

THE SUMMER BANNER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING BY W. J. FRANCIS.

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS in advance, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of six months...

From the Journal of Commerce.

GALVESTON, Oct. 10th, 1851.

Much has already been written upon the growth and prosperity of this flourishing State. Texas is no doubt destined, in the popular language of the day, to become the "Empire State of the South."

At the battle of San Jacinto, Texas nearly numbered ten thousand souls; she has nearly three hundred thousand. She has upwards of one hundred organized counties, and is well supplied with newspapers and post-offices throughout the State.

Grass plantations have been made of cotton per acre, and such crops could be had ten months for fifty cents per acre, can now be sold for two dollars.

There is one point on which there can be no diversity of opinion in the South among those who are true to the cause of the South. It is that we should be free to choose between resistance and submission, and should take resistance at all hazards.

It will be seen by a proclamation of Gov. Means which is to be found in another column, that he has set apart the 21st instant to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving throughout the State.

Stop my Paper. The Carolinian has been complaining that the independence of the press is in danger, because it has received several orders in the language of the head of this article.

What is to be Done. This question has been asked again and again by the Separate Action Party, assuming that the late election has placed the State under the control of the co-operation party.

Who Injure the State? We would decidedly set our face against anything like party recrimination, and especially at this time. We think we should try to conciliate those who have been unsuccessful in their effort to carry out the measure they thought wisest, and naturally disappointed, and consequently, a little sore.

Advocate this line of conduct. Our councils have prevailed, and would beg them not to stir up even under the name of a party of truth and justice, disunion when their principles are misapprehended, and when they are explained fully to the satisfaction of the other.

Therefore our secession friends, while having injured the State, and the interest of their party in the late election, we think we are called upon to show that if the State has suffered any injury, it is from the onus resting upon us, and that we are ready to bear it.

For, first, if the position of South Carolina is misapprehended abroad, the blame must rest with those who, having split the States (before united) into two parties, have claimed for themselves, (a small minority) the sole title of the "Action Party," and have represented the great majority of the State as opposed to all action at all.

ous but unfair editorials, have succeeded in fixing this position for the two parties out of the State, it is surely they who have given the aid to Carolina disunity. And next, if it is urged that any attempt hereafter to raise the State will be more difficult than ever, we tell them that they have now no right to themselves, for any precipitate measure which necessarily involves the advancement of the cause for which we contend, will be the public mind, which often tampered with, does not quickly respond, may hereafter, when time for action really comes, be inclined to distrust those who should direct it, and be apt to suspect that all demonstrations of spirit and patriotism, are but a repetition of the mad fanaticism of the Bluffton Boys, of '44, or of the ruinous precipitancy of the Secessionists of '51.

If so, our "Separate action friends" have done much to harm the cause of the State and the South.—Southern Standard.

From the Southern Standard.

More Abolition in Chesham.

CHEHAM, 4th November, 1851. B. C. Prestley, Esq.: Dear Sir: In the Southern Standard of the 29th ult., we find the following statement copied from the Camden Southern Republic: "The other day, fifty or sixty persons marched up and down the streets of Chesham, harrang for Abolition—never owned any negroes, and ever would—huzza for abolition! Some one asked why they were not put down, and was answered, that 'we are not strong enough!'"

How all this is mere fiction. We are perfectly sure that no such occurrence, nor any thing of the kind, ever did take place in Chesham, or we should certainly have heard of it. We have long resided in the town, and been in the constant habit of free intercourse with the people of both the town and neighborhood. From the adjournment of the Legislature in December last till the election in October, we, on every suitable occasion, freely interchanged views with our fellow-citizens, whenever we met them, on the great political question which was agitating the State; but never, in any single instance, did we hear any word of intimation of hostility to the institution of slavery; and we are fully satisfied that no population in the State, or anywhere else, can be more perfectly free from the least taint of abolitionism. We almost feel that an apology is due to the honest, manly and patriotic yeomanry of the District, for so gravely noticing so silly a slander upon them. It is not done for their sake. They do not need it. But to disabuse the public very respectfully, your obt. servt.

