Invigorator has no equal which experience proves, as it restores the system and removes the yellowness from the skin, which is the result of a diseased Liver.

Prepared and sold by Sandford & Co., 188 Front St. New York. Price \$1 00 per bottle, containing forty doses. Also, sold by

MALLOY & COIT, Cheraw, S. C. And by A. N. BRISTOW, Bennettsville, S. C. (Oct. 27, '56. 20-17.)

Shall I leave off eating meat or drinking coffee? is frequently asked by those troubled with liver complaints and indigestion. I will answer them by saying, eat anything that is good and nourishing, and drink your regular drinks, and if the stomach is not sufficiently active to digest these it needs something to quicken its action and make it do its work better.

Dr. Sandford's Invigorator acts directly on the stomach and liver—giving them a healthy action, causing food to digest well, and if taken immediately after eating it will prevent the food from rising, or souring on the stomach, and for an overloaded stomach the Invigorator gives instant relief by stimulating the digestive organs to more rapid action.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

I deem it a duty I owe to society, especially to the afflicted, to offer this testimonial in favor of that estimable medicine—"Perry Davis' Pain Killer." When passing through Galena, some two weeks ago, I purchased at your agency a 25 cent bottle. I was then suffering from a severely bruised hand; I applied it in the store, and was astonished at the almost instantaneous relief. Before I left the store the inflammation was removed, and in less than an hour the pain ceased. In two days my hand was well as ever. Finding it to be really a remedy, I determined to try its effects as a curative for the Piles, to which I have been a martyr for years. After five dressings, my piles were among the things that had been; I am now entirely free from them, and in as good health as ever I was in my life. I have recommended the Pain Killer to others, and always with good effect. Several of the captains of the upper river boats carry with them a constant supply, and consider it one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours, JOSEPH O. MARTIN. For sale by Dr. J. W. GULICK, Cheraw, S. C.

MARRIED, On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. O. A. Darby, Dr. H. T. Horvz, to Miss CAROLINE, second daughter of the late GEORGE MARSHALL, of Wadesboro, N. C.

List of Consignees of steamer Peo Deo ARRIVED AT CHERAW ON MONDAY MORNING, December 16, 1856.

H. E. HODDSON, J. M. L. HATH, A. D. G. OWEN, J. C. DYE, G. W. McWHITT, J. CARR, H. J. McMILLAN, A. HAVIER, A. H. BROWN, D. EVANS, T. J. STACHOUSE, C. J. FLAHER, W. E. JAMES, H. HIGGINS, T. E. FOUNTAIN, E. L. BACOT, F. W. BONANVILLE, J. A. HODGES, J. BETHAN, G. McCLUNG, J. H. HINDS, A. B. GORDON, J. T. BOSTWICK, G. E. COX, W. T. GRIST, F. W. CARR, L. WYMAN, J. B. SPEAR, Z. A. DRAKE, W. T. GROSSMAN, J. G. HOLLOWAY, H. H. COVINGTON, Z. N. WILSON, A. SMITH, W. A. COVINGTON, G. NORTON, W. H. PACHAN, McCOLEMAN & MARSHBURN, E. F. ERVIN, J. J. TOWNSEND, W. T. ELLIOTT, A. McQUEEN, J. McQUEEN, H. R. JACKSON, W. BRISTOW, H. M. MOOD, E. W. LIGHT, J. C. WADSWORTH, W. J. VANCE & Co., J. Malloy, D. Mathews, Dr. S. D. SANDERS, Mrs. M. A. Jordan, J. W. STUBBS, J. F. DRAKE, F. TURNER, E. J. WADDILL, A. D. CHAMBERLAIN, Morgan & Tadmison, E. D. PRISON, N. W. BROWN.

FROM WASHINGTON. Correspondence of the Charleston Standard.

WASHINGTON, December 11, 1856. The proceedings in Congress yesterday were unusually interesting. Senator Pugh, of Ohio, made one of the most eloquent, classical and logical speeches ever uttered in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Pugh, although the youngest member of the body, now occupies a proud position among the ablest and wisest of the land.

In the House of Representatives, too, was an expected and extraordinary display of ability as a parliamentary debater. The new member from Illinois, Mr. Morrison, threw down the gauntlet to Black Republicanism, and seldom has more power and vigor of thought and speech been brought to bear in defence of the rights of the South and the whole Union. The effect—the telling effect of his speech may be judged of by the fact that he had the whole republic abolition pack after him.

One remarkable feature in the debate in the House, yesterday, was, that Mr. Keitt was followed by Mr. Giddings, of Ohio—the meeting of extremes, and as some member very properly observed, an approximation of the sublime and ridiculous—Again, Mr. Giddings was followed by Mr. Garrison—the oldest member in the House followed in debate by the youngest. Mr. Keitt's remarks were powerful and to the point. He cornered Mr. Washburn, of Maine, completely—and scattered the sophistries of the Black Republican speakers.

Hon. Percy Walker will speak at an early day next week, and review the action of the Administration on Central American affairs. Mr. Wheeler, our Minister to that Republic, and who is now here by order of the government, made his appearance in the Representative Hall yesterday for the first time. He was surrounded by members who expressed the greatest sympathy with General Walker, and it is anticipated that Walker will be sustained by Congress.

General W. H. Field has a bill prepared, ready to be submitted to the House, which will lead to protracted debate, and bring up again all the causes leading to the difficulties in Kansas. It is a bill for reimbursing losses during the late disturbances.

General Houston will, in a day or two, move an enquiry into the expediency of suspending for two years the duty on sugar and molasses.

Despatches were received by the last steamer from Europe, stating that Mr. Debois, the Dutch Minister, near this Government, who was on a visit home, will not return, having been accredited to Denmark, a much inferior mission. The cause of this change is presumed to be a dissatisfaction of his government with the course Mr. Debois pursued in the Herolt trial, when he refused to testify.

