

TO OUR READERS.

We design now making a most earnest but respectful... We work for you day and night. Our eyes are strained, our every nerve is exerted, our brains are ransacked to give you satisfaction. If we win your applause, we feel lightened in spirit. But applause alone gives no relief to our bodily wants. It places upon our table no comfortable viands—it does not renew our threadbare vestments—it does not pay the schooling of our children—it does not enable us to contribute our mite to the Gospel cause or to the relief of the necessitous—it does not give us the means of doing our part as we would wish to do, in the public improvement of our community. You may ask, would the paper stop if our subscription enable you to do all this? We never emphatically, yes. If each one, who votes us, would each advance his "penny sum," instead of being pinched we would be free, instead of being confined we would become liberal, instead of being weary we would be fresh and hearty, instead of being poor we would be rich, and our brains would be fed with the "burthen and heat of the day," in our services well as our own, with equanimity, with energy, with animation.

Generous readers! remember our wants and do that which is right! Our readers will perceive that Mr. H. A. Kenrick has removed to his brick store, where he has opened on a large and improved scale. The business will be conducted by Mr. E. Hodges, Agent. We trust that Mr. K. will meet with that success to which his enterprise and ability entitle him.

MORE RAIN.

On last Thursday and Friday we were again deluged with rain. It poured incessantly during the whole time, both night and day. The creeks in our vicinity were swollen into small rivers, overflowing their entire levels, and doing considerable damage to the various mills.

The mail was not carried through to Abbeville on account of the freshet on Turkey creek. The streams however are now within their usual banks, having fallen even quicker than they rose.

DANCING SCHOOL.

Our readers will find another column an unusually polite invitation to a "Cotillon Party," to be given on next Thursday, at Mr. Dwyer's Hotel. The invitation is (as we understand) extended by the Managers of behalf of Mr. DEMAREST. This gentleman intends, provided he can secure a sufficient number of pupils, to commence a series of instructions in dancing.

We trust that the Young Ladies will avail themselves of the proffered enjoyment on Thursday next.

UNINTENTIONAL ERROR.

Since the publishing in our paper of the late election returns, our attention has been called to a mistake made on the vote given for the different candidates for the office of Tax-Collector at Red Hill. Maj. F. W. Bray, was published as having received only seven votes, whereas he received a larger number, viz. forty four.

This mistake was altogether unintentional on the part either of the Editors or Proprietor of the Advertiser. Indeed at a box immediately above the one referred to, Mr. Bray was given the number to which he was entitled at the former. The oversight was entirely typographical. Had the error met our eye before this time we should have taken great pleasure in according to Mr. Bray the justice due him, and which is hereby extended.

ACADEMICAL.

We take great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Edgefield and of the adjoining Districts, that the Trustees of the Male Academy at this place, have succeeded in engaging the services of a highly capable teacher to take charge of the school for the ensuing year. This gentleman is Mr. LEITCH, a late graduate of our College, and as we are informed by one of the Trustees now in Columbia, a scholar in every way qualified for the arduous duties of teaching. Mr. L. has determined to make teaching his profession, and as some object to the efficiency of any one in that pursuit, who does not pursue this course, he is willing to enter into obligation that such is his sole object.

We mention these facts gladly; and we trust our citizens generally will give our school that enlarged patronage which we are determined to merit. Further particulars will be given by advertisement next week.

THE OLIVE BRANCH.

We feel bound now to give this paper very favorable notice. It is known by our readers to rank among the first literary weeklies of our country. No paper more regularly supplies its full quota of amusement and instruction than does the "Olive Branch." Olive Branch! It is a beautiful name—a name of peace—the ancient emblem of pleasant intelligence. This "Olive Branch" lays a rightful claim to the sobriquet it has assumed, and continually vindicates its consensiveness with the good motto therein implied. We commend it to our readers. It is published in Boston at \$2 per annum.

STAND FIRM UNDER SAM!