M. MACLEAN, JOHN LYNCH

THE SUMMER BANNER.

Sumterville, So. Ca.

JOHN T. GREEN, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1851.

Messrs. A. WHITE & Co., are Agents for the Banner in Sumterville.

Our Principles.

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If they, then, by intemperate speeches, and their organ the Mercury, by its ingen-

Foreign Intelligence.

British and French Fleets Ordered to our Coast.—The National Intelligencer confirms the statement that letters had been addressed by the acting Secretary of State, Mr. Crittenden, in reply to some recent communications from the Ministers of France and England, in relation to Cuba, in affairs, but at the same time states that the character given to the Secretary's letters by the correspondent of the Philadelphia American is not altogether correct. The Intelligencer says: "The language of the letters is plain, direct and frank, it is true, but there is in them nothing of the slightest degree discourteous, or inconsistent with the Secretary's own character and dignity, or the respect due to the distinguished functionaries he was addressing. That the letters were able, forcible, and manly, as well as respectful and courteous, no American need be told."

The Washington Telegraph adds to this, what it believes to be from good authority, that the letters from Mr. Crittenden were read to one of the editors of the North American in Washington City, and that he could only cry in his interpretation of them. The Telegraph adds the annexed important information: "An order has been issued by the British Admiralty, instructing a number of their naval vessels to cruise along the Southern coast of the United States, and to capture all American vessels which they have reason to believe are destined to Cuba with hostile intentions. This order is now in this city, and the knowledge of its nature formed the basis of the letter of Mr. Crittenden to the British Minister; and we believe a similar order issued by the French Government called for a like letter to that Government, through a representative here. We can feel the starting subjects of Great Britain, but do not need the services of her navy as a police force on our coast, and will not permit it."

REMOVAL OF THE SEARCH OF AMERICAN VESSELS.—The Washington correspondent of the Northern papers, continue the reports recently current that the French and English governments have issued orders, in case of the sailing of any more expeditions against Cuba, to search all vessels under United States or other colors.

It is now distinctly charged, ad interim, that the British Charge, ad interim, has had an interview with Mr. Webster, in which he has communicated those alleged orders of his Government. We still think there must be some error in these statements. That the British Government should re-assert the right of search, a power the exercise of which is so distasteful to the American people, and which has never been conceded by our Government, in the latitude here claimed, seems very improbable.

THE AUSTRIAN CHARGE.—Telegraphic despatches from Washington inform us that the Austrian Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Hulsenberg, has demanded his passport, and will be off. We cannot understand this, when the same despatches inform us that Kossuth is not coming to this country in the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1851.—Despatches have been received at the Navy Department, from Commodore Morgan, commanding the steamer Albatross, which calculated somewhat to dampen the enthusiasm in behalf of Kossuth. The despatches will be laid before Congress by the President, at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Crittenden's note to the French Government, about which so much has been heard, was merely a reiteration of the steps which this Government has adopted with reference to suppressing Cuban expeditions, there being no necessity of a rebuff, as it was termed, the note of the French Government not being at all offensive in its tone.

It has been detected by the Postmaster that a frank by any officer of the Government entitled to the privilege, will carry a letter, &c. free by any United States mail steamer, to Europe, or elsewhere, if it reverses the former practice, which did not recognize franks to any foreign country.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION. The President has issued a proclamation warning the invaders of Northern Mexico, who are citizens of the United States, against the consequences of the illegal enterprise in which they are engaged, as contrary to public law and the national obligations, and if they are captured within the jurisdiction of Mexico they must expect to be punished according to law, and will have no right to claim the intervention of the American Government, concluding with calling on the people to discountenance the invasion of the territory of a friendly power and on the officers of the government for the exercise of vigilance.

The Convention of Planters, at Macon, Ga.

We gather from the correspondence of the Savannah Republican, that this body met on Monday 27th ult., and on motion, Hon. W. D. Massey, of Florida, was called to the Chair, J. V. Rutherford, and N. Bass, Esq., appointed Secretaries.

