



"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst its ruins."

FOR PRESIDENT: JOHN C. CALHOUN. Not subject to the action of any Convention.

Our Subscribers are informed that they will be enabled to procure their own Paper at \$2 50 per annum, by their adding a new name to our list, and paying in advance.

The Weather.—We have still plenty of very disagreeable weather—rain, hail, and snow, with not the least appearance of a change for the better. On Monday night we had a severe blow accompanied by a heavy shower of hail. Our farmers look considerably chop-fallen at the bad prospects before them. The fruit in this neighborhood, we fear, have all been destroyed.

James Lamb, Benjamin J. Howard, and Abraham Tobias, Esqrs., have been elected by the City Council of Charleston, and the Bank of the State of South Carolina, Commissioners to approve Bonds under the act extending indulgence to the borrowers of Fire Loans.

Tyler Meeting in New York.—There was an immense gathering (says the Charleston Mercury) at the Tabernacle in N. Y., on Wednesday night the 15th inst., but according to all accounts it turned out not much to the credit of Mr. Tyler. Mr. Cushing made a speech, which passed quietly, but the rest of the proceedings were a scene of uproar and confusion. Mr. Tyler was nominated for the Presidency amid cheers, hisses, groans, and fights. The meeting seems to have been composed of all sorts, amongst which the Whigs were the dominant ingredient. As far as Mr. Tyler is concerned, the demonstration is treated by the New York papers as a complete failure.

Hon. John C. Calhoun.—The Life of this valuable citizen and able statesman, has been published by the Messrs. Harper, of New York, in a neat pamphlet form, with a fine portrait on steel, which is pronounced an excellent likeness. The pamphlets can be procured of Mr. A. Heath, Charleston, at the low price of 12 1/2 cents the single copy, or nine copies for \$1.—Postage must be paid on all orders.

By the Semi-annual Report of the S. C. Canal and R. R. Company, for January 1843, we find the gross receipts of the Charleston and Hamburg R. Road, for the half year ending Dec. 31st, 1843, were \$182,678 23

Expenditure 110,055 22
Net profits \$72,592 83
The gross receipts of the Branch at Columbia, in the same time were \$46,823 52

Expenditure 17,962 64
Net profits 28,860 88
The net profits of the two roads for the half year, have been \$101,600 37

For year 1843, the clear profits can hardly be less than \$206,000

The Hamburg Road is now out of debt, except the \$100,000 due to the State, which is payable with the interest \$53,253, in 1847.

The foreign debt of the New Company, will be a regular charge of about \$110,000 per annum, on its income.

The Georgia Rail Road.—The Charleston Mercury of the 25th instant, states that the following extract of a letter from Augusta, dated 20th instant, will be read with interest and pleasure by all who properly appreciate the vast importance to Charleston of the complete success of this enterprise, so identified with our own Rail Road.

"As our Rail Road year closes on the 31st of this month, our books will then show the details you require, from which I can furnish you an abstract, if not too late for your purposes.

"Our gross receipts for the year will be between \$240,000 00 and \$251,000 00. Our gross expenses for the same time, including all outlay for renewal of superstructure and improvements of machinery, will not exceed \$112,000 00—leaving the net profit for the year \$128,000 00—but for the depressed state of the Cotton market, our net gain for the year would have exceeded \$150,000 00—our receipts having fallen below February and March of 1842.

"Both our superstructure and machinery having been thoroughly renewed during the past year, will enable us to reduce the expenses for the coming year 10 or 15 per cent."

Hon. B. J. Earle.—We are sorry to find that this valuable Law Officer, has been, by indisposition, unable to attend to the holding of the regular Spring term of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for Union District. The gentlemen

FOREIGN.

