Miscellaneous Wiws.

President's Message.

Our readers will find the President's Message in a supplement where it will not occupy that portion of our space usually devoted to reading matter.

At scarcely any period of our history has the annual communication of the Executive of the Union been more anxiously expected. The information imparted is so ample on all subjects of national interest that it leaves scarcely anything desirable on the score of Executive suggestion or recommendation to Congress.—
The tone of the Message is no less dignified than its style and manner are appropriate, clear in statement, succinct in language, without verbosity, misplaced ornament or rhetorical exaggeration. It is on the score of compo-sition a model of its kind. What is remarkable is that it is in taste so unexceptionableso free not only from verbal amplification and figurative language that we cannot recall a single inflated phrase or image from the commencement to the end of the Message.

The general remarks with which it opens, as to the balance of power in the Western hemispere, are conceived in a just national spirit. The doctrine of European intervention, to restrain such acquisition of territory on this Continent as may be necessary to our security, by purchase, or even by conquest, if absolutely necessary, not forgetting, at the same time, our duties and responsibilities under the law of nations, is properly repelled. The American people must, in the language of the Message, "not be questioned, while their purposes are not agressive, nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other nations." Whether we shall extend our territorial limits is simply a question for ourselves of expediency. But there cannot be a one-sided principle internationally. If the right of intervention is denied to European powers on this Continent, as regards our acquisition of territory and dominion, looking not to aggrandizement but self-protection, we cannot refuse to those Powers which have possessions on this hemisphere a similar right to acquire right and dominion, if necessary to the security of such possessions. The Monroe doctrine, although not affirmed by the President, in this passage of his Message, in so many words, is implied, but must be received with this qualification. On the general principle that there is no right of interference with us, to whatever extent we may choose to extend our limits, if by purchase of foreign terri tory, or by conquest, if security so demands. there cannot be dissent among our people. Still we must concede to those nations having colonies as much as we claim ourselves, at least for purposes of protection to them, while we reject the application of the doctrine of the old balance of power in the Eastern to the Western Continent. The application of the principles which should

regulate international intercourse during war, in reference to neutral rights, are enunciated with a sense of what is due to the general privileges of neutrality, and to the peculiar position of the United States. The amelioration of the principles of the maritime code of nations, when engaged in war, so as to incorporate into that code as one of its permanent rules, that free ships shall make free goods, excepting contraband of war; and that neutral property, other than contraband, though on board enemy's ships, should not be subject to confiscation, the President states, have been the subject of negotiation with the different powers of Europe, the Emperor of Russia having recognized in a treaty the validity of the prin

In close connection with this subject the President only echoes the public on country and conforms to the dictates of a wise statesmanship, when he expresses the opinion that it is undesirable to agree to a treaty stipulation to abolish privateering, and make it a penal offence, on the intelligible ground that it would be a surrender of the power of resistance in war by nations of less, to countries of greater maritime strength. The President acknowledges the sanctity of the principle that during hostilities private property should be respected. as well on sea as on land, suggesting the hap py expedient of exempting all private property at sea from seizure, both by public armed cruizers and privateers.

The Message alludes to the very satisfactory arrangement made with Great Britain with regard to the Fisheries, and the settlement of a troublesome controversy on principles of reciprocity that forms one of the greatest diplomatic achievements of the present Administration. The question of Boundary at the North West remains for adjustment, but there seems no progress to have been made in the Central American Question.

The French differences are alluded to as happily composed as regards Mr. Soule, and as in s fortunate way of adjustment as relates to the French Consol at San Francisco.

That part of our foreign relations to which the public anxiety was most strongly directed -our affairs with Spain-the Message informs us continues in the same state of incertitude' No allusion is made to irregular enterprises by our citizens, and let us hope that a healthier tone of public sentiment is prevailing on this subject.