By the following note received from an acquaintance, who lives in the clay lands of old Saluda, it would seem that our sand hills are not the best, for some things we brag on after all. Mr. McGRAW's potato has it by odds; and we rather despair of seeing it made to kick the beam by anything of the kind. Pineknut can throw in the scales. It seems however that this was a red potato. Now, although we, (that is, SAM MANSIE and the rest of us,) may be compelled to yield to this long, gaugling species, yet we must still stick up to our yellow yams, against the world, not so much for enormity of size, but for those superior qualities of soundness and sugary sweetness. But to the note. Here it is:

Measrs. Editors: SAM MANSIE is here. You told your readers some weeks past of a potato you had seen raised by the gentleman above named, which, if recollect right, weighed 7 lbs. Well, Sirs, yesterday I saw a red potato, raised by your old neighbor near Mr. WILSON, MARY ANN MCGRAW, which weighed 13 lbs. It is kept by Mr. McGRAW for any person to see. He, his lady, and Mr. W. ROLLS, our school-teacher, can testify to the truth of this statement. Best if you can, Mr. Mansie!

COLUMBIA DURING THE SESSION.

We learn that our seat of Government is already crowded to overflowing with visitors from all parts of the State, eagerly interested in various ways. Some are striving for the offices in the gift of the Legislature. Some are helping those who are striving. Some are engaged in seeking that pleasure which grows out of the excitement of the busy Capitol. Some are endeavoring before the Court of Appeals to reverse what they consider the unrighteous decrees and decisions of the Circuit. Some are dropping into the "Hole in the Wall" or the "Exchange," if such places are in existence this winter. (And if not, into similar establishments) warming the inner man with hot whiskey punches, apple toddies, or extra, looking into the faces of friends, when they have met from different quarters, and smiling upon each other with the genial delight inseparable from this annual meeting in these old and well remembered scenes. Some are there in comfortable lodgings at our old friend HENRY'S, or at MAYNARD'S, or at the American, happy under the reflection that some talented son has just graduated in our noble College with high honors, and even more happy in the anticipation of the brilliant display that soon is to make at the approaching commencement. The Legislators are marching to and fro in the State House at all hours of the day, passing and repassing each other with that swiftness in modo, peculiar to true Carolina gentlemen, of whom there are always a goodly number in Columbia. The gay and fashionable young men of the beloved Alma Mater are walking the streets in their best "rangers," imagining themselves the "observed of all observers," which is a natural and allowable weakness, common to almost all who have ever felt the full force of the advantages secured by a successful transit through the

Junior and Senior experience of that Institution. The beautiful belles of Carolina are there too, in all their gay grace and youth intelligence, calling in from day to day at Mrs. COOPER'S or Mrs. WALKER'S, or at GRACEY'S, or at RADCLIFF'S in busy and elegant preparation for the gaieties which are at hand. How many sapient suggestions will now fall from the lips of grave Senators, as they gather in the "gentlemen's sitting rooms" after dinner! How many vigorous rebukes and sparkling witticisms will be lavished from our talented young Legislators, as they talk of the "dear people" and the "honor of South Carolina!" How many pretty sayings are in readiness, to express touching emotions or "outré" ideas, as the case may be! How many agreeable friendships are now to be suddenly formed, friendships which, though many miles with the passing hour, yet some of them endure through years and years, as our own experience pleasantly testifies! How many splendid hats, glossy black coats and taily boots will now be donned by the young bloods of whatever profession or on whatever business! How many "sweet" ribbons, "charming" dresses, and "exquisite" straw-colored gloves will now be appropriated by the dear tender heart! How many "glorious" Havanas will now be puff'd in luxurious indulgence by happy loungers! There vain to compass the thousand and an apparatus of pleasure which ever tend to make old Columbia, during the Session, one of the most charming little towns on the Continent of America.

For many years it has been our custom to frequent Columbia during this cheerful month, and we regret to think that we shall scarcely be able to do so now. Our avocations for a few days every year, if convenient, besides the various means of enjoyment you will there find so freely and hospitably placed forward, you will doubtless be edified and instructed. You will meet with your fellow-citizens from different districts whom you will scarcely meet anywhere else. You will find out much more than you do at present of the high character of our people. You will observe with pleasure the decorum, dignity and intelligence of the Legislature. You will witness the propriety of pomp which attends our College performances. You will hear, perhaps, some orations, lectures, speeches, sermons, &c., &c., which may be worthy of being treasured in your remembrance. In fine, you will return home generally with more enlightened and liberal notions. And we therefore conclude by repeating our advice, "go down."