Later from St. Domingo.—By the schooner Hurd, arrived this morning, fifteen days from Aux Cayes, we have been favored with the following extract from a letter, dated

AUX CAYES, HAYTI, Feb. 27, 1843. The South part of this island is now in state of open insurrection. The insurgent army, composed of upwards of six thousand men, have taken possession of Anse d'Haioisult, Anse a Veau and Jeremie, and in the latter city have established a provisional government. A number of respectable Haytien merchants, and other individuals have been imprisoned. Dr. Lovell, an American citizen, much respected by the natives and beloved by foreigners, is condemned to death. No witnesses having been called to corroborate the charges alleged against him, the United States Commercial Agent has been induced to report accordingly to your Secretary of State, requesting assistance and protection.

Business since the commencement of the revolt is entirely at a stand, and until political affairs are settled one way or the other, no collections will be made, and no produce, we fear, will come to market.

Yesterday the Pilot, Brig of War, 16 guns, Capt. Housetown, anchored off this port, and on learning the critical state in which British merchants are placed, set sail for Jamaica to obtain additional protection.—N. Y. Aur. of Com. 15th inst.

From Peru.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce has a long letter from Lima, dated Nov. 6th, and giving as clear an account perhaps as can be given, of the confused and complicated and very deplorable events that preceded the battle of the 17th of October, in which both generals have been represented as running from each other, leaving the victory unclaimed.

According to this letter, however, the victory was decided and easily won by Gen. Lafume, and Torrico was fain to betake himself in all haste to Chilo, leaving the field clear to his competitor for the Presidency, who would probably be elected.

The following are the concluding paragraphs of the letter.

Gen. Santa Cruz has embarked, ere this, at Guayaquil, for Bolivia, where, on his arrival, that government will be overthrown, and he will be called to the supreme command.

The fellow fever broke out in Guayaquil early in October, and has been raging with great violence. Many of the principal inhabitants, among whom is Mr. Charles Luken, an American merchant, had already fallen victims. Our dates thence are to Oct 22.

Nov. 11th.—We yesterday received the news of an outbreak in Cuzco and Puno, which departments have formed an independent federation, and appointed Gen. San Roman President. Gen. Vidal, it is said, will march against them with all the disposable force. It is very probable however that he will be unsuccessful, and that this is the commencement of another long civil war.

From the New Orleans Bee, March 13. From Jamaica.—By the arrival of the brig Virginia Trader, we have received Jamaica papers to the 24th ult. The Standard of the 24th ult. contains a general summary of Colonial intelligence. At Barbadoes the drought had been very severe, but had happily been relieved by heavy showers on the 18th ult. From the other islands there is nothing of consequence.

The Revolution in Hayti.—A correspondent of the Standard, who left Hayti on the 9th ult., furnishes a full account of the recent revolutionary movements in that country. It is so interesting that we copy it entire.

The Dictatorship of President Boyer, his utter disregard of the laws; his systematic violation of the charter of Haytian liberties had for many years created discontent among the people, and finally determined them to rid themselves of his despotic sway and government; and this resolution appears to be general amongst all, especially the enlightened classes of the island. Pursuant to this determination, the liberal party in Aux Cayes, the Capital of the South, having established correspondences with their friends in all the other departments of the island, issued about the commencement of the present year, a manifesto of the public grievances, and the resolution of that party to support President Boyer no longer. This document contained the plan of organization of a Provisional Government, with a view to abrogating the constitutions virtually established by the dictum of President Boyer.

The intention of this new party, as concerted, was to make a general rising on the 20th of the present month; but the indiscretion or treachery of some individuals, who revealed the whole plans to the military authorities, prevented this general movement, and caused a partial failure in Aux Cayes, from which place a portion of the party were obliged to fly, taking the route to Jeremie, without, however, losing a single man, and still leaving numerous friends in the city. The event took place towards the latter end of January; intelligence whereof preceded the refugees on their route to Jeremie; where it being rumored that steps were taken by the military authorities to arrest some of the principal inhabitants, the partisans of the revolutionary party assembled, and sent a deputation of seven persons to the Gen. commanding that division, to ascertain if such measure was contemplated by him. This the General disavowed; which disclaimer, however, not having inspired the confidence of the party, they took up arms, being joined by the national guards of the place, and declared openly in favor of the revolutionary Government.

