

LEGISLATIVE ACTS.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE ATTACHMENT LAWS OF THIS STATE.

1. Be it enacted, by the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the person or persons, in whose hands, possession, custody, power, or control, any property of an absent debtor shall be attached by service of a writ of foreign attachment, and who shall not, on oath, claim the same as a creditor in possession, shall surrender and give up the same to the Sheriff by whom the said writ shall be served, or shall enter into bond, with good and sufficient surety, to the said Sheriff, his successors in office or assigns, for the use of the said creditor, not to waste or alienate the said property so attached, and to render a schedule thereof on oath to the said Sheriff, and to make due return to the said writ according to law, and to surrender the property thus attached, when hereto required by law, or by any order of Court, made in pursuance of the Attachment Law, which bond may be assigned to the plaintiff in attachment, to be sued for by him or his assigns; and judgment shall be rendered according to the right of the case.

11. That if the plaintiff in attachment, or any person or persons duly authorized by the said plaintiff, will make oath, that he, she, or they, have just cause to believe, that any persons have in his, her or their possession, custody, power, or control, any property of any absent debtor, and that such persons is, or are, about to remove all or any part of such property from and beyond the limits of this State, or to waste or destroy the same, then the Sheriff, or officer executing the process of attachment, such affidavit being annexed to the said process, with an order to that effect, shall and may cause the person, or persons having such property of the absent debtor in his, her, or their possession, custody, power, or control to enter into bond with good and sufficient security, in double the amount sued for, with condition, that the obligor shall make the returns therein before required, and surrender and deliver the property of the absent debtor according to law; which bond may be assigned to the plaintiff in attachment, to be sued for by him or his assigns, and judgment shall be rendered according to the right of the case.

111. That in case any garnishee shall neglect or refuse to make the returns required of him by law, upon motion being made in open Court, after at least two days notice thereof, to be served, personally upon the said garnishee, or in case of his, her or their absence, to be posted on the Court House door, judgment shall be entered up against the said garnishee, according to the provisions of the Attachment Law, and the estate of the said garnishee shall thereupon be liable to execution on the said judgment against him.

IV. That the third section of the Act, commonly called the Attachment Act, ratified on the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-four, be so amended, as that the moneys, goods, chattels, debts, and books of account, therein mentioned, shall be paid and delivered into the hands of the plaintiff, when he shall have entered final judgment in the action, and that the bond required by the said section shall be modified accordingly.

V. Upon the Return made to the Writ of Attachment, either by the Sheriff or Garnishee, the Court of Common Pleas, or any Law Judge at Chambers, may appoint one or more assignees, with full power and authority to receive and take from the Sheriff or Garnishee, all the moneys, goods, chattels, debts and books of account, and to take possession of any lands, leasehold estates, hereditaments, or chattels real of the absent debtor, which may have been attached, and to have and receive the rents, issues and profits of the said lands, hereditaments and chattels real, and immediately upon such appointment, all and singular the said moneys, goods, chattels, debts, books of account, leasehold estates, hereditaments and chattels real, shall be delivered to or put into the possession of the said assignee or assignees, so far as the same may be practicable with due respect to the rights of third persons: Provided however, that before any such assignee or assignees shall have authority to act in any of the premises, he or they shall enter into recognizance before the Clerk of the Court, with sufficient security, to be approved by said Clerk, in such sum as shall be fixed by the Court or Judge aforesaid, with condition to receive, hold, pay over and deliver the said moneys, goods, chattels, debts, books of account, lands, leasehold estates, hereditaments, chattels real, tents, issues, profits, and all other moneys which he or they may receive as assignees, as aforesaid, in such manner as may be ordered by the Court.

