The Honey Bee. THE DRONE, AND THE QUEEN.

Que of the most interesting and curious little creatures in the insect world is the Honey bee. For many hundred years the habits of these wonderful insects have been carefully studied .-Some persons have spent their days in observing these little busy animals.

Every association of bees has three kinds-the queen, the drones, and the workers. It is estimated that a hive usually contains from six to twelve thousand bees. In some small hives. however, the number is much less than six thousand, while large ones have been known to have as many as twenty thousand.

There is only one queen bee in each swarm, whether large or small. The average proportion of drones is about fifty to each thousand working bees. Hence, about nineteen-twentieths of the bees in every hive are workers.

THE DRONE.

The drones are the largest bees in the family. Their bodies are thick, short, and clumsy, and they are about the size of two working bees. Their wings are large and long, and they make a loud, buzzing noise when fly ing. They have no sting and may be bandled without harm.

The drones are the male bees .-They live a life of idleness, taking no part in the labor of the hive. Indeed, they have not the power to collect honey, or to provide themselves with food. They have neither honey bags, such as workers have, to contain collected sweets, nor cavities upon their legs for the pollen.

Were a drone deprived of the privileges of feeding on the stores of the have it would die. In one respect they have more liberty than the workers, for they are permitted to enter any hive, and live in the same manner as in ther own.

The drones appear in the hives dur. ring the latter part of May, and are usually killed or driven out to starve in the month of July. Sometimes a few are permitted to remain much later in the season.

The queen bee is the mother of the family, and governs the hive. She is longer and more slender than the drone. but not as large, and is larger in every respect than the worker. Her legs are longer, but her wings are shorter in proportion than those of the drone or worker.

The queen is very seldom seen Sometimes she may be observed during The time of swarming. She may occasionally be found in her royal cell, when the bees have been destroyed with smoke for the purpose of obtaining their this union was the holdness of Mr. YANGT'S honey.

The queen is majestic in her move. norms, and is accompanied by a guard composed of twelve workers. This attendance is taken in turn, and nover neglected. Wherever she goes the guards clear her path, always turning a fanct assertd hor willithe greates

She is armed with a sting but seldom uses it except against rival queens She may be taken in the bare hand and will seldom sting when handled carefully. A worker, taken in the same notiner, would be dropped like a upon the Abolitionists from the Presidenpiece of hot iron.

The chief office of the queen is to lay eggs, one of which she deposits in each drone-eggs and worker eggs. When a worker egg is deposited in a royal cell. There are a constitutional to become a queen bee. There are a constitution of the United States for the terratory in becomes a queen bee. There are a constitutional to the first of the United States for the terratory in becomes a queen bee. There are a constitutional to the first of the United States for the terratory in the first of the United States for th

to two hundred eggs per day. In warm climates this period may take place earlier.

At first she deposites only worker-eggs, then she lays drone eggs for a few days, and after this again produces worker-eggs. During the time of laying the drone eggs the royal cells are built; and when the queen commences laying worker eggs for the second time, she deposites every few days, one of these eggs in a royal cell, and from these the queen are produced.

The drones are produced from the eggs in twenty-four days, the workers in twenty. to two hundred eggs per day. In warm

in twenty-four days, the workers in twenty days, and the queens in sixteen days. Though a young queen bee has attained

its growth, the workers will not allow it to come out of the cell as long as the old queen remains in the hive. Should the young queen effect her escape from the ce', the old one would seize and kill her

After the old queen has thus left the hive the workers release the young one .-She comes forth strong and full of energy, and at once assumes the government o the colony. If there be yet enough of workers left so that another swarm can be

young rival just ready to escape from her cell, she attempts its destruction, and if prevented by the workers, follows the example of her predecessor, and leaves the hive with another swarm. After this the second young queen is released, and takes

the government of the family.

If, however, the workers decide, after a awarm has left, that no man can be spared from their colony, the young queen is permitted to visit all the royal cells and destroy the inmates, thus preventing any rivals. A most extraordinary fact in the history

14

of the bee is, that if deprived of a queen, | the Virginia Convention of 1829-30" by when there are no young ducens or eggs in the royal cells, they take the larva of worker, place it in a royal cell, or build one of these cells around it, where, by being fed on royal-jelly it becomes a queen.