Meantime, General Laxar, commanding the district of Tiberon, marched at the head of the forces under his command, 1000 men, and joined the revolutionists of Jeremie.

General Segretier, commanding at Jeremie, having taken measures to put down the insurgents there, was attacked on the morning of the 1st February, by the latter, and the town was taken by storm, and a provisional government established.

General Segretier thereupon gave in his

adhesion to the new government, and accepted brevet of General of division under it. The officers and men of the 17th Regiment also joined that party, as likewise about 2000 men from Aux Cayes, who pursued the refugees, but being met and opposed by General Laxar with an equal force, were persuaded to join. Thus 5000 troops are already on the side of the revolutionists, and General Jaffrad had been despatched with 1000 to Noppes, another district, to receive the adhesion of the military and inhabitants who were awaiting his arrival. Thus far had the cause progressed in the South up to the 9th inst., whilst President Boyer was shut up at Port-au-Prince, daily experiencing defection from his troops and adherents."

Second Earthquake in the West Indies.—We learn from Capt. Smith, of the sch. Francis Cannady, arrived yesterday morning, that a second shock of an earthquake was experienced at the North part of Guadaloupe on the 3d inst. At the time the Captain of a vessel off the North Point of the Island stated that it shook his vessel with such severity, that it was with difficulty the crew could keep their feet. A dense cloud of smoke ascended from the vicinity of Bassaterre, and serious fears were entertained for the safety of the place. It was quite sickly at Point Petre, caused from the offensiveness of the ruins of the town.

The Comet, recently seen at this place, was seen at St. Thomas on the 21 of the present month; it was so brilliant as to cause considerable alarm to the inhabitants. A shock of an earthquake was also felt at St. Thomas on the 5th inst., about half past 9 o'clock at night. No material damage was done.—Chas. Mer. 23d inst.

From the Charleston Mercury. We have been politely favored with the following extract of a letter received in this city, dated on board the U. S. brig Dolphin off Sacrificos, near Vera Cruz, February 17, 1843.

"We arrived and anchored on the 15th ult. about 6 miles from the city of Campechy, in the midst of a squadron of Mexican vessels of War, six in number, who were blockading the port. The Commander-in-Chief of the squadron, Don Francisco de Panto Lopez, sent an officer on board and informed us that we could not be permitted to communicate with the city, as it was not only blockaded, but also besieged by land. Our Commander addressed him a letter and remonstrated against his attempting to prevent any communication with our Consul residing in Campechy. He afterwards called on him on board his vessel, the steamer Guadalupe, to try and convince him that he was acting wrong in not permitting to communicate. His answer was that he received orders from his Government at Mexico to that effect, that he had acted so to a French ship of war, the Brillante, and a Spanish brig, the Patriot, and that he should be obliged in conformity with his orders, to enforce the blockade in all cases. In consequence, we again got under weigh for this place for the purpose of submitting the case to our Minister now at Mexico.

On the 6th inst. we received a note from him, in which he informed us that our orders to return to Campechy should be forwarded in a few days. We will probably remain there until the 1st of March, and then proceed again to Pensacola, calling at this place, Tampico, and New Orleans.

On Friday evening last, which was the 10th, we had another northerner, which continued to blow for about eight hours, with considerable force, but did no damage at this place. On Tuesday the 14th, the wind which had been for two days from the South and East about half past 6 o'clock in the evening suddenly shifted to the Northward and Westward, and gradually increased to most violent gale, which did not subside for 24 hours. A Mexican brig of war that had been purchased and taken possession of only the morning of the gale was so much injured that it is thought it will at least cost \$10,000 to repair her. A Steamer of war received some small damage herself and injured another steamer, a merchantman likewise, to the amount of \$10,000, which the Government it is said will have to pay.

Three schooners broke from their anchorage and were driven on shore. One of them capsized immediately on striking, carried away her masts and remained bottom up. The day after the gale a hole was cut in her bottom and two men taken on alive. Three others were drowned.