VI. The said assignee or assignees shall have full power and authority to sue for, recover and receive in the name of the absent debtor, all moneys due or to become due upon any bond, notes or books of account, leases or other instrument of writing, which may be delivered to or come into the possession of the said assignee or assignees, and from all persons from whom the said bonds, notes or accounts, or other demands are due or payable, or who shall appear by the said books of account to be indebted to such absent debtor, and also to receive the rents, issues and profits of any lands, leasehold estates, hereditaments, or chattels real attached, as aforesaid; and shall have full power and authority to give sufficient receipts and discharges for all such sums of money as he or they shall receive as due to the said absent debtor; and such receipts and acquittances shall be a full and absolute discharge to the parties making any payment to such assignee or assignees against the absent debtor, for the sums therein mentioned, as fully and absolutely, to all intents and purposes, as if done and given by such absent debtor himself.

VII. The said assignee or assignees shall pay, deliver, account for and dispose of all and singular the moneys, goods, chattels, debts, books of account, lands, leasehold estates, hereditaments, and chattels real, which shall come into their hands or pos-

session according to the order of the Court of Common Pleas; and shall be entitled, as a compensation for their services, to the same Commissions as are prescribed by the Act passed the twentieth day of December, in the year 1823, for regulating assignments of debtors.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF PERSONS DISTURBING THE PEACE OF THIS STATE, IN RELATION TO SLAVES AND FREE PERSONS OF COLOR.

1. Be it enacted, by the Senate of House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by authority of the same, That any persons who shall on his, her or their own behalf, or under color, or in virtue of any commission of authority from any State or public authority of any State in this Union, or of any foreign power, come within the limits of this State, for the purpose or with intent to disturb, contract, or hinder the operation of such laws and regulations as have been or shall be made by the public authorities of this State, in relation to slaves or free persons of color, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be committed for trial to the common goal of the district by any one of the Judges of the Courts of Law or Equity, or the Recorder of the City of Charleston, unless admitted to bail by the said Judge or Recorder; and upon conviction thereof by any Court of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to banishment from the State, and to such fine and imprisonment as may be deemed fitting by the Court which shall have tried such offence.

II. That any person within this State who shall at any time accept any commission or authority of any State in this Union, or from any foreign power, in relation to slaves or free persons of color, and who shall commit any overt act with intent to disturb the peace or security of this State, or with intent to disturb, contract, or hinder the operation of the laws or regulations of the public authorities of this State, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon due conviction thereof before any competent Court, shall be sentenced to pay, for the first offence a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars; and to be imprisoned not exceeding one year; and for the second offence, he shall be imprisoned for seven years, and pay a fine of not less than one thousand dollars, or be banished from the State, as the Court shall see fit.

III. That the Governor for the time being, shall require any person or persons who shall or may have come within the limits of this State, on his, her or their own behalf, or under color, or in virtue of any commission or authority from any State or public authority of any State in this Union, or from any foreign power, having relation to the laws or regulations of this State on the subject of slaves or free persons of color, to depart from the limits of this State within forty-eight hours after such notice, and person shall thereupon be bound to depart; and in case of his neglect or refusal so to depart, as aforesaid, the said person shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be committed by the same authority hereinbefore stated, for trial to the common goal of the district, unless admitted to bail as hereinbefore stated; and upon due conviction before any Court of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to be banished from the State, and to such fine and imprisonment as the Court shall think expedient.

IV. That any person who shall be convicted a second or any subsequent time under the provisions of the first or third sections of this Act, shall be imprisoned for a term not less than seven years, and shall in addition thereto be banished from the State.

V. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of the district to see that any sentence of punishment be duly executed, and that the offender be sent without the limits of the State; and in case any person so banished shall return within this State, unless by unavoidable accident, the Sheriff of the district where he may be found, shall hold him in close confinement under the original sentence, until such offender shall enter into recognizance before the Clerk of the Court, with sufficient sureties, to comply with the terms of the said sentence, and forever to remain without the limits of this State.