The negotiation in which the government is engaged with regard to the dues exacted by Denmark on our vessels passing the Sound, ore worthy of an administration that has accomplished so much by its diplomacy for our commerce. Nothing is yet effected, but if these unjust dues are abolished, through the co-operation of other governments, the credit will be due to Mr. Pierce's administration of baving made the first advance.

The naval expedition to Japan and the treaty opening the ports of that empire to American commerce, is annother of those initiatory steps which Europe will follow and imitate, but we think that some praise ought to have been assigned Commodore Perry for his admirable management, exhibiting the qualities 25th January, 1830, and 3d March, 1845, which both of a skillful negotiator and prudent commander.

We are sorry to perceive by the Message that our relations with Mexico are in a more unsat- that compensation to its contractors must be isfactory condition than the American public limited by his means. If one road is allowed had any reason to apprehend, many of the more than his maximum price, every road in claims remaining unadjusted, the result, however, of the weakness of that government.

connection with a route to the Pacific and the embarrassment, if not bankruptcy to the De affair at Greytown. This is the only portion partment. of the Message that is exceptionable. The justification of the hombardment is placed on tries. It will be recollected that Mr. Web. The ringleader was arrested.

ster proposed in his negotiations with the British Minister to give that town recognition, and place it under the conjoint protection of Great Britain and the United States. And if even a portion of the people of Greytown had been guilty of the practices imputed, the bombardment was not in retaliatiod for these excesses, but for the indignities offered to Mr. Solon Boorland; for if apology had been made for these, no bombardment would have taken place. It is not consonant with the usages of modern nations to involve the innocent with the guilty in a punishment due, if due at all, to the obstinacy of the authorities, not to speak of the disproportion between the penalty and the offence. The palliation is extremely la bored, and not successfully so, in the Message.

The view presented of the national finances is highly flattering as to the past and auspicious as to the future, The excess of revenue over expenditure during the last fiscal year, was \$32,531,456, and the excess of the current year is expected to be at least \$15,000,-000, while \$24,336,380 of the public debt has been redeemed—leaving the amount of that debt only \$44,975,456. Under these circumstances, the President very properly recommends a reduction of the duties on imports, and a revision of the Tariff.

A reorganization of the army and its increase are strongly recommended, as measures imperatively demanded by the extension of our frontier settlements, and for the protection of the settlers. The increase of the pay of the officers and a retired list are among the suggestions in this part of the Message, which are dictated by humane considerations and en-

lightened patriotism. The gradual augmentation of the navy and ts improvement fall properly within this division of the Message. Its extension as our commerce is diffused among the suggestions that belong to a provident future, but ought not a wider view be taken of this subject, in reference to national security? . We would have as the measure of that increase not only the protection of our extended trade, but as an element of power on the sea, looking to the future and to a nearer equality than now exists between our maritime strength and that of foreign

The amendment of the law in relation to the greater security of life on the ocean, is necessarily forced on the attention of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, from the number of disasters within the past year, while it will be to the eternal disgrace of Congress if it does not endeavor to provide better safeguards, as the subject is exclusively within its cognizance.

The excess of expenditures over the revenues of the Post Offices is alluded to, but with no recommendation of any remedy. But we cannot comprehend in what manner its income can be made to correspond with its increased outlays when the boundaries of the republic are extending and the public are clamorous for a reduction in the rates of postage.

The Land system next engages the attention of the Message and nearly closes its varied topics. The views of the President on this subject are we think both economically and constitutionally sound. The grants of land for the construction of rail roads in the West are not only unequal and unjust to the Atlantic States but open a sphere for speculation which as the President observes gives a delusive stimulus to enterprise.

It may excite surprise that no mention is made of the terrible conflict going on in Eastern Europe. But the omission is in our opinion highly judicious. It would have been difficult to have made allusion to it without the expression of a bias, and abstinence from all reference to it was eminently wise and considrate. - Charleston Evening News.

The Mails.

We extract the following article from the Charleston Courier. We had thought the whole matter was arranged, but from this. statement it appears that we are again to be liable to the interuptions which caused so much indignation a few weeks since.