This all took place in the harbour of Vera Cruz, which is about 4 miles from where we are at anchor, in company with an English sloop of war, a French sloop of war, a Spanish frigate and brig of war. Each one of us rode out the gale most beautifully—but we had to send down our top-masts and lower yards, and the Spaniards let go a third anchor.

Yesterday morning soon after light we had every thing aloft, looking as neat as though nothing had happened. The English and Frenchman followed suit after breakfast, but the Spaniards still continue in the same state as they were during the gale.

It is said here the Mexicans have made no impression on Campechy; and it is thought doubtful whether they will succeed at all. They (the Mexicans) appear to have but one hope, that is to conquer by bribery; and it is said there has already been found some traitors in the Province of Yucatan, the Capital of which is Merida, and the principal seaport is Campechy. In my opinion, there are but a few in the whole Republic of Mexico who are capable of appreciating the blessings of civil liberty. They are governed by a military despot, Santa Anna, who is loved by very few, hated by many, and feared by all. A vast majority of the Mexicans are Indians, they are not allowed to have fire arms, except as soldiers, they are continually being caught by hundreds, their arms tied behind their backs, and thus marched to prison, where they are trained as soldiers for one year, and then sent to fight the battles of Santa Anna, who calls them volunteers.

We have not as yet received further instructions from our Minister at Mexico, and do not know when they will arrive.

Count d'Argout, the Governor of the Bank of France, has just made his report of the proceedings of that establishment for the year 1842. It appears from it that during the year the total amount of the operations of the central bank and its branches was 1,268,000,000 fr., which, compared with 1841, gives an augmentation of 51,000,000; but if we take the average of the years 1834, 1835 and 1836, 1841 and 1842, the increase of business becomes much more striking. For the first triennial period here named, the annual average was 693,000,000 fr.; for the second it was 1,313,000,000 fr. The amount of bills on Paris discounted by the bank in 1842 was 935,540,875 fr.; being fifty-eight millions more than in 1841. The discounts by the branch banks in the departments amounted to eight millions, being five millions more than in 1841. Of the bills discounted in Paris, nearly two-thirds were for sums below 1,000 fr.; but the whole amount of bills discounted was only 22,147 fr., and of this the bank received 17,365 fr. at a later period.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Calhoun, in his late speech on the Oregon bill, related the following interesting facts:

"In the period of thirty-two years which have elapsed since I took my seat in the other house, the Indian frontier has receded a thousand miles to the west. At that time, our population was much less than half what it is now. It was then increasing at the rate of about a quarter of a million annually; it is now not less than six hundred thousand; and still increasing at the rate of something more than three per cent compound annually. At that rate, it will soon reach the yearly increase of a million. If to this be added, that the region west of Arkansas and the state of Missouri, and south of the Missouri river, is occupied by half-civilized tribes, who have their lands secured to them by treaty and which will prevent the spread of population in that direction, and that this great and increasing tide will be forced to take the comparatively narrow channel to the north of that river and south of our northern boundary, some conception may be formed of the strength with which the current will run in that direction, and how soon it will reach the eastern gorges of the Rocky Mountains. I saw some conception, for I feel assured that the reality will outrun the anticipation. In illustration, I will repeat what I stated when I first addressed the Senate on this subject. As wise and experienced as was President Monroe—as much as he had witnessed of the growth of our country in his time, so inadequate was his conception of its rapidity, that near the close of his administration, in the year 1824, he proposed to colonize the Indians of New York, and those north of the Ohio river and east of the Mississippi, in what is now called the Wisconsin territory, under the impression that it was a portion of our territory so remote that they would not be disturbed by our increasing population for a long time to come. It is now but eighteen years since, and already in that short period it is a great and flourishing territory, ready to knock at our door for admission as one of the sovereign members of the Union. But what is still more striking—what is really wonderful and almost miraculous, is that another territory (lower) still further west, beyond the Mississippi, has sprung up, as if by magic, and has already outstripped Wisconsin, and may knock for entrance before she is prepared to do so! Such is the wonderful growth of a population which has attained the number ours has, and is still yearly increasing at the compound rate it is; and such the impetus with which it is forcing its way restlessly westward. It will soon, far sooner than is anticipated, reach the Rocky Mountains, and to be ready to pour into the Oregon territory."

