TRAMPORTO DE COMO

TREE MAS.

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ONE DOLLAR per square for a single insertion. Quarterly and Monthly Advertisements will be charged the same as a single in sertion, and semi-monthly the same as new ones

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Fellow-citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives : I congrutulate you and our common constituency upon the favorable auspices un-der which you meet for your first session. Our country is at peace with all the world. The ngitation which for a time, threat ned to disturb the fraternal relations which make us one people, is fast subsiding; and a year of general prosperity and health has crowned the nation with unusual blessings None can look back to the dangers which are bassed, or forward to the bright prospect pefore us, without feeling a thrill of gratifica ion, at the same time that he must be impressed with a grateful sense of our profound obligations to a beneficent Provi-

Considerable space is occupied in detail. ing the progress of the revolutionary expeditions against Cuba, with which the reader is familiar. Speaking of those who have been condemned, he says :

dence, whose paternal care is so manifest

in the happ ness of this highly-favored land.

Although these offenders against the laws have forfeited the protection of their country, yet the Government may, so far as is consistent with its obligations to other countries, and its fixed purpose to maintain and enforce the laws, entertain sympathy for their unoffending families and friends, as well as a feeling of compassion for themselves. Accordingly no proper effort has been spared, and none will be spared, to procure the release of such citizens of the United States, engaged in this unlawful enterprise, as are now in confinement in Spain; but it is to be Loped that interposition with the government of that country may not be considered as affording any ground of expectation that the Government of the United States will; hereafter, feel itself under any obligation of duty to intercede for the liberation or pardon of such persons as are flagrant offenders against the law of nations and the laws of the United States. These laws must be executed. If we desire to maintain our respectability among the nations of the earth, it behooves us to enforce steadily and sternly the neutrality acts passed by Congress, and to fol-

The Governments of Great Britain and France have issued orders to their naval commanders on the West India station to prevent by force, if necessary, the landing of adventurers from any nation on the 1sland of Cuba with hostile intent. The stitution. copy of a memorandum of a conversation on this subject between the Charge d'Affaires of her Britannic Majesty and the act- constitutional provision is equally obligatoing Secretary of State, and of a subsequent note of the former to the Department of Judicial Departments of the Government, State; are herewith submitted, together and upon every cit zen of the United States. with a copy of note of the Acting Secretary public, and of the reply of the latter, on the same subject. These papers will acsions, which this Government could not derogation of the maratime rights of the United States are founded on a firm, secure, and well-defined basis; they stand upon the ground of National Independence

all their full and just extent. The principle which this Government adheres to, and will maintain under all circumstances and at all hazards. That principle is, that in every regularly documented is over them. No American ship can be allowed to be visited or searched for the dividuals on board, nor can there be allowed any watch by the vessels of any foreign nation over American vessels on the coast of the United States or the seas adjacent munication from the British Charge d'Affaires to the Department of State, that he executing the preventive measures against itself has denounced as not being entitled small, and a beneved to be dray from usaterference shall take place with the lawful commerce of any nation.

In addition to the correspondence on this subject, herewith submitted, official in- dividuals case defined the arrange auch of formation has been received at the Depart. of acts of Congress, and even States ment of State, of assurances by the French Government that, in the orders given to the French naval forces, they were expressly instructed, in any operations they might engage in, to respect the flag of the United States whenever it might appear, and to commit no act of hostility upon any vessel or armament under its protection.

By reference to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that the aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$52,312,979 87; which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of I considered the somes of measures which July; 1850, gave, as the available means had been adopted at the previous session, for the year, the sum of \$58,917,524 36. The total expenditures for the same pe-

rlod were \$48.00,5,878 68. Total imports for the year ending 30th June, 1851, were, - \$215,725,995 Of which there were in specie, 4,967,901 The exports for the same pe-8217/517,130

riod wero
Of which there were of domestic products - \$178,516,555 Foreign goods

re-exported 29,231,880 -8217,517,130 Since the 1st of December last, the payments in cash on account of the public debt, exclusive of interest, have amounted

the sum of \$3,242,400 paid under the 12th

amount of awards to American citizens under the late treaty with Mexico, for which the issue of stock was authorized, but which was paid in eash from the Treasury The public debt on the 20th ultimo, exclusive of the stock authorized to be issued

to Texas by the act of 9th September, 1850, was \$6°,560,395 26. The receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated at \$51,800,000, which, with the probable unappropriated balance in the Preasury, on the 30th June, next, will give, is the probable available means for that year, the sum of \$63,253.734 0.3