We have looked calmly at this matter, and t does appear to us that Mr. Campbell is stretching his anthority and responsibility a little too far. The Southern people cannot sustain him:

The late difficulties between the South Carolina Railroad Company and the Sost Office Department were temporarily settled by the following arrangement: The Company were to carry the mails until the 1st of January, and the Department were to pay whatever they might demand for the service; but if a permanent contract was not effected by the 5th of December the Department would then make other arrangements. The 5th of December has arrived and we have heard of no steps hav ing been taken by the parties concerned to effect a permanent arrangement. It behooves us, then, to inquire what "other arrangements" are to be made

We are reliably informed that persons are now in Washington perfecting a contract to convey the great mails from Kingsville via Columbia, to Augusta by horse power, and that the Charleston mails will be brought by the same means from some point on the Manches ter Railroad via Georgetown. In other words, we shall have letters from New York in five or six days, and from New Orleans in eight or nine. How such a retrograde step in our mail facilities will affect this community can be seen at a glance, and it becomes a necessity that it

should not be allowed to occur. The position of both parties, as stated by themselves is as follows: The railroad company say that the compensation they are offered for carrying the mails is not remunerativethat they decline the service unless their de-

mands are acceded to. The Postmaster General says, on the other hand, that the demands made by the Company are inadmissible that the pay he offers is the utmost; which the law allows, and refers to two acts of Congress, passed respectively the so urges, with great force, that the Post Office Department is expected to support itself, and the country will demand the same increase. and the result will demand the same increase, Central American affairs are referred to in and the result will be endless contention and

grounds that we do not think tenable, in the forth and to distribute tracts in the vicinity of also a bill to amend the charter of the C. and assumption that Greytown was a piratical es a Catholic church, in New York, on Monday, S. C. R. Road Company; all of which had retablishment, and unrecognized by other coun- was severely beaten by a gang of Irishment, ceived two readings in the Senate, and were

SOUTH-CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

DECEMBER 2, 1854. SENATE.-Atter reading the journal, Mr Barnes, on the part of the committee appointed to count the votes, announced that

Parker, of Abbeville; C. B. Farmer, of Coleton; H. A. Meetze, of Lexington; and R. A. Thompson, of Pickens, had received a majoriy of the votes for Commissioners of Equity their respective districts;

Whereupon the Chair announced that those centlemen were duly elected.

Mr. Moses presented the petition of Thomas R. English, that ministers of the Gospel be exempt from patrol duty; also, pursuant to noice and with leave of the Senate, Mr. Moses introduced a bill to extend the charter of the Baptist Church of Sumterville to 20 years; and, also, pursuant to notice, a bill to revive and extend the charter of the Baptist Church of Bethel, of Claremont county, to 20 years; which received first readings and were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. .

Mr. Moorman presented the petition of John Belton O'Neall, President of the convention opposed to the liquor traffic, that a law be passed to prevent the sale of alcoholic liquors by itinerant traders. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Brockman presented the petition of the State Convention of the Baptist Denomination of South Carolina for a re-charter. Referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

Mr. Blakeney, on part of the Special Committee appointed to count the votes for Soliciors, announced that Simeon Fair had received 127 votes as Solicitor of the Eastern, and J. P. Read 129 votes as Solicitor of the Western Circuit; whereupon the Chair announced those gentlemen duly elected.

House of Reprentatives .- The following s the report of the Committee on Federal Re lations on the the several bills referring to the manner of electing Electors, of which notice was made yesterday.

"That after due consideration of the several bills referred to them, it manifestly appeared that there could be no agreement of a majority upon any one of the measures submitted to them, relative to the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and that the whole subject would be better considered in Committee of the Whole. where a decision would in effect, be a decision by the House."