LEGISLATIVE SYNOPSIS.

On Monday the 22d inst., the Senate convened. The number of Senators present was small, but a quorum. The accustomed courtesies between the two Houses passed, and a committee consisting of Messrs. MOSES and MARSHALL waited on the Governor for the purpose of informing him that the Senate had convened.

Notice was then given by Mr. ADAMS that he would on Tuesday introduce a Bill to incorporate the Exchange Bank in Columbia; also a Bill to amend the law in relation to Sheriff's.

The House of Representatives met at 12 M. The Committee appointed to wait on the Governor reported that His Excellency would communicate with the House on Tuesday, at 1 P. M.

Mr. HAYMOND presented a memorial from Columbia in the vicinity, praying for a new bank in that town.

Mr. PORTER gave notice of a bill to show the manner in which Presidential Electors shall be appointed. The scheme, says the correspondent of the Mercury, is briefly this: "The people vote for the whole number of Electors to which the State is entitled. The names of the candidates in each District or Parish are forwarded to the Governor, who assigns to the Comptroller and Secretary of State, adds to the votes received by them, the slave population of the said Districts or Parishes, in the ratio of three votes for every five slaves. The Governor and the officers above mentioned, are then to add together the different votes of all the Parishes and Districts of the State, and to determine who have received the largest number of votes in the whole State."

Mr. HAYMOND gave notice of sundry bills relating to the Courts of the State. Tuesday, Nov. 23.—The President proceeded to transact the Standing Committees of the House. Mr. MOSES, among other things, presented a memorial of the citizens of Sumterville, for the establishment of a Bank at that place.

Mr. ADAMS then introduced his Bill above referred to, which were read for the first time, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DEVELLE announced his intention of introducing, on Wednesday, a bill to declare and amend the law as to words of limitation in deeds and wills.

Mr. MOSES offered a resolution that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to consider and report on the expediency and propriety of repealing the law in respect to managing delinquent estates by the Ordinary.

The Governor's Message was read at 1 o'clock, orated and printed, and made the Special Order of the day for Wednesday.

We have time only to call the attention of our readers to the Message. It will be found in to-day's number. The points principally adverted to by His Excellency are:

- 1st. The Bank of the State and the other Banks; he is in favor, as will be seen, of re-chartering the Bank of the State.
 - 2d. Prison and prison discipline.
 - 3d. The law in regard to colored seamen. Upon this head he is peculiarly explicit.
 - 4th. Railroads, &c.; it is the Blue Ridge road is particularly discussed.
 - 5th. The Free School system.
- The foregoing are the most important principles referred to in the Message.

Senate, Wednesday 24th.—Mr. MARSHALL gave notice that on Friday next he would introduce a bill giving the election of the President and Vice President to the people.

A bill to alter the constitution of the State so as to divide Pendleton into two Districts was introduced by Mr. EVANS.

On motion of Mr. PORTER it was ordered that the Comptroller report the number of Banks doing business in the State, the location and amount of capital in each, and when the charters will respectively expire; also the amount of stock held by the State in the S. C. Rail Road Co., from any pledge of subscription on the part of the State to other Railroad companies, and the amount of stock invested in Railroads generally, &c.

Mr. DOOPER offered a resolution that the Houses go into joint ballot, on Friday, for U. S. Senator, at 1 o'clock.

In the House, Mr. HAYMOND presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Edgefield District, praying a charter for a Railroad up the Savannah River from Hamburg.

Mr. DEANWELL offered a resolution, that the Committee on Education be instructed to enquire whether there is in the S. C. College any Professor of the consolidation or Abolition stamp. To be taken up for consideration on Thursday.

A message from the Senate arrived, stating that they were ready to go into an election for U. S. Senator on Friday.