On calling over the list of Delegates, a large number were found to be present from Georgia, Alabama and Florida, and the number was increased at subsequent meetings. About forty counties in Georgia were represented by one hundred and twenty-five delegates; sixteen counties in Alabama by sixty-eight delegates; five counties in Florida by nineteen delegates; Mississippi, Tennessee and South Carolina, each by two delegates, and Louisiana, Texas and Virginia, each by one delegate.

After the temporary organization on Monday, Mr. C. G. Baylor, United States Consul at Amsterdam, was invited to take a seat in the Convention, and it was also voted that the Planters present be invited to take seats as members. After a motion for a committee to nominate permanent officers, the Convention adjourned.

On Tuesday, after organization by the election of officers, on motion of Mr. Holt, of Alabama, a Committee of twenty-one was appointed to report business for the action of the Convention.

Messrs. Crook, Grawley, Holt and Tait of Alabama; Brown, Crawford, Farrell, Dean, Dawson and Anderson, of Georgia; Gamble, Brown, Bomby and Hayward, of Florida; Bryan, of Louisiana; Early and Crowell, of South Carolina; Archer of Virginia, and Mayo, of Tennessee, were appointed said Committee.

Various plans of action were offered by Messrs. Browne and Gamble, of Florida; Archer and Holt, of Alabama; Morton and Tait, of Georgia; and Mayo, of Tennessee, which were generally referred to the Committee of twenty-one.

On Wednesday, Mr. Baylor being requested addressed the Convention after offering the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, 1st. That this Convention appreciate the importance of direct intercourse with the continent of Europe for the direct export of the various products of the South, and the direct import of the various products of the North, and the various manufactures of Europe consumed in the South.

2d Resolved, That this Convention recognize and feel the importance of direct trade in all its branches, as a necessary principle that must enter into and become a part of any plan which this Convention in its wisdom may now or hereafter adopt as a commerce must be its basis, and direct trade the proper medium through which it should pass for the remedy of our evils is not complete so long as our imports come through and are controlled by the North and England.

3d Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the planters of the South immediate action on this subject, as one of the means of bringing about and sustaining co-operation in relation to the future action of this body.

4th Resolved, That we recognize the importance of extending our markets, and creating competition, and recommend to the planters the proposition of the merchants in Amsterdam, in Holland, for opening direct trade with the mouth of the Rhine and the continent of Europe generally, and that "direct trade" houses now formed, or being formed, for this purpose in our Southern ports, be sustained, and that we urge them to do so.

5th Resolved, That the Convention approve the proposition that immediate action should follow the deliberation of this Convention, by shipping a portion of their crops—say one-tenth, or one twentieth, or any amount, more or less, as is most convenient—for the purpose of forming a commercial basis, to be extended or modified hereafter as may be best to establish the "Commercial Independence" of the South.

6th Resolved, That this Convention recommend the instant employment of the means now within our power, of every kind, for the promotion of Southern interests;—by Planting, Manufacturing, and Commercial.

Mr. Andrews, of Ga., offered a resolution, which being amended to read as follows, was then rejected: Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to arrange the basis of a direct trade in planters, mechanics and others, with foreign countries, and that the Committee report at their earliest convenience.

On Thursday the Committee of Twenty-one reported, and after a long debate which was renewed on Friday morning, the report was finally rejected and a minority report which recommends an association of Cotton planters with a capital of ten millions, to be chartered by the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Florida, the object of the association being to prevent fluctuations in the price of Cotton. The following resolutions attached to the report, were also adopted:

Your Committee have thus considered, as far as their means of investigation have allowed them the questions of over production, and our capacity for over production, the influence of irregular production, and the possibility of controlling effects, our ability to increase the consumption, improve the price, and save a large portion of the annual charges and expenses now paid.

Be it therefore Resolved, That this Convention respectfully recommend to the Cotton planters of every country in the Cotton growing States, the organization of county Associations to act as auxiliaries to a Central Association, to be composed of delegates from the county Associations.

Resolved, That the great object of such associations should be the collection and dissemination of information on the subject of production and consumption, and generally to aid and facilitate a perfect organization on the part of planters.