DECEMBER 4. SENATE .- Mr. Chesnut, pursuant to notice and with leave of the Senate, introduced a bill to provide for the election of Electors of Presdent and Vice President of the United States: which received its first reading, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Drayton gave notice that he would tonorrow, with leave of the Senate, introduce a bill to extend to judges in chambers the power to appoint commissioners to value lands lying on the line of railroads.

House of Representatives .- Mr. Tilman presented the petition of sundry citizens resiling in the neighborhood of Graniteville, praying that the petition of the Directors of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company praying that no license to retail spirituous liquor within three miles of that place be not granted.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. Cunningham introluced a bill to authorize the United States to purchase certain lands pertaining to the State or the erection of light houses.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. Simons introduced bill to vest in the Commissioners of Free Schools the vacant lands of this State and for other purposes; referred.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. B. F. Perry introduced a bill to authorize the State to aid in the construction of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company; also introduced a resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of establishing County or Inferior Courts in this State, and for the establishment of an additional Court of Appeals.

A bill to authorize the State to aid in the construction of a Plank Road from Conway. boro to Fair Bluff, North Carolina, was read the first time and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

DECEMBER 6.

House of Representatives .- Bills to auhorize the State to aid in the construction of the Blue Ridge Railroad, and to authorize the formation of the Savannah River Rail Road Company, were favorably reported on by Mr. Middleton, from the Committee on Ways and

Mr. Boykin, from the same Committee, nade unfavorable reports on the petition of sundry citizens of Horry District, praying aid from the State to construct a plank-road from Conwayboro to Fair Bluff, N. C.

Mr. McCrady, from the committee on Federal Relations, reported a bill authorizing the sale of certain lands to the United States for the erection of Light Houses.

Mr. Spain, from the committee on Incorpothe charter of the Wilmington and Manchester R. R. Co.

SENATE.-Mr. Chesnut, from the Committee on Federal Relations, moved to recommend a bill to amend an act entitled "an act more effectually to prevent free negroes and other persons of color from entering into this State, and for other purposes, passed 19th December.

1835," which was accordingly re-committed. Mr. McAliley submitted a resolution, requestng the President of the Bank of the State of South Carolina to inform the Senate as to what amount of money the said Bank has lost by any of the Directors thereof, within the last

our years. Mr. Moses submitted a resolution, instructng that the Committee on Education inquire into the expediency of distributing the Free School fund according to the wants of the several districts and parishes in this State, which were agreed to and ordered to the House for concurrence.

House of Representatives .- The Senate eturned a bill to re charter the Board of Trustees of the Theological Seminary of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia; also a bill to incorporate the Yorkville Female Collegiate Institute; also a bill to extend the charter of the Sumterville Baptist Church; also a bill to incorporate the Columbia Female College; also a bill to incorporate the Society for the relief of the indigent and superannuated Ministers of A street preacher, who attempted to hold the Presbyterian Church, and their families; taken up in the House for a first reading.

Mr. W. G. DeSaussure, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported on the bill to arrange the State into judicial districts, and to

provide for the election of a new law judge.-The bill was recommended to pass.

Mr. Cunningham offered a resolution favoring the acquisition of Cuba, and also introduced a bill to admit Light Infantry and Riflemen in the 47th Regiment.

SENATE.-Mr. Chesnut from the committee on Federal Relations, submitted a report on a

bill to amend an act entitled "an act more effectually to prevent free negroes and other personsons of color from entering into this State, -which was read a first time and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

DECEMBER 7.

DECEMBER 8.

House of Representatives .- Mr. Middleton from the Committee of Ways and Means, made an unfavorable report on a bill to establish a Branch of the Bank of the State at Sum-

Mr. Mitchell from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report on a bill to amend the Constitution of the State, so as to give the election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to the people, and recommended that tae bill do

Mr. Queen pursuant ta notice, introduced a bill to amend the License Law.

Mr. Henderson gave notice of a bill to amend all the charters granted te railroad companies, so as to compel them to enclose their grounds,

DECEMBER 6.