The receipts for any age during the year excluding the formal lostages co letted or, and payable to me British post office, amounted to \$6.345,747 21, being an increase of \$997.610 69, or 18 65-100 per cent, over the like receipts for the preceding year.
The reduction of postage under the act

of March last did not take effect until the commencement of the present fiscal year The accounts for the first quar er, under the operation of the reduced rates, will not be settled before January next; and no rehable estimate of the receipts for the present year can yet be made. It is believed, however, that they will fall far short or those of the last year. The surplus of the revenues now on hand is, however, so arge, that no further appropriation from the treasury, in aid of the recenues of the Department, is required for the current fiscal year; but an additional appropriation or the year enoung June 30, 1853, will probably be found necessary, when the receipts of the first two quarters of the fisca ear are fully ascertained. In his last annual report the Postmaster

Jeneral recommended a reduction to rates which he deemed as low as could be prudently adopted, unless Congress was prepared to appropriate from the treasury, for the support of the Department, a sum more than equivalent to the mail services performed by it for the Government. recommendations of the Postmuster Gen eral, in respect to letter postage, except or letters from and to California and Ore were substantially adopted by the last Congress. He now recommends atherence to the present letter rates, and a vises against further reduction until just fied by the

evenue of the Department.

He also recommends that the rates of postage on printed matter be so revised as to render them more snaple, and more unform in their operation upon all classes of printed matter. I submit the recommendations of the report to your invorable con-

It is deeply to be regretted that in severd instances officers of the Government, in attempting to execute the law for the return of fagitives from labor, have been openly resisted, and their efforts trustrated and defeated by lawless and violent mobs: that in one case such resistance resulted in the death of an est mable citizen, and in others serious injury ensued to those offi-cers and to individuals who were using their endeavors to sustain the laws. Pros ecutions have teen instituted against the alledged offenders, so far as the year id be identified, and are still pending. I in ve give all aid legally in my power to the en-forcement of the laws, and I shall continue to do so wherever and whenever their execution may be resisted.

The act of Congress for the return of fugitives from labor is one required and demanded by the express words of the Con-

[The article of the Constitution is here quoted, and the President says:] This ry unon the

Congress, however, must, from necessiof State to the Minister of the French re- ty, first act upon the subject by presenting the proceedings necessary to ascertain that the person is a tugitive, and the means to quaint you with the grounds of this inter- be used for his restoration to the claimant position of the two leading commercial This was done by an act passed during the powers of Europe; and with the apprehen- first term of President Washington, which was amended by that enacted by the last fail to entertain, that such interposition, if | Congress, and it now remains for the Execcarried into effect, might lead to abuses in utive and Judicial Departments to take care that these have be lathfully executed. This injunction of the Constitution is as peremptory and as binding as any other; it stands exactly on the same foundation as and public law; and will be maintained in that clause which provides for the return of fugitives from justice, or that which declares that no bill of attander or expos fachas heretofcre solemnly announced it still to law shall be passed, or that which provides for an equality of taxation, according to the ceasus, or the clause declaring that all duties shall be undorn throughout the merchant vessel, the crew who navigate it. United States, or the important provision will find their protection in the flag which that the trial of ail crones shall be by jury. These several articles and chaises of the Constitution, all resting on the same aupurpose of ascertaining the character of in-thordy, must stand or fall together. Some objections have been urged against the act for the return of fugitves from labor; but it is worthy of remark that the main opposition is aimed against the Constitution itself, thereto. It will be seen by the last com- and proceeds from persons and classes of persons, many of whom declare their wish to see that Constitution overcurned. They is authorized to assure the Secretary of avow their hostility to any law who is shall State that every care will be taken that, in give full and practical effect to this requirement of the Constitution. For univery, the the expeditions, which the United States number of these persons is comparatively to the protection of any government, no in- ing; but the issue which they present is one which involves the surrent evand even the existence of the Constitution