This is truly a wonderful provision nature, and probably has no parallel.—Without such a remarkable arrangement this insect might soon become extinct; for if irreparably denrived of their roya member, the whole family forsake the toils, give up their young, roam about in alarm, refusing to eat, and in a few days

THE SUMTER BANNER. Sumterville, So. Ca.

J. S. G. RICHARDSON, W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH, EDITORS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1851.

147 Messis. A. White & Co., ar Agents for the Banner in Sumterville.

The Market.

SATURDAY, May 17 - .- The sales of Cot. ton in Charleston to-day amounted to 697 bales, at prices ranging from 6 3-4 to 9 5-8. The market continues in a depressed state.

MOREAU NAUDIS has been elected Clerk beauty and truth of expression. and John Indram Sheriff, of Kershaw Dis-

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph styles as Admirable" the Address and Resolutions of the late Charleston Convention, which body, it says, "has done its work faithfully and firmly, and given its decisions the force of a unanimity worthy the proud and gallant people whose opinions it reflected."

Central Committee. We learn that the President of the Central Southern Rights Association has anpointed the following rentlemen to cousti. tute the Central Committee for the Southern Rights Associations of South Carolina :

Col. Maxey Green, Gen D. F. JAMISON. Gen. John Buchanan. Col. J. E. Carew, Col. A. H. GLADDEN,

and Democrats has unanimously nominated

the Hon. WM. L. YANGY. The ground of

have unanimously nominated him for Gov-

FREE Son. APPOINTMENT -The Pres

tial throne.

position on the great Southern question.

The mantle 2 no, butthe role of

accident or disturbance, the number of spectators present being 39,000.

The Russell ministry had sustained another defeat in the House of Commons on a notion relating to the income tax. Gen. James Jones, Enmund Bellingen, Jr., Hou, Jos. A. Black,

Apprehensions of a ministerial crisis had passed over in France.

The Portuguese insurrection was at an Mar. WM. LAVAL. ALABAMA.—The Convention of Dele-

end.
The Saltan had resisted the demand of gates from the second Congressional Dis-Russia and Austria to detain Kossuth two trict to nominate a candidate for Courress and which was composed equally of Whigs

HUGH R. PLEASANTS, Esq. These sketch-

es of the great men who were congregated

there are full of life-like description, inter-

esting parrative and anecdote and masterly

There are other prose articles of merit

Act of a Drama by W. GILLMORE SIMMS.

We commend this magizine to our read-

Goney, of the "Lady's Book," is, as he

humorously says, now of age. The June

number of his magazine, which we have al-

li erature sparkle on its pages.

We have not yet had time to examine the

contents of the June No. But we are al-

ways willing to take the Lady's Book on

trust. The plates are admirable and the

first can scarcely be surpassed for vigor,

In compliment to the ladies the 1st mini-

ber of the next volume will be composed en-

tirely of articles from lady contributors.

Telegraphic Summary.

Arrival of the Cambria.

Liver: ool dates to the 3rd inst., have been

received by the Cambria which steamer

reached Halifax on Tuesday, at 9 P. M .-

The steamer Africa had arrived.
The Cotton market had, since the sailing

sales of the week being 20,000 bales -

trendstuffs no alteration. Sugar had

Business at Manchester was duli. In

vanced 61 cart. Coffee firm Rosin 3s. In

95.7-8. American securities unchanged. The great exhibition was opened by the

Queen, on the 1st just, in person, without

Turpentine no change. Consols 95 3.4

of the Arctic, fluctuated considerably, but

and discriminating criticism and analysis.

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD. -Hon. John Belton O'Neall, President of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, gives the following gratifying statement of its wirst of March. Hard the middle of March.

of the gallant Currans, is perhaps to adorn the distinguished little Mr. Foote. late "Orthe Bouth" and representing Mississippi, now of the whole United States and claims on the everlasting granule of the same time, the freight amounted to \$12.041.95. The total receipts were \$18.

claims on the everlasting granule of the same time, the granule of the same time, the freight amounted to \$12.041.95. The total receipts were \$18.