AN ACT TO RAISE SUPPLIES FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING IN OCTOBER, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY FOUR.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That a tax for the sums and in the manner hereinafter mentioned shall be raised and paid into the public Treasury of this State; for the use and service thereof, that is to say; thirty cents ad valorem on every hundred dollars of the value of all lands granted in this State according to the existing classification heretofore established; one half cent per acre on all land lying on the Catawba Indian boundary, to be paid by each grantee or lessee of said Indian lands, until otherwise directed by law; fifty-five cents per head on all Slaves, two dollars on each Free Negro, Mulatto and Mustizee, between the ages of fifteen and fifty years, except such as shall be clearly proved, to the satisfaction of the Collector to be incapable, from maim, or otherwise, of providing a livelihood, twenty-five cents ad valorem on every hundred dollars of the value of all lots, lands and buildings, within any city, village or borough, including all lots or portions of land on which buildings may be erected, in the immediate vicinity of any city, town or borough in this State; sixty cents per hundred dollars on forage, employment, faculties and professions, (whether derived from costs or suit, fees or other sources of professional income, or on the amount of commissions received by Vendor Masters and Commissioners Merchants, Clergymen, Schoolmasters, Schoolmistresses, and Mechanics excepted); fifty five cents upon every hundred dollars worth of goods wares and merchandise, embracing all the articles of trade for sale, barter or exchange, (the products of this State, and the unmanufactured products of any of the United States, or Territories thereof, excepted), which any person shall use or employ as

articles of trade, sale, barter or exchange or have in his her or their possession, on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty five, either on his her or their own borrowed capital, or on account of any person or persons as agent, attorney or consignee; fifty five cents upon every hundred dollars worth of goods, wares and merchandise whatever, which any transient person or non-resident in this State, shall sell or expose for sale, in any house, stall, or public place; two thousand dollars for the privilege of opening or keeping any office for the sale of lottery tickets, or for the privilege of selling or offering for sale, any lottery than such as may be authorized by this State; ten dollars per day for representing publicly, for gain and reward, any play, comedy, tragedy, or farce, or other employment of the stage or any part therein, or for exhibiting wax figures or other shows of any kind whatever, to be paid into the hands of the Clerks of Courts respectively, who shall be bound to pay the same into the public Treasury.

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE COMPENSATION OF GRAND AND PETIT JURORS.

1. Be it enacted, by the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly and by the authority of the same, That hereafter every Grand and Petit Juror, entitled to pay, shall, in addition to the compensation now provided by law, receive the further compensation of ten cents per mile for every mile he is compelled to travel in going and returning to and from the Court House and the place of his residence, which amount shall be charged but once for each term of the Court.

AN ACT TO DECLARE THE MEANING OF AN ACT PRESCRIBING THE MODE OF ELECTING CLERKS, SHERIFFS, AND ORDINARIES, PASSED ON THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER ANNO DOMINI ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE.

Whereas, doubts have arisen as to the number of days on which the election of Clerks, Sheriffs, and Ordinaries shall be held, under an Act entitled "An Act prescribing the mode of electing Clerks, Sheriffs, and Ordinaries," passed on the twenty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine: Be it enacted and declared, by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That the true intent and meaning of the said Act is, that the said election of Clerks, Sheriffs, and Ordinaries, prescribed in the said Act, shall be on one day only, which shall be the Monday that may be specified agreeably to the first section of the said Act.

From the Charleston Observer.

The aggregate number of Ministers in the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia is 113, of Licentiates 25, and of Churches 191. Two of the Ministers are Presidents, and two Professors in Colleges—two Professors in our Theological Seminary—five in the foreign field, and six or seven others unable to preach in consequence of advanced age or bodily infirmity. Of the Ministers and Licentiates in this field there are nearly 130 who are physically able to endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ, and perhaps as willing as any equal number of Ministers to spend and be spent in his service. But many of the churches are feeble, consisting only of a few members, and those not able to support a Minister even when two or three of them are united. The consequence is that a number of our Ministers are under the necessity of teaching, or of attending in part to some other avocation, that they may support themselves, and give, as they are able, nearly or quite a gratuitous service to the church. The number of ministers in the Synod is just the same as in 1837. Meanwhile 17 of those who then composed the Synod have died, 22 have been removed to other Synods and 15 are not now in connection with our Synod, a part of whom are still labouring as former within this field. While therefore, the clerical members of the Synod remain the same in number as they did seven years ago, fifty-four have been added, chiefly of those whom death and other causes have removed. In this week of years the increase of our Churches has only been 18.