By motion, it was laid upon the table, and the House adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

CONGRESS COMMENCES its regular Session on next Monday. On that day Washington will again be filled with interest and excitement. The President, together with the Senators and Representatives, from the respective States, would of themselves render the Capitol an unusual centre of attraction. Besides these, however, the various Ministers, Consuls, Charge D'Affaires, &c., intermingled with famous Generals and the innumerable Magazines of our land, will add greatly to the splendor of the opening Session. Along with the Intelligence, Beauty and Chivalry of our country, there will also be present a countless and diversified throng of broken down politicians, fortune seekers, treasury plunderers, petty applicants for insignificant monetary offices, and humble petitioners for lucrative situations, forming an anomalous crowd of those, whom CUNNINGHAM happily termed "the dismounted Cavalry," marching with eager strides and hearts intent upon the pillaging of the Public Treasury.

PURCHASE A MOST NOBLE AND REMARKABLE GENTLEMAN,

who has been known as FRANKLIN PRINCE, who will exhibit himself to the inspiring gaze and anxious look of the most terrific multitude. If so, we by no means envy a fair female appearance, for we would as soon have a petit bust dancing his infernal horn pipe upon our cerebellum to the rattle of the tattoo, as be subject to

the uncalled for courtesies, impertinent compliments, undesired introductions, and insolent familiarities of the Hydra-headed Democracy. His attention must of course be equally shared by Whigs, Democrats, Free-soilers, Barnburners, Old Hunkers, Young Americans, Old Fogies, et al. In short, a more fruitful planet never disturbed the dreams of FABRIZIOUS himself, and from whose clutches he may except with no less buffet than did HORACE'S Lordly elector from the frequent thrusts of his hired orator.

The Senate, we presume, will present no feature of interest beyond that of the past Session, until Mr. TOMPKINS takes his seat as Senator. Then look out for squalls! Alas for SEWARD and SUMNER! They will be literally flayed alive or sprinkled with "Attic Salt," and sharp invective, such as Archibald never dreamed of even while fury armed him with the swift jambles. But we are too far in advance of time, nor can we tell what may happen between the present and the first of March 1853.

In the House of Representatives, however, Mr. BENTON will take his seat simultaneously with the commencement of the Session. Mr. B. imagines himself as will be gathered from his own language the sole survivor of his distinguished countrymen, and presumes that, like Atlas of old, the whole world rests upon his shoulder. Whether this be true or not, he will undoubtedly arrogate to himself the lead in the House, and will think it not only expected, but also incumbent upon him to furnish the great programme, as it were, for his fellow Representatives. He is unquestionably a man of great ability, and, if he should succeed in getting about one-half of the House against him, we will have a deal of rare sport.

In the English Parliament it is customary to cough down those Members, who are inclined to consume unnecessarily an unprofitable time of that body. This, although an unusual and apparently impolite practice, has nevertheless, when considered, a great many advantages; and, although we would not have our countrymen to adopt it, still we think something of the kind would have a salutary effect.

Such a restraint as the Editors Review, in the day of JEFFERSON, and even the then popular motto of *coactos servabis* might now be applied to that of *coactos servabis* in our country, with marked effect. Some such topic is necessary in order to keep off that useless number of debaters whose abilities are overrated, whose faults are overlooked, and whose matter and argument, if any, are received without scruple or consideration. Something by which weakness may be pitied or laughed at and forgotten, garrulousness exposed and overruled, and perturbed abilities repressed and rightly directed.

Such a restraint could certainly exercise no evil influence or be productive of bad effects. Indeed we never knew of but one instance where criticism proved injurious or fatal to that was in the case of poor KEATS, who is said to have died of grief and mortification received from a severe attack upon him by the English critics. With this single exception the cause of Keats has always acted well, indeed few men were ever composed of elements so delicate and tender as was KEATS, and therefore few, in fact none, within our knowledge, have suffered like him. The robust and athletic SCOTT, with his steady nerve, bold spirit, frank bearing and genial kindness never could have been injured by a critical review. The passionate and wayward BYRON quickly rose superior to his critics, and wielded their own weapons so gallantly against them as soon to have entirely unloved them. The wild and sensuous SHELLEY undoubtedly felt the sting for a moment, more however on behalf of KEATS than himself, for alluding to the criticism of ENDYMION, he says of the critic: "You, one of the meanest, have wondrously defamed one of the noblest specimens of the workmanship of God. Nor shall it be your excuse that, murderer as you are, you have spoken digressively, but used none." Poor Tom Moore felt perhaps more than all of them, indeed he was composed of more penetrable stuff as the fact of his having challenged JEFFRY for alluding to "Little's needless pain." His intellect, however, raised him pre-eminent above every thing, and has left him an undying name.