South can possibly bear and how many acts by these presents, ascent to and time and the same time. The footen is the South to go out of the bards for a year's service in keeping up the south to go out of the bards for a year's service in keeping up the south to go out of the bards for a year's service in keeping up the south to go out of the bards for a year's service in keeping up the south to go out of the bards for a year's service in keeping up the south to go out of the bards for a year's service in keeping up the south to go out of the bards for the south to go out of ett profit of \$10,515 71. In this time o

ernor. Perhaps he may yet smile benignly Engovean Commencial Connention ohn Fraser & Co. of this city are about to | England, they GEATTON BANER, of establish a branch of their house in Liver- violicate and maintain their constitutional a worker egg is deposited in a regulectifit becomes a queen bee. There are seldom more than five or ten of these cells in one hive.

This gentlemen, in the canvas of 1815 and 1849, content of on the stump that the as the genial warmth of spring course on About the first of May her "great laying"

Court of the United States for the territory against the converse of 1815 and 1849, content of the canvas of 1815 and 1849, content of on the stump that the as the genial warmth of spring course on About the first of May her "great laying"

The queen usually commences as soon as the genial warmth of spring course on About the first of May her "great laying"

The queen usually commences as soon as the genial warmth of spring course on About the first of May her "great laying"

The queen usually commences as soon as the genial warmth of spring course on the converse of the United States for the territory of New Mexico.

This gentlemen, in the canvas of 1815 and 1849, content of on the stump that the countries of the Southern than the first part of the States submit now, who are more oppressed than were the mother Colonies of 1776!

In the fifth place, it does not by any means follow that the extinction of liberty than the first part of the Countries to the first part of the Southern than the converse of the first of the United States for the territory of New Mexico.

This gentlemen, in the canvas of 1815 and 1849, content of the United States for the territory of New Mexico.

This gentlemen, in the canvas of 1815 and 1849, content of the United States for the territory of the first of the United States for the territory of New Mexico.

This gentlemen, in the canvas of 1815 and 1849, content of the United States for the territory of the first of the Southern than the content of the United States and the The Wilmington Circuicle has been the matter in hind.

everthrow of the hostic influence array of against that law and its affinests from the against that law and its affinests from the control of the said beyond a doubt, and What a blessing that law is not loss and with a fall season within a week or team.

when the aid it affords for the recovery property, in the very case alfinded to reast five those as much as the property was worth; and what a patriot home a lowline, for the sake of such a law, would interfy

ce", the old one would seize and kill her immediately.

When the young queen has attained her growth, and begins to say "per perg," the old one, knowing it to be the cry of a fival for the sake of such a law, would interfy destroy a finite sale which he estrems Gines for the repetition of the sake of such a law, would interfy destroy a finite sale which he estrems Gines for the repetition of the sake of such a law, would interfy destroy a finite sale which he estrems Gines for the repetition of the off-me chalers we can consent to wind the off-me chalers we can consent to which the following a sensitive to the off-me chalers we can consent to which the off-me ch

country, but, lying as this pursuit does at Rev. Dr. Setser, Rev. Wm. C. Back, Rev. Dr. Faller, and Rev. Dr. Reynolds, the foundation of all others and being the Vice Presidents; Rev. Dr. Mendenhall was spared, the royal cells are still guarded by
the workers.

The Southern Laterant Messanger, sippi. Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Fouth Carolina, Texas, Georgia and Temasse.

Radical Philosophy, of which Mr. GREELEY | Charles, for three or four days, about the is one of the exponents in this country, and first of this month, and that they all emwhich, from its adaptation to the peculiar constitution of Northern Society, its harmony with the baleful political principles which have long obtained there, has already | were mostly foreigners, and alledged they made great progress and threatens to in-flame and disorganize our whole country.

were engaged in sounding and surveying the coast. It is not known from whence they came, but it is conjectured they were There is a continuation of "Sketches of a part of the Cuban expedition.

Shall we Secode?