Mr. Calhoun in Virginia.—We call particular attention to the following communication, copied from the Richmond Enquirer. It sounds like the voice of the men of might, who spoke of yore, for the Old Dominion, through the same columns: To the Editors of the Enquirer:

Several late numbers of the Richmond Whig contain aspersions on the friends of Mr. Calhoun, which you have not deemed worthy of contradiction. Allow me, through your columns, to correct them. The friends of Mr. Calhoun have neither made, nor intended to make, their personal preference for an individual the means of effecting a breach in the ranks of the Democratic party. They have acknowledged no direction from their duty, nor asked absolution at the hands of any one. They have endeavored, and will still endeavor, to place the claims of Mr. Calhoun fairly before the people of Virginia. They will go into a National Convention, and will give their support to any nominee who is opposed to a Tariff, a Bank, and a Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, and who is also sound on that subject which so preeminently affects the rights of the South. If they succeed in obtaining the nomination of Mr. C., they entertain no doubt of receiving the support of the whole Democratic party. If the Convention, being fairly organized and fairly conducted, should recommend some other nominee to the Democracy of the Union, that nominee will receive from none a more cordial support, than from the friends of Mr. Calhoun. One word in regard to the late State Convention. A resolution was prepared, and shown to me on Saturday night, by a distinguished friend of Mr. Van Buren, declaring that nothing in the proceedings of the Convention was intended to express its preference of any candidate for the Presidential chair. I left the meeting under the impression that that resolution would be offered, or I should have submitted it myself. Some accident, probably the lateness of the hour prevented the gentleman referred to from offering this resolution; he had prepared it in good faith, and wished, by it to express in definite terms, a sentiment which every gentleman who, during the debates in Convention, alluded to the subject declared to be his interpretation of the intentions of its members. Upon what premises the Richmond Whig declares that "Calhounism is dead in Virginia," I do not

know, but being in the secrets of Federalism, cannot venture to determine. One thing I can say, that the question is not settled—that the friends of Mr. Calhoun are neither defeated nor despondent—they will bring his claims before the people of Virginia—but they will never allow them to produce discord among those who are truly enlisted in behalf of the long cherished principles of the State. The Senior Editor of the Enquirer declared, in Convention, that rather than the rivalry between John C. Calhoun, and Martin Van Buren, should endanger the success of the great principles of Democracy, he pronounced, (with Mercutio,) a "Plague of both your Houses." That sentiment was hailed with universal applause—and Sir, again to quote the language of the resolution, the man who dissents from it, should forfeit the confidence of the Democratic party." Of such a result I have no fear. Whatever may have been the warmth of feeling engendered by remarks made in Convention, I agree with you in believing that the great Democratic party is still one, and undivided fighting under the banner of our long loved principles, and going forth once more to prostrate the ranks of Federalism, to restore the country, and to re-establish the Constitution.

A member of the late Convention. New York, March 15.

The Grand Tyler Demonstration.—The first grand, never-to-be-equalled and universal movement of the Tyler party, for the next presidency, will be held this evening in the Broadway Tabernacle.

This is to be the mighty signal gun for the whole Union—the first anxious meeting for a revival among the sisters of the Tyler democracy. Amos Palmer, a highly respectable merchant, is to be President of the night, and equal and very large slices from the democrats and whigs to be Vices, Secretaries, speakers, eloquists and hussars on this interesting occasion.

This meeting will be one of the most funny, the most curious, the most original, the most party-colored—the most wonderful of any that ever was held in New York. It will be attended with a prodigious crowd.