This apparent digression is only to substantiate one proposition, that real ability cannot be kept down, while imbecility and even mediocrity, together with that large class "with just enough of learning to misguide," might be by the severity and earnestness of their reviewers, deterred from flooding the arena with their crude and unligested stuff. No one really entitled to rank among the Poets of Paradise, was ever killed by the "paper bullets of the brain," for although many of them saw their most cherished and sparkling gems melt beneath the acidity of criticism, like Cleopatra's pearls dissolved in vinegar, still it only suggested the labour of correction, and served as a spur for their jaded and flagging Penngans.

In fact we can safely assert that a modern critic would be of great service in our country. If such a speaker was placed upon the debaters in Congress our country would be improved in every point of view. In the arena, where those who had attained the highest order of learning might, gladiator like, instruct each other in the science of pugilistics. Gullies and Gregsons would be out of the question, nor would half the Sassafras be employed in the discussion of foreign and irrelevant questions.

In fact we are of the opinion that nothing short of actual censure can cure that horrible habit for speaking with which our present age is infested.

Correspondence of the Advertiser. CHARLESTON, Nov. 27, 1852. "It rains, and it blows, and it's cold stormy weather."

The weather—that eternal, indispensable sine qua non, of all that is thought, spoken or written—but more especially with letter writers who are short of spicy matter and hard up for news, which might appropriately come under the head of "astounding," "shocking," or "melancholy," in the line of fires, explosions, suicides, murders, elopements in high life, with any number of et cetera to turn the period, and finish gracefully. Yes, the weather is an inexhaustible subject, ever yielding something new—were it not so, it would have been, long since, as business and trade here—as a temperance speech, or a fourth of July oration. This all-important and absorbing subject, has engaged the thoughts, the tongue and the pen of erring and sinful man from the time that the first virgin shower descended, quiet and gentle as angels tears, upon the new-born flowers of Eden's garden home, and sparkled like diamonds upon the half blown buds, as it spread its tender leaves to greet the first blush of young creation's morn. But I am digressing. It is only necessary to state that the line which heads this article is altogether appropriate to the present state of the weather here, with the exception of the word cold.

It commenced raining and blowing on Wednesday night, and has continued with one or two short intervals, ever since, and the prospect now is very good for a rainy day. Unless it clears shortly, our streets will soon be as muddy as those of Columbia, in the middle of session weather, with this exception—our side walks can never become muddy.

We had a crowd last week, and something more, but this week we expected an ebb, and we have found it. Some have left for their homes, satisfied that Charleston is a great place, and that even a Stranger can visit it and live—and the balance have gone to Columbia, where everybody goes at this season. The attractions of the Capital are, I confess, both numerous and strong, and all who go there, may expect to enjoy themselves, that is, if they line their pockets beforehand with a sufficiency of the *quid pro quo*, and don't spend it too freely by slight of hand.

I should perhaps make some other exceptions to universal enjoyment. The old maid who goes there to draw a bean, may not enjoy herself as well as she might, when she finds herself mingling alone in the gay and giddy whirl of Commencement Ball, among the *masked*, and there catches a glimpse of her "bean ideal" as he stoops and whispers low to some earthborn angel without wings, and who is younger, wealthier, and handsomer than herself. "Oh, what a fall was there, my countrymen!" When the waning pulse of that proud spirit fell from summer heat to freezing point. And there is the spright by lass of gay, thoughtless sixteen, who yesterday was freed from the trammels of boarding school discipline, and doffed pantalets and short dresses, with the intention of making her entree

into fashionable life, with—al! the pride, pomp and circumstance of a most brilliant and successful debut, and who—childish, confiding thing—never dreamed that this beautiful car of our own bore a thorn, or that her bright, gay, happy heart could ever feel a pang of disappointment.