"Shall we secede?" Why should w ot secode! If the Union has failed to an swer the purpose for which it was created -if it has been so perverted as to operate as a curse instead of a blessing upon the Southern section-if it only serves to aggrandize the North at the expense of the South-and if there is nothing upon which and among the poetical pieces is the 2nd to base a hope that the former contemplates any change in her policy of aggression, which all acknowledge she has been pursuing, we ask why -why the South should not secede!

Is she n t able to rerel the assaults of her enemies? Then she is already en-slaved. Is she afraid to make the attempt Then the legitimate inference to be drawn ready received, completes its 42nd volume is still less creditable to her boasted and is the finishing stroke of Mr. Godey's chivalry. Or, is it, that although we conlabors during his 21 years of service. How fess we have been wronged, yet that we do not consider the wrongs we have hitherto much are not Literauture, Taste and resuffered, sufficiently aggravated to justify finement indebted to his well directed efforts during this period. The Lady's Book secession! and that, therefore, we would rather "bear these ills we have, than fly to wherever it goes exerts a softening, beautiothers that we know not of!"

fying influence; it has called forth and de-We fear that this is too true, and that "there's the respect that makes calamity of so long life," and that is the "conscience veloped some of the brightest minds in our country and some of the purest gems in our that makes cowards of us all."

"And thus the native bue of resolution Is sicklised over with the pale cast of thought; And enterprises of great pith and moment With this regard their current turn away,

And lose the name of action." But such actives and such reasoning will not bear examination, and if we suffer ourselves to be influenced by them, the fate of the hostiles Danes may be ours, and we and our enemies both fall by the sword at

We have been wronged, say our submission friends, but still not to that degree that would warrant us in breaking up this glorious Union"-- the last refuge for the down trodden" &c. Let us investigate this a little.

In the first place, to submit to one wrong, holding out a direct encouragement, and offering a powerful temptation to our enemies to inflict a second and a more aggravated one. How clearly this truth is amonstrated in the history of this country! If the South had not so toolishly listened to the fatal counsels of the "Compromisers" in 1820, but had manfully stood up for her rights--all her rights to the millionth part nn lota--who believes that the periment of ascertaining how many inignities could be successively heaped upon her with impunity, would ever be the cond time entered upon? But it is not the first, nor the second, nor the tenth, nor twentieth instance of wrong perpetrated upon her by the North, of which the South is now complaining. The most palpable and barefaced acts of aggression have been committed upon her during the long series of twenty or thirty years past.

In the second place, if the South submits much longer to such confessedly nejust legislation as has marked the history of the years lower, and disposed to ask the pro-tection of England and France.—Charles-of a contrary she will be seen as a few section of a contrary she will be set quarter of a century, she will become so weak and the No il so strong, as to put it out of her power la st the shackles of her abolition

-ii she would. In the tird place, if breaking up the a great calamity to the world, no business from the first of January to the legislation towards the Southern section, whose fault would it be! Certainly the

of oppression she can possibly manage to put up with; before absolute starvation and four months, 12,826 bags of cotton came the chains of a tyrant actually confront her down the road." -- Store Rights Republican. in the face, -- but, is it the intertion of her

assulants to wrong her at all, and have wrongs really been committed! We are gratified to learn (says the Mercary) that the embeut Commercial house of revolution broke out, and powerful as was

> -quite the contrary, the direct, reverse its advantage, since the Revolution, why may it not be a second time! Cotton and on would grow just as well out of the Union as in it; and the calls of Europe would be quite as loud for the great South-

rn staples then as now.

In the sixth and last place the statistics talk, therefore about waiting for further Our ringle.

Ours will be road, beyond a doubt, and suggressions before reserting to such a measure, and the calamity it would inflict diction and right, which is not by the said upon the world &c. &c. is based upon talse constitution clearly delegated to the Conforce nor relevancy.

The time to resist a palpible on-

croaclament upon our rights, is at the moment it occurs to was for the repetition. Or their respective State Governments, &c. The feat their fell purposes, or sympathies are in no wise and in no part with her enemies

ing to the people of the United States at this crisis. It would result in a more perthe crisis. It would result in a more perthe people.