Judicial Decision.—Some time ago, a slave escaped from Kentucky to Ohio. He was pursued and overtaken. Some of the Ohio abolitionists proposed to buy him. His master acceded to their proposition and took their bond for \$800. Subsequently the rascals refused payment, alleging that, in the contemplation of the laws of Ohio, they had received no consideration. The case came recently before the supreme court of Chillicothe, and the court decided that the Kentucky act was entitled to his money. The editor of the abolition paper at Cincinnati calls this a "remarkable decision," and is dreadfully shocked at it.

Rewards of Enterprise.—About a dozen years ago, the brothers Chambers, of Edinburgh, Scotland, were compositors in a printing office; now they are the proprietors of one of the largest establishments of the kind in the world. Their ware-houses are so extensive that the bindery alone will accommodate some two hundred and fifty persons, the buildings are eleven stories in height; being situated on the side of a hill. Each floor is appropriated to a particular branch of the business; the compositors' room, the press room, the stereotyping department, the binding, the finishing, and the editorial rooms. The circulation of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal is ninety thousand weekly; thirteen thousand of their Cyclopaedia of English Literature, and of their Educational Series some fifty thousand. The total quantity of printed sheets issued of their several publications was estimated at about seven millions annually.

Origin of Fruits.—Olives came from Greece; citrons from Meade; cherries from the shores of the Propontis; figs from Mesopotamia; chestnuts from Castanea in Asia; peaches from Persia; oranges from Tyre; plums from Syria; artichokes from Sicily; apricots from Armenia; cabbages from Cyprus; melons from Persia.

From the Nashville Union.

"We have not had one word of conversation or consultation in any way with Col. Polk about his Cabinet, or his preferences between Messrs. Wright and Calhoun. What we say, therefore, we say from our knowledge of the character of the man. He will not permit himself to be entangled in any scheme connected with the succession. His sole aim will be to administer the Government prosperously for four years. He will leave the succession entirely to the people. In making up his cabinet, he will not have any regard to the question of the succession. He will not take sides between Messrs. Calhoun and Wright. He knows them both to be men of splendid abilities, of sterling virtues of sound democracy, and of pure characters. But which of them, or whether either of them, shall be his successor, he will leave to the sovereign people, without, in the slightest degree, undertaking to influence their choice. If Mr. Calhoun should be retained in the Cabinet, we, therefore, undertake to assert that such retention would, in no degree, indicate the preference of Col. Polk for him over Mr. Wright, or any other Democrat for the Presidency. Nor would Mr. Calhoun's withdrawal from the Cabinet, and the filling of his place by another, be susceptible of a construction going to indicate Col. Polk's feelings or preferences.

"Although we speak entirely upon our own responsibility, we think we know the President elect so well that we cannot mistake his views, when we assert, that in making his Cabinet, his selection will be made exclusively with an eye to the success of his own administration, and not in smallest degree with an eye to helping any particular friend to be his successor. If there be Democratic cliques, as we have been stated, let these cliques learn at once that as such they will never receive any countenance from the President elect. His Democracy is of that stamp which looks to the prosperity of the whole party and the entire country. He has seen the fatal consequences of division in our ranks, and his course will be taken with an eye to harmony and union in our party. He will not permit the selection of his Cabinet in any way connected with the succession.