SENATE. - Mr. Moses from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted a report on the memorial of the President of the Convention to suppress the sale of intoxicating liquors by itinerant traders, by a bill for that purpose, which was read a first time.

Mr. Chesnut from the Committee on Federal Relations, submitted a report, on a bill to authorize the United States to purchase certain lands for the erection of Light Houses, &c., recommending the passage of the bill, which was read a first time and ordered for a second eading to-morrow.

Mr. Porter from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report on a bill to alter and amend the Constitution so as to provide for the election of members to the General Assembly of this State, recommending the passage thereof.

THE USURY LAWS .- The Charleston Chamber of Commerce held a meeting on Monday to consider the repeal of the usury laws.

Mr.-Heart submitted the following preamble

and resolutions:

Whereas, in the opinion if this Chamber, the aws regulating the rate of interest greatly aggravate the present financial difficulties, in affixng an unchangeable value upon an article which fluctuates in worth, like any other commodity, in obedience to the law of demand and supply; in injuriously restricting the liberty of the citizen to pay whatever price he may deem proper, for any article he needs, and which, from its importance to him, he may deem reasonable; in confining the professional dealing in money to a small number of persons, who, unscrupulous in violating law, may be equally unserupulous in taking advantage of the necessitous, in embar rassing the conscientious, law abiding capitalist, and oppressing the needy borrower; in limiting the amount of capital devoted to the uses of trade, and therefore increasing the rates at which it can be procured, already enhanced by the risk of penalty and forfeiture; and in their tendency to demoralize society, by accustoming it to the habitual infringement of law; and are, therefore, inefficient for good, and potent for evil, and essentially at war with the principles of free trade, to which this State has been devoted. Therefore

Resolved, That the General Assembly be repectfully requested to repeal all laws restraining ndividuals in their transactions from affixing such rate of interest for money as may be agreed upon

by the contracting parties. After some discussion, the preamble and reso-

utions were unanimously adopted. And upon motion, it was

Resolved, That a memorial in conformity herewith be prepared, and that the same be signed by the officers of this Chamber, and transmitted to the Legislature.

PRICES OF REAL ESTATE .- On Monday last, Saluda pine lands (somewhat improved) brought in this market from 5 to \$14 per acre. Dark Corner oakywoods (said to be of fine quality) rated at barely \$5. While Beach Island swamp dollars per acre. And this we put against the whole up country. The Chester Standard will find this harder to get over than our 'Amazons.' Edgefield Advertiser.

NECROES IN WASHINGTON .- The Washing ton Sentinel complains that that city has for a long time been the receptacle not only for runa. way negroes, but for worthless free people of rations, reported favorably on the bill to amend | color from adjourning States. A short time ago six negroes who had resided there for twelve years, but who had lately been defeated in a suit for their fredom in the Superior Court, were conveyed to their masters in Prince George's county, Maryland. Three of them however, soon made their escape and returned but they were soon rearrested and brought tracts, and conflicting claims to property, were

"THE BALL GAME" RASCALITY .-- On Tues. day last a Planter from Barnwell District laid information at the Police Office, that he had been diddled out of one hundred dollars by a couple of adroit operators in Patent Safes, whose method of proceeding has been so often described in our columns. Officers Schouboe and Jowitt immediately went in search, but it was not until Wednesday that they laid their hands on the fellows, and then only after the exercise of a judgment and sagacity which no- ways by the State, and which is an important thing but a long experience in rogue catching could confer. The parties gave their names as J. P. Kenney, W. Kenney, M. Duffy and D. Gorman, who, on being confronted with their victim, were immediately recognized by him. -After twenty-four hours confinement they agreed to restore the hundred dollars, and were then released upon condition of immediately leaving the city. They were accordingly escorted to the Railroad Depot yesterday afternoon by Messrs. Schouboe and Jowitt, and left for Augusta, to the polite attentions of whose Police we respectfully commend them. · Charleston Mercury.

visited Massachusetts and the western part of tian, to see the "majesty of Law" thus sustainthis State last night. The roads were blocked ed, by practice as well as precept. up. Many vessels, also have gone ashore.