In consequence of the great importance of this meeting, in reference to the future, we shall send our unvarnished corps of reporters, who will give the public to-morrow morning, a full account of every eloquent word or smart saying perpetrated on the occasion. There will be a vast assemblage of Tyler talent from the whole earth, and great things may be expected.—Herald.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Comet.—This appearance, whatever it is, is becoming more decided in character, and on Saturday night, the long soft glow of light, stretching nearly half way across the heavens, formed a wonderful beautiful sight. But these storms give us no chance. Last night it was wrapped again in the clouds. It is said that a patient observer here has discovered the head of this tail—he is probably deceived; nevertheless, Capt. Miller at New Orleans reports the same thing.—Charleston Mercury, March 20.

The Tropic of last Monday says:—"Capt. Miller, of the ship Champlain arrived yesterday from Bristol England, had the kindness to call upon us last evening, with the information that on the evening of the 4th instant, in about lat. 22 N., he discovered a large comet. When first seen, the "star" of it was hardly more than 5 deg. above the horizon, but it rose each succeeding night, so that when in lat. 28 N. it was 9 deg. above. The tail was of a fan shape, about half a degree wide at the centre, and one degree in width at the extremity. The length of the tail was about 30 degrees and extended in a direction from West to South. On first view, it was supposed to be a "lunar rainbow," and our readers may remember that what was supposed to be a "lunar rainbow," was seen in that city last week. We have little doubt that it was the tail of this comet, the star of which was too low to be visible.

The Comet.—We find the following communication, presumed to be from the pen of the venerable Noah Webster, in the columns of the New Haven Herald.

Messrs Editors.—The parent comet is considered as a very brilliant phenomenon, but it is inferior to that which I saw when young, either in 1759 or 1770. That rose in the morning before the sun, and its stream of light extended nearly from the horizon to the meridian, 80 or 90 degrees. It proceeded from a point and became wider at the extremity like a dove's tail. It covered five times the space in the heavens which the stream of light from the present comet covers.—The light always appears opposite the sun, modified by the nucleus or atmosphere of the comet, in some measure like the streaks of light which we often see in summer, occasioned by the rays of the sun passing through vapour in different degrees of density. The vulgar notion is that when these streaks appear the sun dries water, when the appearance is made solely by the light passing through vapor, or between portions of air.

The tail of the comet is not fire, and it might sweep over us without our perceiving it. Indeed this is probably the case sometimes, when a comet comes directly between the sun and the earth.

The following from the New Haven Herald, is from the pen of Prof. Olmstead.

Zodiacal Light.—Writers in the National Intelligencer and several other papers, have supposed that the "Comet" is nothing more or less than this mysterious phenomenon, which sometimes presents a luminous train after the setting sun, much resembling the tail of a comet. The zodiacal light has been very bright the present season, and would now, were it not for the moon, be a very conspicuous object immediately after evening twilight, reaching from the horizon near the point the sun sets, and extending upwards in a triangular form beyond the seven stars, almost indeed to the meridian, not far from the zenith. Such are the appearances which this light will exhibit as soon as the moon is absent; but every one, who will then see that this object is entirely distinct from the comet.

The Sumers Case before the Grand Jury.—The argument in this interesting case still continues before the Judge Betts in the United States Circuit Court. The excitement is actually upon the increase. Although this court room may have been as crowded upon some other rare occasions, yet we venture to say, that there was never before congregated in that room such an audience of ladies and gentlemen to hear the dry details of an argument, and that, too, of a purely legal, abstract, abstruse, and technical character, the subject of which is a mere question of jurisdiction, and totally devoid of any possible appeal to the passions. Yet such was the fact. The room was filled to overflowing and the gallery above also, where shone a galaxy of beauty during the whole sitting of the court.

Two causes may be assigned for this—first, the extraordinary and intrinsic interest of the ultimate question to be decided, and secondly, the eloquence and profound legal attainments of the counsel on both sides who are arguing the case. Mr. Dier concluded his very able argument, and Mr. Griffin assumed upon the same side, and continued about one hour yesterday before the Court adjourned.