"The position of the President elect is, in many respects, extremely delicate; but, knowing his promptness, his firmness, his perseverance, and his ardent patriotism, as we do, we shall repose with perfect confidence, in the belief that his difficulties will be dissipated as he meets them, and that his administration will be eminently successful in securing the prosperity of the whole people, and in maintaining the high character of the Government."

A Novel Case.—The editor of the Louisville Courier mentions the case of a young man named Joseph D. Tidwell, of Indiana, who was born deaf and dumb, and who for the last eighteen months, has been attending the school of Rev. Robt. T. Anderson, in Christian co. Kentucky. He now pronounces quite distinctly, can read intelligibly, and is capable of making any of his wants known without recourse to the slate.

The editor adds:—"We have no doubt but he will be enabled by further application to speak fluently. Mr. Anderson's school has been in operation for eight or ten years, and during that time, he has taught a number of dumb persons to speak. Notwithstanding his institution is almost entirely unknown, except in the immediate neighborhood in which it is located."

Strong Language.—The Boston Atlas of Thursday in commenting upon the prospect of Annexation, holds the following language.

"We must be ready to act—promptly, fearlessly, and efficiently—when the time comes if come it ever does. Massachusetts cannot—she must not—she will not—submit to the annexation of Texas to these United States. Let this idea be impressed firmly, indelibly, upon the public mind. This Union is a Partnership of twenty six States.—No new State can be admitted, without the consent of all the old States. Massachusetts is satisfied with the Union as it stands. She intends to abide by, adhere to and uphold it. The grand galaxy of the twenty six States is sufficiently effulgent to light her on, in the path of glory, & honor and happiness. She desires not any ray from the 'Lone Star'—but is willing to let that Star shine alone."

At the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free Masons of South Carolina, held at Charleston, on Friday, 27th ult., the following Brethren were installed Grand Officers for the ensuing Masonic year:

- M. W. J. B. Irving, M. D., Grand Master.
R. W. J. C. Norris, Deputy Grand Master.
V. W. F. C. Barber, Senior Grand Warden.
V. W. A. E. Miller, Junior Grand Warden.
W. J. H. Honour, Grand Treasurer.
W. H. G. Mackey, M. D., Grand Secretary.
W. H. S. Cohen, and W. S. J. Hull, Senior Grand Deacons.
W. Z. B. Oakes, and W. S. Frankford, Junior Grand Deacons.
W. W. C. Gatewood, and W. W. W. Kuhnadi, Grand Stewards.
W. W. N. Levin, Grand Marshal.
W. T. R. Sater, Grand Pursuivant.
Brother Samuel Seyle, Grand Tyler.—Chas. Mercury.

Death of a Veteran of the Press.—The venerable Moses Dawson, of Cincinnati, while sitting talking with a friend on Monday evening, was seized with apoplexy, and instantly expired. He was for many years connected with the press of that city. Chas. Pat.

A Warning for Mr. Henry Hubbard.—The New Orleans Bulletin, after notifying Mr. Hoar's expulsion from South Carolina says:—

"We trust the persons appointed for a similar purpose to this city, will not tempt the excitement which is to be apprehended if the attempt to enter on the objects of his mission."

From the Correspondence of Charleston Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26. Mr. Holmes, of your city, offered the following resolution, which was laid over for one day. Resolved, That it is the duty of the U. S. to pay the claimants under the Mexican Commission, the several instalments which are due and withheld from said claimants, by the Mexican Government, or take efficient steps to compel payment from Mexico.

When the resolution comes up, it will give rise to a warm debate, as the whole question of Mexican affairs will be involved.

Mr. Belser moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of going into Committee of the Whole on the Texas resolutions. The motion failed, only 39 voting in the affirmative. This cannot be considered as a test vote, the refusal to go into Committee arising from the general disposition to go into a heavy debate before the termination of the holidays. The Madisonian of the evening appears very sanguine on the subject. It says there is a rumor in the political circle, that the measure of annexation will be carried in one of the Houses in a few days, and that it will pass the other House on the 8th of January.