Mr. J. O. Harrison, of Kentucky, was today nominated to the Senate by the President of the United States as Judge of Kansas Territory, vice Leconte, removed. Mr. Harrison is a native of Kentucky—a gentleman of great wealth, and a good lawyer. He will prove to be just the Judge wanted in that Territory, and will see the law administered irrespective of parties and without calculating consequences. IVANHOE.

A SOUTHERN PARTY.

For years past, a few far seeing Statesmen and Editors have advocated the formation of a "Southern Party," as the only hope of ultimate safety to the South. This advice has, heretofore, been looked upon as visionary by some, and as sectional by others. While at the North the formation of an Abolition or Northern Party has been steadily progressing; while hatred and animosity towards Southern institutions have every day been growing more bitter and more vindictive, we have contented ourselves with remaining passive observers of these things, as though we had no interests therein. Recent events, however, have served to rouse us a little. We have just passed through a Presidential election, in which an unknown adventurer has, as the candidate of the Abolition Party, received the votes of twelve, out of sixteen Northern States. Of the four voted for Buchanan, two, New Jersey and Illinois, cast large majorities for Free-Soil Governors, on the very day of the Presidential election; in Indiana Mr. Buchanan only received a plurality, while in his own State his majority was only seven hundred and five votes. On the other hand, Mr. Buchanan received the votes of fourteen out of fifteen slave holding States, showing a degree of unity among us, which, previous to the election, we dared not hope for. Necessity therefore has, in a measure, forced us to do that which counsel and advice never would have accomplished. It was a desperate case, there was but one hope; it was evident to all that unless there was union at the South, Jno. Chas. Fremont would be President of the United States; posing this, men and parties were united, which nothing short of anticipated revolution could have possibly brought together.

Our present position is one of comparative union, while the North may be termed a unit. For four years no issue can be made up in which to try the strength of the respective sections.

In the mean time, judging the future by the past, the Abolitionists will allow no opportunity for strengthening their party to pass unimproved. Already are the members of this party preparing for the next Presidential struggle.—Every possible effort will be made to keep alive—nay, more, to increase the excitement now existing in regard to slavery; and if, in the next four years, they should be half so successful as in the four just now concluded, it is very evident that their principles will triumph, and that the next occupant of the White House will be a Black Republican.

In this view of the case, it is not only the policy, but the positive duty of the South to prepare for the issue. Circumstances have placed us in a position which renders this preparation easier, in some respects, than it would have been a few months ago. In what then does this preparation consist? We answer: first in union. Let past differences be forgotten and party lines obliterated—let us merge every other consideration in that one, of most stupendous import, our future security; let the great plank in the platform of the new party be—Devotion to Our Section. Is this too great a demand to make upon our countrymen? Do they not feel their danger, are they not cognizant of the fact that the people of the North are bent upon our destruction, and think they do God service if they succeed in turning the knife of the assassin against the throat of the slave-holder? We have slept long enough. Rip Van Winkle must now awake or sleep the sleep of death.—Darlington Flag.

So soon as the prominent Southern members are all in, a caucus will be held in regard to national politics. I believe I have good ground for saying that the object of this caucus is neither to influence Mr. Buchanan nor to attempt even to intimidate the North, but simply the lay the foundation for a distinct Southern party, to accept the final issue on the slavery question presented as it will be in 1860. It is a desperate step, but perhaps the best and only way of deciding this question. In the late canvass there were so many side issues, indirect influences and false pretences used, that the Southern people are not satisfied. They do not believe it was entirely an anti-Southern vote. They therefore desire some positive issue, so made as to preclude all doubts, and thus have the direct vote of the American people upon the only question which can ever endanger the Union or create domestic discord. That issue is simply whether the south shall extend with her system of labor sides by side and equally with the North. The Democratic party hacks will have to clear the track, for the locomotive is coming.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Nov., 25.

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The United States Court and State Rights.—The New York Express calls attention to a case of much interest in the U. S. Supreme Court. Parties out of Ohio, says the Express, sought to the United States Court to injoin the Directors of the Commercial Branch Bank of Ohio from paying a State tax deemed illegal.—The plea was no United States jurisdiction—but a majority of the Court sustained the appeal.

Justice Wayne, of Georgia, energetically sustained the jurisdiction of the Court, with Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, the chief Justice of the Court; John McLean, of Ohio; Samuel Nelson, of New York; Robert Grier, of Pennsylvania, and B. R. Curtis, of Massachusetts, Associate Justices. Justice Catron, of Alabama, and Daniel, of Virginia, disagreed.

The principles involved in one of great importance, viz: That the United States Court, under the Constitution, has a right to inquire into and interfere with the local legislation of a State.

New York Justice.—At the Court of Special Sessions, on Tuesday last, a respectable dressed young man was fined ten dollars for knocking a female down in the street, breaking one of her teeth and otherwise injuring her. The defence was, the defendant's respectability, and that it was his first offence. The next case was that of a young woman, accused by a bawdy policeman of assaulting him in the discharge of his duty. It was proved that the officer attempted to arrest the prisoner, as he suspected she was soliciting alms, when the girl resisted him, but was quickly overpowered and taken to the lock-up.

In this case the accused was sent to the penitentiary for three months.

Open your hearts to sympathy, but close it to despondency. The flower which opens to receive the dew shuts against the sun.

Lullabies begin in cobwebs and ends in iron chains. It grows over a man as slow and imperceptibly, that he is bound by it before he knows it.

On the Vista Vista plantation, owned by Wm. H. Harris, he states in the Yorkburg White, that four negro men and two girls picked between daylight and sunset, on day recently, 7,750 pounds of cotton, and sent it up to London.