Resolved, That in accordance with the views set forth in the foregoing report, a committee be appointed by the Chair to procure the passage of such acts of incorporation as they may deem necessary, from the five States named in the report; and said committee shall act as a Central Association of this body, and may call a Convention of Planters when in their judgment it may be necessary.

take the labor, be elected to visit and canvass the cotton country generally, thereby perfecting an organization that will command the respect of the world.

On motion of Mr. Bankston, of Georgia, Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention it is greatly for our interests to introduce slave labor into our manufacturing establishments.

On motion of Mr. Archer, of Virginia—Resolved, That in the unanimous opinion of this Convention, that the extension and encouragement of Southern manufactures are indispensable to the prosperity of our country, and that we recommend to all Southern men to extend their manufacturing influence and patronage.

After the thanks of the Convention had been tendered to the Hon. W. D. Massey for his able and dignified manner in which he discharged his duties, and to the Trustees of the Methodist Church for the use of the building, the Convention adjourned sine die.

Justice to Lopez.

Nile Morlus nisi bonum, is a maxim that every generous spirit will approve. Lopez testifies in a manner that is most honorable for him. He was brave, and it must be believed, honest, though weak and credulous—deceived rather than deceiving—more sinned against than sinning. We recollect the story that was current of his attempt to buy his wife by making certain disclosures. We are glad to see that this stigma does not rest upon the memory of a noble man.

HAVANA, Sept. 17, 1851. I, J. STEWART—Dear Sir: I have the honor of addressing these few lines to you by request of the unfortunate Don N. Lopez, executed in this city on the first of this month—a request which he made to me as his brother-in-law and his testamentary executor. I was permitted to confer with Lopez in prison, a few moments before his death, and he charged me in a most particular manner to transmit to you his last adieu, and the expressions of his warm affection and gratitude for your constant kindness and great services to him. He also requested me, and mentioned it several times, (insistia repetidas veces,) that I should ask you as a last favor, to place the trunk of papers, letters, &c., which he left with you, in my possession, so that I might destroy such as relate to his expeditions to Cuba, and that I should not compromise in the least any character connected with these enterprises.

I, therefore, entreat you to afford me the facilities of executing the last wishes of our common friend, and as I cannot travel to your city, I beg you to inform me if you are disposed to accede to his desires; in which case I will send you a person clothed with the proper powers, who will execute, in your presence, the destruction of these papers, retaining only such as interest his son and heir, now residing in Geneva.

In his last moments, when he was alone with his confessor, and marching to the place of execution, he returned again to this subject, entreating the good priest to remind me of his wishes upon this point.

I avail myself of this opportunity to unite my grateful thanks with those of the deceased, for your friendship and services, and remain, Dear Sir, your obedient and humble servant, Yours truly, COUNT DE POZOS DULCES

By the arrival this morning of the schooner M. J. Barbour, Capt. Arnet, from Rio Grande, we have important intelligence from the theatre of war on the Mexican frontier up to Friday last.

We have no papers by this arrival, and the information which we have received is somewhat incoherent, though interesting. It appears that the revolutionary forces under Carvajal had attacked Matamoros, and after a desperate fight succeeded in entering the city; but having learned that a small American steamer plying on the Rio Grande, was coming up with American troops, a body of the revolutionaries, consisting of about 200 Texans, was detached from the main force and proceeded to attack her with the intention of capturing the vessel and seizing two pieces of artillery which were on board.

The commander of the steamer having obtained information of this movement, immediately put about, and proceeding to the Brazos placed the troops and two pieces of artillery on board the Mexican steamer Neptuno. There they remained when Capt. Arnet left the Brazos. It was thought that the troops were anxious to join the revolutionists.

The diversion of the Texans from Carvajal caused a suspension of the attack upon Matamoros. But the revolutionary leader was hourly expecting reinforcements from the direction of Camargo, and when rejoined by the two hundred Texans, the attack was to be resumed with vigor. There can be little doubt that Matamoros fell into the hands of Carvajal on Friday or Saturday last.

From verbal reports, we learn that many of the United States troops on the upper Texas have deserted, and joined Carvajal. We also heard that despatches have been received here for many troops.