The Camden Weekly Journal.

Tuesday, December 12, 1854.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Our Editor's Apology

For lack of editorial matter this week is, that previous pressing engagement required his absence from home, and his presence in another place. We have no doubt our friends and patrons will readily excuse him under the circumstances, as there are some things which must be attended to at the precise hour, and the necessity becomes as absolute and imperative as time and tide, which some old wise acre says, wait

for no man. He promises to give us one of his letters in our next

Fire in Columbia

A destructive fire occurred in Columbia on the morning of the 7th. It commenced in the rear of the Grocery Store of Mr. Spigener, on Main street, spreading with great rapidity until the whole block north of Hunt's Hotel, and east of the Congaree House, was consumed. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, a very small portion of which is covered by insurance. We regret to learn that the large and valuable printing establishment of the South Carolinian was entirely destroyed. The loss of Messrs. Gibbes & Co. is \$40,000, without any insurance.

There is no doubt the fire was the work of incendi-

MURDER .- On Wednesday night last (says the Lancaster Ledger of the 6th.) an unknown person came to the house of Mr. Arant, in Chesterfield Districtnear the Lancaster line, and called him out, as if on business, and while Mr. A. was standing in the porch, he was shot through the lungs. He lived until Friday. The assassin has not been discovered.

Elections by the Legislature. JAMES PATTERSON, Secretary of State.

J. S. G. RICHARDSON, State Reporter. S. A BOYKIN, Surveyor General.

President's Message.

We have read with great sotisfaction, the Annual Message of President Pierce. It is an able and lucid document, and exhibits a gratifying state of our affairs. We regret exceedingly that our limits prevent us from laying it entire, before our readers-we have, however, availed ourselves of the synopsis of the Charleston Evening News, which will be found in our columns this morning.

Intelligence has been received at Washington stating that the Bentonites in the Missouri Legislature have offered to coalesce with the Whigs to defeat the election of Mr. Atchison to the United States Senate.

DEATH OF COL. P. F. HUNT .- The Charleston papers of last week, announce the death of Col. B. F. Hunt of that city. He died in New York, where he was making a brief stay on his return home.

held in this State nominated Henry A. Wise for Governor, McCormack for Lieut. Governor, and Bocock for Attorney General. DELEGATE FROM KANSAS -The St. Louis Republi-

can states that Mr. Whitfield, the pro slavery candidate, is elected a delegate to Congress from Kansas, by a large majority over Mr. R. P. Flenniken, the anti-slavery candidate.

The South Carolinian and Banner.

The terrible conflagration of Thursday morning, destroying completely our extensive office and all our materials to the extent of \$40,000, must be our apole gy for the non-appearance of our Journal. We beg leave to say to them that the publication of

the South Carolinian will be resumed as early as po sible, and the Banner, when definite arrange

In the mean time, we respectfully ask the indulgence of our patrons and friends.

The office of the papers will be found for the sent, over Fisher & Agnew's the Daguerreotype rooms.

Judge Whitner--- Was he Right?

A correspondent of the Spartanburg Express. writing from Sumterville; says that Judge Whitner adjourned the Court for Sumter Dis-trict on Friday evening, although the business reach the extra Court for Newberry, in time, without travelling on the Sabbath. We are glad to see that Judge Whitner has given the high authority of his example in favor of a just discrimination of the apparently conflicting claims of the human and Divine Law. We do not think there is any real conflict; we do not think that the State has the semblance of a claim to the Sabbath. But this proposition must be at least 'colorably' established before land reached the extraordinary notch of sixty there can be admitted, or claimed, any conflict in the premises. The "Common Law" acknowledges, even by maxims, "Dies Dominicus." The State, in many of her enactments, recognizes the Sabbath as belonging to God. And though by the regulation of our Courts a week is assigned to each District, yet a fair interpretation will give to each District only so much of a week as can be devoted to the busi-Lawyers, (or clients, who may have business in two consecutive Courts) to travel on the Sabbath.