But she, too, is taught a lesson she never learned at school—she begins to realize the difference between the real and the ideal. She soon finds the world is not altogether under her control, and that she fills only the ordinary space allotted to mortals on this busy, bustling and selfish world. Peevish from disappointment, and vexed from wounded pride, she turns away from the giddy throng with blighted hopes, and sick at heart, sighing to herself—"Oh, that some desert were my dwelling place!"

And the vain and self-pleasing bachelor, possessing an overbearing estimate of his own powers of attraction, may go there "with the rest of mankind," to see and be seen—break half a dozen hearts, win a wife and a fortune at a glance, and go home a happy and idolized Benedict, may possibly stand the chance of having his expectations cut off, and a place assigned him in some neglected corner, among the common rubbish of every day life.

And the downy faced dandy, sighing for a moustache, and twirling in white kids, a fragile rattle—may perchance be so unfortunate as to fall in company of a lady of sense, who is not accustomed to appreciate a man by the cut of his coat, or the tie of his cravat; and then he learns the fatal mistake he has made, in putting a fictitious value upon himself, and assuming a position that he was not able to sustain. O, young man! learn these in time, and be wise, that moustache will not always pass for brains, nor impertinence for talents and learning, nor kid gloves for accomplishments! ARCHIE!

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY. INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

The U. S. mail steam ship Crescent City, II. K. Davenport, U. S. N. commander, arrived at New York at half-past 4 o'clock Monday morning, from New Orleans, via Havana, leaving the latter port on the afternoon of the 18th instant. She has experienced a succession of heavy north-east gales. It will be seen that she landed her passengers and mails on this occasion, though Purser Smith was not allowed to land, and it was declared the steamer would not be allowed to come in again with him on board. The annexed particulars are given by the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, of Monday.

The Crescent City arrived off the Moro, on the 15th instant, after sun set, and had to remain outside until the next morning. She was unable to get through the narrow channel between the main outside until the next morning. The English steamer *Frigate Isabel Segundo*, which was cruising off the port, spoke the C. C., and after learning her name and destination, passed on. After entering the port, to which no objection was made, the Captain of the port came alongside, and informed Capt. Davenport that the mails and all persons could land, except Purser Smith.

Upon Captain Davenport expressing himself pleased at the termination of the difficulties heretofore existing, the Captain of the port assured him that it was only for his trip, but should Mr. Smith return in the ship from New York, no communication with the shore would be allowed. Captain D. expressed his regret at this, and remarked that the difficulty was becoming more complicated by this measure, and although the right to exclude any individual from the island, whom the authorities might consider prejudicial to its tranquility, was not denied, he could not concede the same to the Captain General to prohibit the mail and all passengers, simply because one person on board was obnoxious to his Excellency.

To this no reply was made. Capt. Davenport was told when he left Havana for New Orleans on the outward trip, that the ship would not be permitted to enter the port on her return if Mr. Smith came in with her. But it seems the Captain General has induced to change his mind, and a few days previous to her arrival, in consideration that the voyage would not be completed until her return to New York, and that no change could take place in the officers before that time.

On the eve of sailing, Captain Davenport received a note from Messrs. Drake & Co., enclosing a copy of one to them from Martin Gallardo, the political Secretary of the Captain General. The letter, together with one from Capt. Davenport to Messrs. Drake & Co., will be found below.

There were three English war steamers in Havana, and the report was that they were waiting to see the result of the Crescent City affair, many stories being in circulation about her being fired into, &c.

Judge Starkey, the American Consul, a gentleman who has upon all occasions proven himself worthy of the high trust reposed in him, called on board the Crescent City and had a long conversation with Capt. Davenport upon the state of affairs at Havana.

The passengers and officers of the boat who were ashore, were treated with the utmost politeness and attention by the Cubans.