In the first attack upon Matamoros, it is stated that the revolutionary forces lost only three men killed, but the mortality on the side of the Mexicans was much greater. We have no particulars as to the number of troops under General Avalos, but his men are said to have fought with great bravery.

When Capt. Arnet left the Brazos, the Neptuno was nearly cooled, and it was supposed would make for a port some 150 miles south. The commander of the Mexicans asked permission to march through the United States territory, in order to reach Matamoros, but this was refused. The appearance of the Texans probably prevented him from going up on the Mexican side.—N. O. Picayune.

Increase in the Direct Trade of Charleston.

The receipts of revenue at the Custom House of this City for the last three months have averaged nearly \$1,000,000 per month, which have come into the warehouse. The usual quarterly average receipt for duties here has been \$1,000,000, showing at this rate, a quarterly increase of 200 per cent. This demonstrates, as plainly as figures can, the rapid augmentation of the Direct Trade of Charleston, the improvement both of the State and the Metropolis, as well as the extension of our commercial intercourse with other sections of the country. The number of well supplied wholesale establishments in our city—the new lines of rail and water communication opening on all sides of us—have given this impulse to our direct trade. It must receive a constant augmentation from the same causes, as they multiply, giving a duplication to the influence of those causes. The rise o

real estate, the last species of property that feels this influence, will not follow, of which there are evident signs in the increase of our population, and the scarcity, not merely of business sites, but of places of residence. New mercantile firms are springing up daily, as one of the fruits of this prosperous state of things, which bring additional capital to Charleston, and extending its business connections, will produce a form of labour, and enlarge the old, until we shall diversify our industry, the sure source of enduring and general prosperity. There is all aside, the evidences of that activity of spirit that diffuses through a community buoyant hopes of a progressive rise of fortune, imparting and receiving the rewards of successful business.—Charleston Evening News.

Beard of Pickpockets.

The pocket book of Mr. Benjamin Pack, of Clarendon, was taken from him yesterday morning, whilst he was engaged at the ticket office of the Railroad Depot. He had taken out of his pocket book to pay for his ticket, but returned it in his pocket, whilst waiting for the ticket and in change. When these were handed to him, he felt for his pocket book but it was gone. His contents were about seven hundred dollars, five and ten dollar bills of the Bank of the State.

Let persons who go to the post office, rail road depots and standstill landings, beware of those who press upon them. Standard.

A WHITE WOMAN RELEASED FROM SLAVERY.

The Circuit Court of Rockingham county Va., last week, after a trial that excited much interest, decided that Amanda Jane, who had been held as a slave, was a white woman, and that her origin was distinctly traced to a free person, who was a slave. The Register says: "Amanda's appearance, the color of her skin, her hair, her eyes, her nose, her whole physical exterior, would prove her to be what the jury have made her—a white woman. The testimony proving her color and character was so strong, and the appearance of the woman seemed to contradict it all. Amanda Jane has been held as a slave successively by Messrs. Michael Kiser, (whose negro slave Sally, was proved to be her mother) T. M. Gabney, and was held in bondage at the time of the trial, by Mr. A. E. Heneberger. She has degraded herself in her servitude, and has become the mother of two fine looking little illegitimate children, perfectly white, who were dandied in her arms during the course of the trial. A more mysterious case, we have never heard of, and it excited from its commencement to its close, the most intense interest. Exceptions have been taken to the decision of the case, by the counsel for the defendants."

DECLINE OF TRADE AT NEW ORLEANS.

The "Daily Crescent" of New Orleans, gives the following account of the decline of business prospects in that city, owing to the advantages given to the Northern route by means of canals and railroads: "Trade is passing away from our city. Nashville editors are canvassing in Savannah and Charleston for business. Cincinnati editors are canvassing in New Orleans. The Canal Bank of New Orleans have actually promised such rates as to invite New York to build a railroad, and deprive New Orleans of the last vestige of Texas trade, by transferring it to New York. The city of New York having a superior system of banking (free) even under its exposure to the fluctuations and convulsions of foreign markets, stands ready to pay a premium on our last trade. The planters of our tributary country, and especially on the lines of our proposed railroads through Opelousas and Jackson, Mississippi, are complaining of inconvenient access to us. Mobile enters the field, with New York, Charleston, Savannah, and now wide-awake Richmond, to despoil and impoverish us, to take from us Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, all Northern and Central Mississippi and Texas."