present Judicial Districts, population was sparse -wants few-and business, generally, merely rare, and a week's time for Court was abundant. It was then rarely the case that Court would be protracted beyond Friday evening. And as the distance from one Court House to another could be easily travelled in a day, there was no necessity for deciding the question whe ther the State meant to force her Judges to hold Court on Saturdays. And we are not to assume that the State would require her ministers of the Law to violate in the very act of enforcing obedience to her's; a Law which is above the State, which is recognized in various part of a grand system of Truth, upon the success of which, the best interests of the State depend. In our opinion the question does not admit of debate. Still, we cannot densure, without much qualification, a Judge who is prevailed upon, by anxious Lawyers and still more anxious parties, to proceed with business till Saturday night. But if the Judge who yields to the force of circumstances is to some extent excusable, how much more ought the Christian community to sympathize with and sustain one who rises above the force of circumstances, and who, though proverbial for his courtesy and charitable impulses, remembered that he too had a law that he must obey. It is NEW YORK, Dec. 4 .- A great snow storm no less cheering to the Patriot than the Chris-

For the Camden Journal. Having noticed in the Ledger, of the 22d.

November, a communication over the signature

"White Oak," giving a description of the "Rolling Target Matches," between the parties— Liberty Hill and Flat Rock—our friend C—