In the people of the United States at reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Another conspiracy against the Governthe people. peaceful deliverance from the manifold usurpations which she has been compelled very basis of society, by raising it from a chosen Treasuer, and the Rev. Wm. Bush, mere mechanical calling, will give it a moral elevation and influence which will be felt to the benefit of the whole country.

Vice Presidents; Rev. Dr. Mendenhall was chosen Treasuer, and the Rev. Wm. Bush, Treasuer projects. Rev. Wm. C. Crane, and J. C. Crane, were appointed Secretaries. The following States were represented: Virguia, Maryland, Arkansas, Missis. would inevently ensue. - State Rights

excellent articles. Among them is an able examination of, and stricture upon new that 300 men were encamped near Cape bounds is the theatre on which the closing scene of our glorious revolution was enacted, have held a meeting and nominated the

> Post Master, requesting the editor to discontinue sending a paper to Mr. John-Poor John (says the letter,) is dead, and there is no good opportunity to send it to him.' Quite a sufficient reason!

State Sovereignty .-- The right of Seces-

Nothing can be more manifest from the journals of the Convention that framed the federal constitu ion, than the States which were parties to it, never designed to yield the right of secession, nor to confer upon the federal government, the right to coerce a State that should withdraw from the confederacy. The same truths are taught, by the manner in which several of the States ratified the constitution. Below are the acts of ratification by the

States of New York, Virginia and Rhode Island:

"New York -- We, the Delegates of the people of the State of New York, duly elected, and met in Convention, having maturely considered the Constitution of the United States of America, agreed to on the 17th day or September, in the year 1787, by the (General) Convention, then assembled at Philadelphia, (a copy whereof precedes these presents) do declare and make known:

"That all power is originally vested in and consequently deprived from the people and that Government is instituted by them for their common interest, protection, land security.

"That the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, are essential rights, which every Government ought to respect and preserve.
"That the powers of Government may

be re-assumed by the people, whensoever it may become necessary to their happiness, that every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by the said Constitution clearly delegated to the Congress of the United States, or the departments of the Government thereof, remains to the people of the several States, or to their respective State Governments, to when they (the people) may have granted the same. And that these clauses in said which declare that Congress shall not have or exercise certain powers, do not imply that Congress is entitled to any powers not given by the said Constitution; but such classes are to be construed either as exceptions to certain specified powers, or as inserted merely for greater caution," &c. "Done in Convention at Poughkeepsie,

in the county of Duchess, in the State of New York, on the 26th day of July, 1758. By order of the Convention.
"Attested— Ggo. CLINTON, President.

John M'Kesson, A. B. Banker, Secre-

"Vinginia .- We, the Delegates of the people of Virginia duly elected in pursuance of a recommendation from the General Assembly, and now met in Convention, having fully and freely investigated and discussed the proceedings of the Federal onvention, and being prepared as well as the most mature deliberation hath enabled us to decide thereon .- Do, in the name and behalf of the people of Virginia, declare and make known, that the powers granted under the Constitution, being deprived from the people of the United States, may be and that every power not granted thereby, remains with them and at their will; that, therefore, no right of any denomination can be cancelled, or abridged, restrained modified by the Congress, by the Senate, or House of Representatives, acting in any

day of September, 1787, by the Federal obvention for the Government of the United States, &c., &c.

Epm. PERDLETON, President. "RHODE ISLAND .- We the Delegates of plantations, duly elected and met in Convention, having muturely considered the Constitution for the United States of America, agreed to on the 17th day of September, 1787, by the (Federal) Con-

rights, of which men, when they form a social compact, cannot deprive or divest their posterity; among which are the enjoy-ment of life and liberty, with the means of nequiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining

Trustees and Agents, and at all times will be seen that the action of the late

For the sixth and last place the statistics our country show that the Union is now, may be re-assumed by the people, whenrespectively, to nominate and appoint all tion. premises and has consequently neither gress of the United States, or to the Da. | we speak for ourselves and for our readers;

port, in the State of Rhode Island and ours. And should these enemies dare Providence plantations, 29th of May, 1799.