Cases have beretotore arisen in which inproposed to mulidy such a second ground that the Constition was preme law of the land, and that the

of Congress were repugnant to this the rement; but nullification s now one , not so much against particular have us being inconsistent with the Constitution, as against the Constitution asset; and it is not to be disguised that a spiral exists and has been actively at work to read asunder this Union, lature could be more easily corrupted than which is our chershed inheritance from

our revolutionary lathers.
In my last annual message I state i that in reference to the agitation growing o the terrace at and survey questions, final settlement, in part per of the dangerous and exciting say which they embraced; and I record adherence to the adjustment estate is no those measures, until time and experience should demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse. I was not induced to make this recommendation because I thought those

can be perfect. Wide differences and jarring opinions can only be reconciled by yielding some- said his views on this question of the basis thing on all sides, and this result had been of representation had been unsrepresented. reached after an a gry conflict of many months, in which one part of the country was arrayed against another, and vident to \$7,501,436 56; which, however, includes convulsion seemed to be implicit. Look- that in the Legislature, one house ing at the interests of the whole country, I -the House of Representatives-ought to

measures perfect; for no human legislation

tained amid conflicting interests and to insist upon it as a final settlement, to be adhered to by all who value the peace and welfare of the country. A year has now elapsed since that recommendation was first made. To that recommendation I still adhere, and I congratulate you and the country upon the general acquiescence in these neasures of peace, which has been exhibited in all parts of the Republic. And not only is there this general acquiescence in these measures, but the spirit of conciliation which has been manifested in regard to them in all parts of the country, has removed doubts and uncertainties in the minds of thousands of good men concerning the durability of our popular institutionnd given renewed assurance that our Liber y and our Union may subsist together for the benefit of this and all succeeding gener-MILLARD FILLMORE. Washington, Dec. 2, 1851.

Legislature of South Carolina.

Tuesday, December 2, 1585. In the Senate, the report of the comnittee on the Governor's message -covering the communication of the British Consul on the subject of colored camen, was unanimously adopted and ordered to the House for concurrence.

The special order, being a bill to fix the time of the meeting of the State Convention was then ken up in com mittee of the whole, Mr. Buchanan in the chair. The bill being read, the com-mittee rose and reported it to the Senate without amendment, and recommended that it do pass. The time fixed is the fourth Monday of April next.

The Senate proceeded to the genera orders. A bill to abolish Brigade Encampments was read a second none, and ordered to the House for communicates.

Sundry other matters were before he Senate, which will be published in the Journal to morrow.

In the House, memorials, petitions, and reports occupied the morning hour. On motion of Mr. Dargan, leave of absence was granted to his colleague. Mr. Evies, on account of sickness in his family.

Mr. Adam Jones offered a resolution to terminate the present session of the General Assembly on the 18th inst.; ordered for consideration to morrow.

Mr. Haskell offered a series resolutions, (those now known as the "platform" of the co-operation party;) which were made the special order of the day for Thursday next at one o'clock.

Mr. L. M. Keitt offered the following preamble and resolutions; which were made the special order of the day for Thursday next at one o'clock:

Whereas in the recent elections held for deputies to the Southern Congress, those opposed to the separate secession of South Carolina from the Union immany districts of the State. not only declared before the people that they are opposed to the submission of South Carolina to the past wrongs in, flicted on them by the General Gov. ernment, but actually proposed proiec's of resistance short of secession:

Resolved, therefore, That by the recent election for members to a Southern Congress, the people of South Carolina lid not determine that they are in favor of the submission of the State to the past wrongs inflicted on them by the General

Government. Resolved, That "No Submission" should still be the watch-word or the State. (as it was in the late election by many of those opposed to secession.) which should call together all the true resistance men of all parties in patriotic co-operation to save the rights, honor, and integrity of the

Resolved, That all the wrongs inflicted on the State by the General Government remain as they were when the Legislature ordered the election for a convention of the people of the State, in their high sovereign spacity, to consider and determine tor emselves what mode of redress in relation thereto it is expedient for them to pursue; and consistency in the Legislature, as well as that respect which should always be borne towards the people, require that a day should be designated by the Legislature for the assembling of the said Con-

On motion of Mr. B F. Perry, the special order, being a bill to provide for the election of Presidential electors by the people, was taken up, and the House solved itself into committee of the whole -Mr. Williams in the chair.