The following are the letters referred to. [TRANSLATION.] POLITICAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE. HAVANA, Nov. 16, 1852. Notwithstanding that there remains in full force and vigor, the order of His Excellency the Governor and Captain General, which I communicated to you on the 4th of September last, relative to its being forbidden that Mr. Smith, an employee of the American steamer Crescent City, should return to this island, and also the entry of said vessel into this port, should she convey him, as the special concession made by His Excellency on the last voyage of said vessel to New Orleans, and on her return to this port, which she has effected to-day, might be interpreted in a doubtful manner, if being a concession founded on special reasons, of which His Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of our Majesty at Washington has a knowledge, his Excellency instructs me to say to you that in future the said order will be enforced; so that being informed of this particular, you may communicate the information to whom it may concern, and thereby avoid that, through bad intelligence, third parties being injured. God preserve you many years.

Martin Gallardo. To Messrs. Drake & Co., Consigners of the American Crescent City. U. S. M. STEAM SHIP CRESCENT CITY, HAVANA, Nov. 16, 1852.

Fewlemen.—I am in receipt of your favor of this date, enclosing an official letter from the Secretary of the Captain General, by which I learn that this ship will not be permitted to enter this port on her return from New York, should Mr. Smith be on board. I was in hopes this matter was settled. However, I can assure you that Mr. Smith will return in the ship, and the consequences, whatever they may be, the Spanish authorities will be responsible for.

I am respectfully, Your obedient servant, H. K. DAVENPORT, U. S. N. Command'g the Crescent City.

Messrs. Drake & Co., Havana. A terrible affair occurred lately near Vicksburg, Miss.; it commenced between Judge James and Thomas Crannel, Jr., and the former was fatally wounded by the latter with a knife. A correspondent of the Galena Advertiser says that Judge James threw upon shot Crannel dead. Sheriff Yengus and Mr. Roberts, a magistrate, were also badly wounded by Crannel, whilst endeavoring to stop the affray. Young James had surrendered himself to the authorities.

The fires on prairies in Minnesota and Wisconsin have been very destructive. Between Stillwater and the Mississippi river, and on the Wisconsin side of Lake St. Croix, many fertile districts have been swept of houses, barns, grain, and everything coming under the name of a crop. A correspondent of the Galena Advertiser says that the valley of the Kinnikinnic, with its flourishing settlement, has been totally swept by the flames.

SUFFERING IS MADNESS.—A voluntary committee of citizens of Philadelphia has been formed to collect money to purchase food to be shipped for the relief of the poor in the Island of Madeira, where the failure of the crops is producing suffering.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.



LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

On Saturday there was nothing of importance transacted in either branch of the Legislature. Reports of various Committees were read and ordered to be printed.

Various Reports of the Commissioners of Public Buildings and Free Schools were also presented and concurred in.

Mr. T. N. DAWKINS was elected Solicitor for the Northern Circuit, and Gen. M. L. BOSHAM, Solicitor for the Southern Circuit, each receiving 113 votes.

In the House, the balloting for the Election of Treasurer for Upper Division resulted in the election of E. P. JONES, by a large majority. The Speaker read a communication from Mr. JOSEPH C. ALLEN, of Edgefield, stating that some private speculation, he was informed, had been on it regarding his eligibility to a seat in that House, because of his having held the office of postmaster sometime previous to his election. He merely intended, in notifying this matter to the House, to ask advice upon the matter, and should the House informally intimate his ineligibility, he was ready to resign his seat.

This communication after creating considerable discussion was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, where it will have a full investigation.

Mr. GADSBERRY, pursuant to notice, introduced a bill to alter and amend the laws in relation to the recovery of debts from free persons of color. Read and referred to the proper Committee.

He gave notice that, on a future day, he would introduce a bill to amend the license laws for the sale of spirituous liquors.

Mr. MELTON introduced a bill to exempt the officers and privates of the Palmetto Regiment from ordinary militia duty. Read and referred to the Committee on the Military.

After notice of some few other bills had been given, the House adjourned.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. D. GONDELOCK, was elected Commissioner in Equity of Union District; Mr. R. Campbell, Commissioner in Equity of Laurens; J. H. Williams, of Newberry; J. H. Pearson, of Richland; J. R. Beatty, of Horry; J. W. Ross, of Pickens; T. C. Evans, of Darlington. H. Thorn, of Williamsburg, not having received a majority of votes was not elected, and consequently that office is still vacant.