By order of the Convention, Dayier Southern heart will thank Corwin for his

To make assurance doubly sure, the first graves. - Sarannai Georgian.

made part of his Constitution:

A bill has been introduced in the Senate for the abolition of the Government monopole tabarco, after the first of September nor prohibited by it to the States, are next substituting therefor an annual tax

alderman of the First Municipality, who resides on the Bayou Road, were shock ingly burned by an explosion of a can of camphine, which set fire to their clothes. Blanche Ramos, the daughter of Alderman Ramos, died yesterday morning; Ernestine Noe lies in a very critical situation, while another young lady and a servant are much burned. This awful occurrence has plunged a large circle of friends into the most profound grief, while it should convince all 13th inst.

Progress of the Short Dress Movement .-

"A New York house has recently transdress goods, with a deep border on the side. These goods are intended for ladies' short comprise the length of the skirt"

Massachusetts. On the 7th inst. in the Massachusotts

Legislature the following resolution was opted by a vote of ayes 34 to nays 4. Reso'red, That Massachusetts affirm anew her hostility to slavery and her devo tion to the Union; that inspired by these charished sentiments, she longs for harmony among the different parts of our common country; but she cannot conceal the conviction that this can be finally and permanently secured only by the overthrow of slavery, so far as the same can be constitutionally done, every where within the jurisdiction of the national government, that the Free states may be relieved from all responsibility therefor, so that freedom, instead of stavery, shall become national, and slavery, instead of freedom, become sectional.

Says the Boston Commonwealth, these words aptly express the true sentiments of our State. No honest man, familiar with our people, will express a doubt of this. The following resolution was to have

been taken up on the 8th inst.; Resolved. That Massachusetts protests against the fugitive slave law as alien to the spirit of the constitution, destructive of rig'ts secured by that instrument hostile to the sentiment of christianity, and abhorent to the feelings of the people of this commonwealth; that such a law will naturally fail to secure that support in the heart and conscience of the community, without which, any law must, sooner or later become a

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW .- The New York Tribune, of the 2nd inst., in an article glorying over the passage of the compromise mea ares with the exception of the Fagitive Slave Law, has the following:

"The Law of 1850 must turn out to be an inoperative enactment. Indeed, it is practicaly nullified already, when it costs, as in the case of Suna, fire thousand dollars to cutch and return a Rumaway. But if it is to be anything but a selfuelifying act, lying dead on the Statute Book, its repeal, or essential modification, is inevitable

The same paper, in the article alluded to to the free-soil cause by the passage of the Clay Compromise. The South has gained

"The rich blessings secured by the friends of freedom, in the late contest with slavery, vill glow with an over increasing lustre, and develop from age to age in an ever in-

Secret Movement of the Government THE CHARTERING OF THE CRESCENT that a despatch was received here from Washington, giving orders to charter a steamer, for the service of the government, for no less than twenty days, and no more than ninety, to cruise from this port to Flerida, and to carry 300 men; that he destination was, probably Charleston, and that she was to start at a moment's notice, under scaled orders. We also mentioned resumed by them whenever the same shall that the Crescent City was the steamer, be perverted to their injury or oppression; and bound according to contract, to be as the disposal of the government, whenever wanted for paval rervice. She was advertised to sail, with passengers, for Chaor gres, to morrow, but the order of the government takes precedence of any rangement of the owners. She has been lying at the foot of .Warren street since ment, or officer of the United States, except in those instances in which powers is given She was ordered to be ready to sail resterday morning, and was "fired up" that purpose. A countermond was ef-She is, however, under orders to be in

readiness at the shortest possible notice. were all persons not belonging to the there being a placard. On going on board, words, positively no admittance? ring the Done in Convention, this 27th day of were some treeps on heard vesterday, and unwidth, and passing through the city from the 1789. By order of the Convention, the initiary on Governor's Island have stacle to be north east, trampled every obreceived orders to be ready at a moment's under foot, with the within that compass notice, with arms and ammunition, for some and power of an army of grants—under the compass of lightning and power of an army of grants—under the compass of lightning and power of an army of grants—under the compass of lightning and power of an army of grants—under the compass of lightning and power of an army of grants—under the compass of lightning and power of an army of grants—under the compass of lightning and power of an army of grants—under the compass of lightning and power of an army of grants—under the compass of lightning and power of an army of grants—under the compass of lightning and power of an army of grants—under the compass of lightning and power of an army of grants—under the compass of lightning and power of an army of grants—under the compass of lightning and power of an army of grants—under the compass of lightning and power of an army of grants—under the compass of lightning and power of an army of grants—under the compass of lightning and power of an army of grants—under the compass of lightning and power of an army of grants—under the compass of grants—u military expedition. Doubtless, they will the largest trees, everthrowing chimneys, be taken on board the Cresent City. and fences, uprooting houses, and in three There is much secrecy and mystery vention, then assembled at Philadelphin, &c., &c., do declare and make known:

"1st. That there are certain natural Brevet Colonel J. L. Gardiner, (Mexico)

commanding; Bravet Major Williams (Mexico) Brevet Captains Getty, do.; De Russy, do., Howe, do.; Lieutenants J. A. unaccountable. The track of the hurri-Brown, do.; R. C. Drum, do.; Hudson, cane, after the storm had spent its rage, Culbertson, Booth, Winder.

happiness and safety.

-2d. That all power is naturally vested in and consequently derived from the people; that Magistrates, therefore, are their ginia to the people of South Carolina. It amenable to them.

Charleston Convention has been quite in accordance with the suggestions of this writer. For our own part we had hoped that the State would act less precipitately happiness.—That the rights of the States, than now seems to be her fixed determinates nectively, to nominate and appoint all tion. We are yet to be convinced that she State officers, and every other power, jur s. will act wisely in closing her cars to the partments of the Government thereof, re- when we say that in her contest against main to the people of the several States, the abolitionists and in her endeavors to dewords, and pray that she may welcome her foes with bloody hands and hospitable

> MEXICO .- Advices from the city of Mexco to the 9th ultimo have been received.

ment had been discovered in Yucatan .--Some condemned criminals, aided by soldiers of the 16th regiment, had united and determined to murder the authorities and set fire to the capital. A sergeant and sev-

eral soldiers had been found guilty, and Condemned to die.

A proposition in the Senate to ferbid the further immigration of foreigners on the sthoms during the discussion of the Teh- | May 12. hauntepec treaty was negitived by a vote

The Ayuntamiento of the city of Mexico has adopted a resolution, asking the General Government to surpress bull fights within the city and State.

The accounts of the Indian murderers in

of the great danger of using this most in-flammable substance.—N. O. Picayane,

The Montgomery an West Point Railroad, in Alabama, having an extent of nine-We find the following in the Boston Trav- ty miles, is finally finished. It is the first work of the kind over completed in that State. It has already it is said, poured inmitted an order to Paris for an invoice of to Mobile the grocery and cotton trade of a large number of counties in Georgia and dresses, and the width of the cloth will genery (Ala.) Journal, more for Mobile than all other causes put together.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED CUBAN OFFICE The Savannah Morning News, of

terday, says:
The steamer Magnelia, Capt. McNelty, The steamer Magnolia, Capt. McNelty, arrived yesterday morning from Paiatka, having on board Samnel J. Kookogey and Mr. Rawlston, in charge of U. S. Deputy Marsha! Finney, and some 27 men, who were a part of a company engaged in the late Cuba movement. The U. S. Revenue Cutter Taney, Capt. Rudolph, has been for some time in the neighborhood of Satilla River, and after the arrival of officer Finney at that place, it was asceptiment cer Finney at that place, it was ascertained that some persons connected with the ex-

pedition were at a plantation called Waverly. The Deputy Marshal, accompanied by the officers of the Cutter, proceeded to the plantation and arrested the above named individuals, who are supposed to be officers of the Columbus company. They were taken on board of the Taney and then placed on the steamer Magnolia, and brought to this city. At St. Mary's the 27 men also took passage on the Magno-lia, their passages having been paid by the Collector at that port.

The Cutter Taney is still cruising on

the South coast, but is expected to return

to this city short'y.

The examination of the two individuals now in this city under arrest will not take place until the Tancy arrives. They have, we understand, given bonds for their appearance.