not having been present at the last, we propose

to extend his communication-embracing the hombardment of Patterson's old field; which was not taken according to the rules of Gen. Scott, or would-if-I could, Sir Charles Napier but was first stormed by a Burton, club axe in hand, who contended bravely, yea, muscularly, with its giant walls until their wreal tops did, de facto, kiss the dust. A breach being thus made in its mighty walls, a reserved corps, conscious of victory, shouting in very glee, did pitch the fragmentary embattlements into a deeply incised wound of the conquered Old Field. The Old Field, thus conquered thus fallen, was, O! do not tell it inglorically bombarded. Sebastopol has fallen: but for fear our allied armies-Liberty Hill and Flat Rock-might get out of practice before St. Petersburg is taken, it was proposed by Liberty Hill and accepted by Flat Rock, that whereas it is the unanimous opinion of these conjoined armies, that the Czar is famous for strategies, it behooves us to adopt some plan wherehy we may not be surprised by the enemy A con-sultation ensued the conclusion of which as reported by the Chairman, R.C., of L. H, was that we practice shooting at "Rolling Target," on first sight, short notice and in double quick time; agreed to ab omnis. Our valient breacher Burton, with club-axe in hand, was immediately in requisition, who felled the pines as fast as 15 or 20 men could place them, in two separate piles, ten feet apart, three feet high and twenty feet long. It being thus arranged. so that the Target could not be seen by the marksmen, only as it passed between the blinds ten feet apart, and rolling as if the "Old Gehtleman" himself was in hot pursuit. In all other respects friend C. has described. Now Mr. Editor, in order that the Allied armies mightee very zealotical in quick and precise shooting-in a word, be able to lick the Russians—it was necessary to put up a prize and to form two separate parties, viz: Liberty Hill and Flat Rock. Our young bachelor, 26being the most honorable and trusty gentleman among us-was unanimously "viva voce" proclaimed Judge, and breacher Burton and Center-close shot-la Trt. rollers. There were three party prizes, severally, 24, 24 and \$20. These prizes being lost and won, we had a "pic nie" "a la mode, champde balaille." The balance of the day was spent, each man shooting against whom and betting on whom he pleased. Short description if you please. First prize, \$24. Roller, "Whose board?" "W. J's". "Ready?" "Yes-lookout." Bang. Trl. hollows out, "centre, close shot." W. J. "Roll back—B." "Ready?" "Yes — lookout,"— Bang. 'Centre, close shot." W. J. runs up -looks at board, surprised-finds three far off VIRGINIA .- The democratic Convention recently shots. A. D. J. "Roll my board." Trl.—
"Ready?" "Yes—lookout." Bang. "Centre,
close shot." A. D. J. runs up—looks at board -surprised-finds no shot-asks Trl. "Why did you say 'centre, close shot, for?" Trl. replies, "I simply meant that you hit the centre of the pine thicket." "By Heavens, you keep a fellow in good spirits. The 1st prize being divided into 5 choices, Flat Rock swept the platter - R. C. D winning the three first and J. K. the 4th and 5th; all of which was equally divided among the Flat Rock company. There were two other prizes, out of which Liberty Hill recovered half of her loss in the 1st prize, by the murderous fire of a blunderbus, well aimed by W C. and the sharp shooting of a bird gun dexteriously handled in double quick time, by R. C. (I suppose friend C. you bought that gun to shoot snow birds!) In contending for the two last prizes. Flat very much to J. L. J., of L. H., who hit the centre every pop, but it always happened to be the centre of the blinds or pine thicket. We R. W. GIBBES & Co. never knew A. D. J. to miss the mark so far hefore - we can't account for it, unless he was like the fellow who wanted ten chances at the widow's quilt, at the risk of being "black balled" by "tudder hulf '-loaded his gun out of the wrong flask. A. D. J. is a good shot, but was not near finished, in order that he might R. C. D. and J. K. will hit the mark. We are sorry that S. L. of F. R. was not able to be at the last bombardment—but he had a good rea-son—to thine own knowledge, O Hill! having picked you well at previous exchanges. Of course his bilious purse must be near bursting. Had he been there, O Heavens! what, O Hill! would you have said to "tudder half," when you went home? My dear, I have no change about me at present, to buy beef, but don't grieve, we are going on a turkey bunt before day in the morning - thank goodness W. Duren has left these digins and some turkey seed. By the by friend C, what has become of your man W. E. J? that second man-second choice -of the "spattering Blister Blues?" O Board of the second choice ! we pity thee, we do, from the bottom of our soul. Thou wert beautiful; thou wert fair; thou wert a pretty prize dancer;-shade of departed Venus; curse that ness of the Court without forcing a Judge, or isolated "spattering Blister Blue"-it done for thee, it did; but we beseech thee be contented, for thy master is mourning for thee, we know it, quia ille non erat in bombardum Patterson's old field. We now, Mr. Edite, beg pardon When our Courts were first arranged for our for soliciting the publication of our Kershaw amusement. But before we conclude, we would respectfully inform friend C. that the beautiful 'serapo" is not yet disposed of. We would also take the liberty of soliciting his earliest attention to the fact that he is a bachelor-ergo, acted very ungallantly in not embracing so favorable an opportunity of possessing the beautiful "serapo"-spread over, as it were, so an-

gelick a prize as a widow. God of the Heavens! Jupiter Tonans! Falstaff are you a man? O, I have just thought of your cunning; you thought that you could not come it-would have oppositionergo, libeled our young Bachelor-calling him old, when it can be proven by every honorable lady and gentleman on Flat Rock that his ago is 26; you not bet, satisfied with such a monstrous libel, went farther, defaming the fair escutcheon of his liberality, telling the widow and all the ladies, who read the Ledger, that he put in only two chances, when he had or was about to put in four, 50 cents a pop at that -and is still willing and ready, with his pocket as stiff as steelyards, to put in four chances whenever called upon. Again you are at fault: for there is our young widower, J. K., and our talented young Esq., E. S., each put in four, pops, 50 cents a pop, at the quilt, and you thinking that "daters" were affoat, would not give them a place in the "pictur." Still yet at fault-true to your profession, O Falstaff! you have converted L. H. and F. R. into shylocks; telling the Ledger and its many readers that we would not shoot for trifles, i. c. we wanted