An election for Senator to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. R. B. RHETT, was also held, which resulted in the election of W. F. DE SAUSSEUR, by a large majority.

After disposing of some unimportant business, on the general order, the proceedings of Monday terminated.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC. BALTIMORE, November 28. The steamer Baltic has arrived from Liverpool with three days' later news. The cotton market was unchanged, the sales of the three days amounting to 10,000 bales. Flour has advanced 6d.

Mr. McCauley, our Consul to Alexandria, in Egypt, is dead.

The steamer Cherokee sailed from New York today, with Purser Smith on board. She carries no mails.

Snow fell at Charlottesville, Va., a few days since, to the depth of three or four inches.

RAILROAD DISASTER. Our community, somewhat familiar with the occurrence of railroad accidents, was startled on Saturday with the announcement of one which involved death and other bodily injury. The particulars are thus given in the Banner of Saturday:

"Last evening as the Camden train proceeded from the Junction towards the Waterre, the bank and culvert near Clarkson's turn-out being loosened by the washing rains, the cars were precipitated over the bank. The venerable Col. Richard Singleton, and his grandson Robert, son of the late Marion DeVaux, were instantly killed. Mr. Bradley, of Sumner, received serious injuries that his life is despaired of. Young Mr. Maynard had a leg broken. A gentleman from New York had his clavicle broken. Mr. Silver, the baggage master, was bruised badly. The conductor, Mr. Sewelling, was badly injured. Two Germans, who were on the cars, are missing, supposed to be buried under the wreck. A woman who sold cakes in the car has not been seen since. The engine carried over but the tender and passenger cars were dashed to pieces. No passenger in the passenger car was injured. Col. Singleton and grandson, were in the baggage car. The culvert at Dry Branch, two miles above Gadsden, also gave way last night with a freight train. The engine got over, but four cars of the train were thrown off."

CHEERFULNESS. O, how love a cheerful sun-shiny face. It is perfectly refreshing to meet a cheerful man with his face covered all over with a broad honest smile. Such a face is always an index to an honest, generous and kind heart, within. The very atmosphere in which such a man moves, breathes cheerfulness, and all about him are happier for his presence. He looks on the bright side of the picture, hopes all will be for the best, and rises above misfortune; not suffering small and trifling difficulties to harass and disturb his mind. To the drooping moping invalid, the companionship of such a man is worth more than all the drugs in Christendom, or even a voyage over the waters. Cheerfulness is the secret of good health. The old saying of "laugh and grow fat," is full of philosophy. The cheerful man does not complain and growl because the weather is too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry; but thinks it will all soon be right again. He laughs because he is cold, or because he is almost melting with heat. If the market is dull, he is glad that he has sold his produce before the price fell or if he has not sold, he thinks there will be a change in the market—the price will be better before he sells. And should it happen that he has to take a low price at last, he laughs at himself for being bit, for it is "as well to laugh as cry." Such a man is generally honest, and always generous. He laughs at his own disappointments rises above trifling difficulties; his mind is not forever employed in lamenting his own troubles, and consequently he has time to consider the necessities and sufferings of others—a soul capacious enough to sympathize with those in distress, and a hand liberal enough to supply their wants. It is true, a man may smile and be a villain still; but it is easy to distinguish between the sordid grin and the open, generous and merry laugh of the truly cheerful man.—Daw West Telescope.

SUICIDE.

A young man, of apparently genteel family, by the name of Forsyth, put an end to his existence on Saturday afternoon last, in our jail, under the following circumstances. On Friday night, he jumped through the window of the Marshal's office, evidently in a state of derangement. He was seized by the Marshal, who soon discovered he was laboring under Delirium Tremens, and for his safety he placed him in jail. On Saturday morning he was visited by the Mayor, who after some conversation with him, told him he was at liberty to leave the jail whenever he pleased. This he refused to do, saying it was the safest place for him, and that if he left he would be murdered. The Mayor, after cautioning the keeper and advising him to remove all dangerous weapons from within his quarters, and to keep a close watch upon him, left the jail at ten o'clock. In the afternoon, one of the prisoners was sitting to a table shaving himself. Just about this time one of