Highly Important from Washington.—Prospects of an Immediate Annexation of Texas—beginning of the Congressional Rows.—We have received by the last mail some highly important intelligence from Washington, relative to the annexation of Texas. It now seems to be very probable that the annexation will be consummated in both Houses by joint resolution in the course of next week.

According to our most authentic intelligence, the joint resolution will incorporate the two plans introduced by Weller, of Ohio, and Douglas, of Illinois. This will be agreed upon by a majority of the lower house having in view the prospective assent of the Senate.

These two plans are briefly as follows: Weller's avoids the division of the territory into free and slave sections, and also the question of boundary, both of which are to be left to commissioners. Douglas's plan is based upon the Louisiana Treaty of 1802, thus assuming that Texas was then annexed to the United States, and that as the inhabitants of that Republic have expressed their willingness to become re-annexed, they ought, in accordance with that Treaty, to be admitted into this Union. It also assumes, that as Mexico, by a revolution, has become independent of Spain, since the treaty of 1819, by which Texas was ceded to the Spaniards, and as Texas also, by revolution, has withdrawn herself from Mexico, she has the same right to be annexed to the United States that Mexico has to recognize the independence of Texas.

These views, thus embraced, are also the views of General Jackson and the President elect, and it is now pretty certain, from the indications at Washington, that in a few days they will pass both Houses of Congress in joint resolution.—N. Y. Herald.

Correspondence of the Balt. American.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 1844. Case of Door.—This morning an opinion was given in the case of Thomas W. Door, vs. Rhode Island. The Court decided that they have no power to grant the habeas corpus prayed for by Mr. Door through his Counsel.

Manufacturing in Natchez, Miss.—The Natchez Free Trader says that the cotton manufactory of which it has frequently before spoken, has lately fallen in the hands of Samuel T. McAlister, Esq., who is adding to his buildings and making valuable improvements in the machinery, which will enable him to supply the whole country with coarse Negro clothing, bagging, twine, candle-wick, linseys, jeans, &c. He is now manufacturing an article of cotton bagging out of the refuse cotton, such as is altogether unmerchantable, which, for strength, weight and durability, is unsurpassed by the very best Kentucky bagging. He is also weaving of the same kind of cotton, a very excellent article for cotton bags for pickers.—Chas. Patriot.

Not Dead.—The editor of the Grand Gulf Advertiser is informed by a gentleman direct from Texas, that John A. Murrel, the notorious "Lone Star Pirate," is not dead, as has been reported throughout the newspapers of the country. The informant states that Murrel has purchased a small farm on the Sabine river in Texas, is residing on and cultivating it, and is considered to be a reformed man.—N. O. Picayune 23d ult.

Texas Lands.—The Texas Congress of 1839 define the boundaries of that republic to comprise an extent of 318,000 square miles, or 203,520 acres. Of this amount there has been granted by the Mexican government, prior to the revolution, and confirmed by Texas since then, 53,311,367 acres. Since that declaration of independence, the government has granted 5,597,356 acres, besides some 4,393,974 acres as bounties to the soldiers of the war. To this is to be added an issue of land scrip to the amount of 1,500,000 acres—and we have a total of 67,408,693 acres disposed of. This would leave a balance of 136,111,327 still unappropriated.

Fire in Beaufort.—A letter from Beaufort (So. Ca.) dated 30th ult. states that the store of H. Slawson, Jr., in that place, was entirely destroyed by fire, on Saturday night last, and that so rapid was the progress of the flames, that nothing whatever was saved. The dwelling-house had a narrow escape from destruction, and is supposed to have sustained injury to the amount of about \$300. It is not known how the fire originated. Mr. Slawson is said to have been insured.

The Bank of Hamburg has declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share on the capital stock, payable 1st January, being at the rate of 6 per cent for the last 6 months.

Della Webster, charged with aiding and abetting in the abduction of a slave, was tried at Lexington (Ky.) found guilty, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1845.