Mr. Perry addressed the committee as ome length in support of the bid. After alloding to the general question of the bis s of representation guarantied by the Constumion of the United States, and stating that this bill was in accordance with this basis, he urged that it any change were to be made in the mode of electing electors at should be done at the present session, and that, unless such change be made now, the expense and inconvenience of an extra session of the Legislature would be incurred, and that too to merely vote for President of the United States Il thought the Legislature had no right

he power they exercised. He asked why he people of South Carolina should be deprived of this power. Where they less virtuous or more hable to corruntion than the people of New York or any other State. He was sure the Legislature would not say so, and yet by holding on to the power they would a em afraid to give it to people He arged that the Legis. the mass of the people spread all over the State. The gentleman then read extracts Madison Papers, showing that in the Convent or which framed the Con-stitution of the United States, South Caroften had voted against giving this elation to be State Legislature, II s ask why make the chanand no evil had grown out of it. He verred that on certain occasions this power had been misused. He referred to 1500, when the vote was east against C

C. Pinckney, and to sub equent o casions. Mr. Perry said tout his friends might say was an unpropinous time-that South Carolina might be out of the Umon. If that was the case, we ought to recall our Senators, and not provide for any further elections to Congress. The gentleman He believed that a proper government onsisted of two kinds of representation in the Legislature, one house

Mr. John I. Middleton briefly replied to Mr. Perry. He thought the member from Greenville had made premature movement on the subject; that no designation could he made until our representation was ascertained under the new census. He thought, therefore, the first section of the bill was defective. He said, he was among those who did not feel the imperative necessity of the change. He said the member from Greenville had charged that the system worked ill He did not believe

it. He referred to the case of General Pinckney, and stated that it was not because the people of South Carolina did not know him, but because, at the period reserred to, he was a member of what was called the Federal Parcy; and that this was the reason, and the only reason, why the vote of the State was cast against him. Mr Middleton took the ground that it every vote cast by the State for President, the popular opinion was fully reflected by the Legislature. He said that in all cases numbers who had to vote were elected in the October preceding, and that their views were generally ascertained on the subject. Mr. Middleton answered some other arguments of Mr. Perry, and stated that it was undoubtedly the intention of the Convention who framed the Constitution to leave the mode of this election to the Leg-

Mr. Hutson next addressed the Chair not ne, said, to discuss the merits of this bill, for he believed it beneath the dignity of the crisis through which the State is passing He rose to offer a preamble and esolution, to the effect that the committee report to the House that the bill do not pass. At the suggestion of Mr. Torre,

the mover withdrew the preamble.

After some further desultory debate, the committee rose and made the following report, being the resolution introduced by Mr. Hutsen:

The Committee of the Whole House, to which was referred "a bill to provide for the election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States in South Carolina by the people," beg leave That they have had said matters under

onsideration, and are of opinion that it is next edient at this time to agitate the State by any attempt to change the present mode of electing electors for President of the United States. They therefore recommend that the bill submitted do not pass.

After some remarks by Mr. Tucker and Mr. A. W. Tho uson, the question wasput, and on motion of Mr. B. F. Perry the yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted as

YEAS .- Messrs. Abney, Addison, Arthur, Ayer, Barton, Benton, Biackwell Blum, Bowers, Brownlee. Barnet. Clark, E. M., Cruikshank, Cunningham, Dargan, Dunczo, J. W., Dunkin, Evans, S. W. Garvan, Harrison, Hearst, Heyward, J. B. Heyward, N., Hudson, Jennings, Jermon, Johnson, B. J., Johnston, A. R., Jones, A., Jordan, Kent, L. M., Kent, W. J. Kinsler, Lawton, Lyles, McCau, McKewn, Manigault, Marion, Memminger, Middleton, J. L. Middleton, N. R., Montgomery, Moringe, Nelson, Owens, Perry, J. B., Pope, Preston, Read, Richardson, Rob-ertson, Wm. R. Rowell, Scabrook, Suck-ler, Suffivan, Torre, Vance, Verdier, Wagner, Waters, Whitefield, Wigfall, Wilkinson, D. J., Wright-65