There is at this time a considerable number of men in our city, supposed to have been connected with the expedition. The steamer Welaka, which arrived on Saturday last, brought some twenty-five or thirty from the South.-They are mostly fine looking young men, and bear the traces of camp life.

They are all, however, in good spirits, only regretting the mischances which have for the present prevented the consummation of the enterprise in which they have embarked.

The encompanent at Burnt Fort is said to be entirely by sen up. We heard it staove, speaks thus of the benefits secured arrest at some point on the Satilla-we however put little confidence in the report.

The following Resolutions were adopted by the Board of Trustees of the South Carlina College, at its last meeting, to wit: 7

Resolved unanimously, That while tho Board of Trustees have felt constrained to accept the resignation of the Professorship of Moral Philosophy, Sacred Literature, and the Evidences of Christianity, by Rev. Dr. Thornwell, from deference to the motives which have impelled him to offer it, they regard with anxiety the loss which the South Carolina College has in consequence sustained. His instruction in the department of Moral Philosophy has been distin-guished for its utility; and while he has enforced the evidence of Christianity with various and profound learning, and its moral precepts with eloquence, he has commended the sacred truth which he taught to the minds and hearts of the students by the influence of a character and life in attractive harmony with them. It is with sincore regret the Trustees take leave of Dr. Thornwell on his resignation of his Professorship, the duties of which he has discharged with so much honor to himself, and so much usefulness to the State.

Resulted, That the Secretary enclose a copy of these resolutions to the Rev. Dr. Thornwell, and have it also published in the Columbia papers.

THE TORRIDO AT RALEION, N. Raleigh Register, in giving and over that city on Sanday arternoon, says: "It seems to have been confined within a helt of a hundred yards, or perhaps more, instances, actually lifting the houses them-The movement, it is believed, selves from their foundations and shivering them to the carth—besides doing in other has reference to the threatened secession of South-Carolina. We understand the ways, very considerable damage to properfollowing is a list of the officers comman ing ty, Fortunately there was not a single instance of serious personal injury. We have heard of several remarkable escapes, and of one or two bruised limbs, but how there should have been no one killed is almost was indeed an appalling and a dreary spec-

> CINCINNATI, May O .- The Association for the Advancement of Science, adjourned this evening, at 6 o'clock, to meet in Albany, on the third Monday in August next. Eighty-seven members have been in attendance, and eighty-seven papers registered, but not all read, for want of time. This has been much the best meeting held by the Association. The members have been entertained gratuitously, and to-day enough was subscribed by citizens to pay for the publication of forthcoming volumes. Professor Agassiz remains in the city, to deliver a course of le tures to the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association.

CHATTANOOGA, MAT 12.

A TERRIBLE SMASH UP.-This evening, while about three miles this side of Ringgold, while the cars were running at the rate of twenty miles an hour, a cow attempted to cross the road, but was caught and dragged about fifty yards, when the baggage, and both passenger cars were thrown off the track. The one that we were in was thrown about ten feet off an. embankment about four feet high, up side down, and was literally torn to pieces .-Fortunately, no one was killed, but severalwas wounded; the baggage car too, wastorn to atoms, and strewn along the road. for fifty yards. How any one escaped being killed, is a miracle, but a few escaped unburt; among that number was ourself .--Cor. Cassville Standard, Muy 15.

COTTON CROP IN EASTERN MISSISSIPPI .-We learn from this interesting Cotton region that the Cotton that has come up look exceedingly unpromising. It is very lowscarcely above the ground, small, and forms a very bad stand, Some are replanting .--The weather has been uncomfortably cool for several days past .- N. O. Crescent,

SHALL POX .-- As absurdly exaggerated eports are in circulation, at a distance, of the existence and extent of small pox in Augusta, we state that for the last two months there have been but three cases in the city-all negroes. One has died; the other two are convalescent .- Augusta

Constitutionalist. Mr. James Minific is exhibiting at Baltimore, a machine invented by him, for walking on the water. The Clipper says the modus operandi is simple, and thinks it will prove successful on trail. An experiment is to be made with it in Baltimore bay, on the 26th instant.

Wiry are the potatoes and wheat like the idols of old? Because they have eyes and see not, ears have they and hear not.

excellent articles. Among them is an able