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

Mr. BENJAMIN F. CORLEY is duly authorized to collect Notes and Accounts due this office, in this and the adjoining Districts. We hope our friends will avail themselves of so favorable an opportunity for liquidating their respective amounts.

We are requested to say that the Rev. J. M. CHILES has removed to Edgefield Court House, and desires his correspondents to address him accordingly.

We are indebted to the Hon. A. Burt for various public documents.

Thanksgiving Day.—According to the Proclamation of his Excellency Governor Aiken, Thursday the ninth is set apart, as a day of thanksgiving, humiliation and prayer, for all denominations of Christians, and all other persons of whatever sect or persuasion.

Advertisement of Teachers.—We call the attention of parents and guardians to the several School Advertisements of Male and Female Schools, which will be found in our paper. Also, to the advertisement of Mr. McClintock. The distinguished reputation of this gentleman, and his excellent moral character, we hope, will secure him a most liberal patronage from an enlightened public.

Come on with your Hogs.—A drove of two of prime Hogs would bring a fair price in this market. Make haste, Kentuckians, for the season will soon be over.

The Mayor of Charleston, in the name of the City Council and citizens, has invited James K. Polk, President elect, to visit Charleston on his way to Washington; and in the event of his acceptance of the invitation, the City Council take all proper measures to receive and entertain him as the guest of the City and the Neck.

The Rev. Mr. Fairbanks and Miss Webster were recently placed on trial at Lexington, Kentucky, for stealing slaves from their owners.

Independent Mail.—A. Hend. Agent at Charleston, advertises that an Independent Mail will go by the Wilmington line for all the Northern cities, after the first of January. S. A. Holmes is the Agent at Augusta, Ga.

The Rev. Francis T. Torrey has recently been convicted in Baltimore, of abducting certain slaves. He has been sentenced to the Penitentiary. A fit punishment for such scoundrels who preach murder in the name of philanthropy, and call stealing negroes "spoiling the Egyptians."

On the 19th of December last, Thomas S. Mays of Montgomery, Alabama, was elected Judge of the County Court of Montgomery County over Benjamin Bibb, (Whig) incumbent. The vote stood for Mays 66, for Bibb 61. Mr. Mays was one of the Democratic Electors. Mr Mays is a native of Edgefield District, and was very favorably known in this place, where he once resided. He has for several years been a citizen of Alabama, and was a lawyer of distinction and a planter in this State.

The Eighth of January.—This is a memorable day in the annals of our country. Next to the fourth of July, 1776, when our fathers severed the bonds which united us with the mother country, it will be remembered in all future time, as the proudest day in our national history. Like the battle of Thermopylae, when three hundred Spartans gloriously resisted myriads of barbarians, who invaded the Grecian soil, the combat fought on this day, will forever be sung in the strain of the poet, and commemorated on the page of the historian. On the eighth of January, 1815, General Andrew Jackson, at the head of the American army, achieved over the British troops, the most signal victory which was obtained in the late war with England. With a militia comparatively raw and undisciplined, this gallant soldier completely routed the far famed "invincible" forces of Wellington which had triumphed over the veteran legions of Napoleon, the conqueror of Europe. In this decisive battle which was fought on this day, General Jackson saved New Orleans from the pillage of a licentious British soldiery, and rescued the Southwestern boundary from foreign domination. Some of the great results which have followed the victory, are known to all; but the final result will only be known to posterity. Perhaps the very form of our Government and the character of all our institutions depended on the issue which was made on this memorable occasion. Though now bowed down with the decrepitude of years, and fast sinking into the tomb, yet General J. survives honored by his countrymen, and respected by all the friends of liberty, throughout the world.

May be live to behold the return of another anniversary, and continue to defend with his pen as he formerly did with his sword, the independence and the honor of that country, he has ever so warmly cherished.

A party of six or eight English travelers has been arrested at Baltimore. Their object in visiting this country, was to take notes—but they have been taken up by police.