The case has far to occupy the attention of the court for the rest of the week. In the mean time this new view of the case is beginning to attract the attention of the newspapers from all parts of the country. It is impossible as yet to foresee what will be the decision of Judge Betts, or what will be the action of the Grand Jury in the premises.—Herald.

[From the Baltimore American.] WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS & PAMPHLETS. U. S. District Court—March Term 1843.

United States vs. Elders.—This was a suit to recover the penalty imposed by the Post Office Law of 1825 for a violation of the 30th section of that law, by writing or putting a memorandum on the margin of a newspaper sent by mail.

In this case it was in proof that the defendant, Mr. Elders, of the firm of Elders, Gelsion & Co. wrote on the back of a printed paper or pamphlet containing a Tariff of Duties or Price Current, these words: "From Elders, Gelsion & Co. of Baltimore," and sent the pamphlet to a correspondent in Louisiana, who refused to pay the postage thereon.

In compliance with the requirement of law it was returned here, and placed in the hands of the U. S. Attorney for the recovery of the penalty. For the United States it was contended that such writing was within the prohibition of the 30th section of the Act of 1825, and subject to its penalty. The opposite ground was taken by the defence, and, after argument upon the construction of the law, the Court decided that it was a violation of the law to place on a paper or pamphlet sent by mail, these or any other words other than the name of the party to whom the paper was sent. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict for the United States.

Z. Collins Lee, Esq., U. S. Attorney, for the plaintiff. N. Williams, Esq., for the defendant.

Notorious Run Seller.—Another notorious Run Seller, to negroes convicted—Jas. M. Anstee, who has thrice now been caught, and thrice, we are rejoiced to know, will have to pay the penalty. Would, that it were a little heavier than the paltry sum of twenty dollars. Southmen, if for no other reason than the preservation of their property, should rise en masse against this growing evil, and devise some means to put it down, more effectually than by a trining twenty dollar fine. That sum can soon be realized in the profits of the nefarious traffic, that there will always, as in the present instance, be found men ready, again, and again, and again, to fly in the face of so lenient a law. We wish the South would exercise its regard for its "peculiar institution," in this particular.—Tem. Ad.

An Abolition Riot.—A riot occurred at Northampton, Mass. lately. The Rev. Abel Brown, and an African who accompanies him, attempted to deliver a lecture. The negro attempted to speak, when a villainous smell ascended from the red hot stove in a furnace of asafetida and pepper. At the same time the eyes were inflamed by the finest particles of snuff and pepper, wafted about the hall by the tug fly a couple of doves, whose wings and feathers were saturated with those irritable powders. This caused a general scream among the women, and a scuffle among the constables and rioters. The passage way to the door was completely blocked up, and confusion worse confounded, and the windows were finally opened, and all breathed more freely again.—The doves flew out—the children jumped out, and the lights were put out. The hall was cleared, and with much difficulty the Rev. Mr. Brown and the negro escaped with their lives.

An Amusing Incident.—The Brooklyn News of Saturday says: "On one way to our office this morning, we were surprised to hear cries proceeding as from under a snow drift on the side walk. We mentioned the circumstance to several passers by, who were soon proceared, and several persons set about digging with a will to discover the cause. The deeper the shovels descended in the snow, the plainer was heard the cries, until at last a negro was discovered digging for daylight from a cellar, which he had no sooner discovered than he inquired, 'Is the end come?' On being assured it had not, he replied, 'I thought it was, by gosh, and they had fogot this sart' altogether.'"

Matrimonial Misery.—A Mr. Pearson of Indiana, asks the Legislature of that State to divorce him from "a noisy and turbulent wife," who "pained upon him and told him in cold blood that she liked another man better than she did him, and that her children were not his; and threw hot water in his face."

The Ruling Passion.—Signorey, the celebrated punster, when near his death, overheard a servant inform the doctor, in a whisper, that a certain person had fallen into a well. Signorey painfully lifted up his head and said, "I say, doctor, did he kick the bucket?"