American Awards at the World's Industrial Exhibition.

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday contains the official communication of Mr. Riddle, the U. S. Commissioner at the World's Fair, embracing a List of the Awards to our contributors, from this country, from which we copy those in relation to Southern cultivators of Cotton and Rice.

- Wm. Hampton, Cotton
G. L. Holmes, "
J. Pope, "
S. Bond, "
J. R. Jones, "
J. V. Jones, "
W. W. McLeod, "
J. M. Mervin, "
J. N. Miller, "
F. Truesdale, Jacobs & Co., "
E. T. Herriot, Carolina Rice.

ANOTHER RESCUE OF A FUGITIVE.

At Ottawa, on Sunday week, two negroes, came into the city. They inquired their way to some known place, and were directed across the river. They had, however, not got far from town, before they were pursued and overtaken by Mr. Constable Skinner, and several others, who, alleging that they were fugitive slaves, were about to rescue them, when one of them showed his free papers, and was allowed to go his way; but the other was taken by force, and brought back to town, where he was placed on a cart, but on started towards La Salle, with a view of being there placed on a steamer and conveyed to his master at St. Louis. At Dock No 11, however, the negro was taken from the officers, who were somewhat roughly handled by the people, and the boat went on without him. [Cleveland Democrat.]

WARRINGTON DIED.

BALTIMORE, October 12.—Commodore Warrington died in Washington on Sunday morning. So far as has been already ascertained the majority of vessels cast ashore by the recent gale in Nova Scotia is composed of Northern coasters. What the loss of life has been is not known, but it is presumed to have been immense.

A Temperance Society on the plan of the society of the Sons of Temperance in the United States, is about being established in Paris.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The Democrats of Racine county, Wisconsin, have nominated Hon. Henry Dodge for the Presidency. The Whigs of Guilford county, N. C., have nominated Millard Fillmore for President, and Hon. Wm. Graham, of North Carolina, for Vice President.

NIAGARA FALLS.

It is stated that the entire portion of ledge upon which the Obsecurator at Niagara Falls stands is cracked, and is considered to be in a very dangerous condition, as the whole structure, including the Obsecurator, is liable to be swept away.

THE RUSSIAN RAILROAD.

This great work, under the superintendence of Mr. Brown, chief engineer, is completed. It runs from St. Petersburg, to Moscow, in nearly a straight line, and is 400 miles in length. The track is double, of 5 feet gauge. The entire cost is stated at \$25,000,000. The locomotives are 102 in number, of which 42 are for passengers, and 120 for freight. The passenger-cars are built upon the American plan, are 50 feet long, and 9 feet 2 broad. The two Imperial carriages are very magnificent, being 84 feet long by 10 broad, and 7 feet high, and supported on 15 wheels, on the Bogie principle. There carriages have spacious apartments, furnished for the Emperor and Empress separately, in the most improved and luxurious manner. They are fitted up with beds, and a kitchen-car, attached with ladder, wine-cellar, ice-house, &c. The road is to be run in 15 hours. It used to take the diligence 75 hours, and reasons 11 days. Boats, by rivers and canals, between the two cities make the trip in from 55 to 60 days, and frozen up half the time at that.

REPTILES BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

The probability of an open rupture between Austria and Turkey seems to be believed in by the German press. A Vienna paper asserts that the Czar has been consulted on the subject, and has intimated that he is ready to aid Austria in any demonstration she may make, provided she adhere strictly to the letter of treaties between her and Turkey.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN VIRGINIA.

The first newspaper tolerated in Virginia was in 1790, the subscription price was \$50 per annum for one copy; advertisements of moderate length were inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line, and seven dollars for each week's advertising.

THE VALUE OF PEOPLE DEPOSITED BY THE VARIOUS EXHIBITORS IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

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