Navs-Messrs. Alexander, Ashmore, Booser, Bradley, Bro. kman, Campbell, Can ey, Chesnut, Clark, H. H., Cureton, De m, Duncan P. E. Evins, M. P., Gar ington, Grasette, Hammond, Harrington, Haskelt, Hunt, Irby, Johnson, A. G. Jones. E. P. Kmard, Lesesne, Lowry, McAliley, McDonald, McElwee, McGowen, Matchell, Moore, Moorman, Myers, Patterson, Perry, B. F. Phillips, Poppenheim, Robertson, A. Smith, E. P., Smith, John, Summer, Tay. lor, Thompson, A. W., Thompson, Thos., Tucker, Wilkes, Williams, Mr. Speak-

After some other unimportant business, the House adjourned until to morrow at 12 o'clock.

Correspondence of the Courier.

WASHINGTON, DEC 3. The message is or course, the chief topic of the day. It receives general approbation. No exception has been taken, on any side, to the views presented in gard to toreign affairs, and particularly the Caban transaction. The principle that our flag shall protect all that it covers may now be considered as inviolable. No for eign power can dispute it without the hazard of war. The recommendations of the message in regard to domestic concerns are generally acceptable, though all of them will not be acted upon and carried out. It will be found that, as to the Tar ff. Congress will let well enough alone. The friends of the increased protection of manufacturing interests will make much use of the facts and views presented by the mussage. The value of our domestic produce and the toreign demand for it is not found to be increased by the reduction of our Tariff, and the repeal of the Braish Corn Laws -- though Mr. Walker, as Se retary of the Treasury, urged the probability of such an increased foreign demand as an organient in tayor of the present Tariff. Mr. Walker estimated that the amount of provisions and breadstuffs exported, during the fiscal year just passed, would be over two hundred millions, whereas it has been diminished instead of increasing. The Tariff interests will o curse, make much use of this fact. The importation of .ron and its domestic production have both tallen off, during the last year. The principal part of the imports consists of articles manufactured of

wood, cotton and silk. Mr. Gwin has already bespoken the at tention of Congress to the encouragement or steam communication between Califormia and China. A combination of government and private capital in the tablishment of a line of steamers will be

Mr Gwm states that the population of Calborna wid by found to be 185,000 The returns of the more populous part of Califorma, were destroyed by fire, and delay occurs in making them out again. Mr Kennedy did not estimate the population a more than 130,000, a month or two ago and in case his estimate was found to be e reserve at would follow that California, yourd have out one Representative in Congress, while South Carolina having the next largest fraction, would be entitled to an additional representative for that raction. But supposing that the population of Calliornia be over 140,000, her traction will be larger than that o' South Carolina

The Mississippi Convention his ad journed The Resolutions are passed are substantially the same as those adopted by the Georgia Convention. -----

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The British and steamer Combria sailed from Boston on Wednesday last, with

THE SUMTER BANNER.

Sumterville, So. Ca. JOHN T. GREEN, EDITOR. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1851.

2-65 Mesers. A. Where & Co., are Agents for the Banner in Sumterville.

Our Principles.

" There is one point on which there can be no diversity of opinion in the South among those who are true to her, or who have made up their minds not to be slaves; that is if we should be forced to choose between resistance and submission we should take resistance at all hazards."—

Caluoun.
"To do that, concert of action must be necessary, not to save the Union, for it would then be too late, but to save ourselves. Thus in my view, concert is the one thing needful.."—CALHOUN. "What is the remedy? I answer secession united secession of the slaveholding States, or a large number of them. Nothing else will be wise— nothing else will be practicable."—Cheves.

In order to do justice to all parties, we re-publish in to-day's issue the Report of the Commissioners of the Poor for Claremont county, several typographical errors having occurred in it when published some tune since.

The Convention Bill Offered by J. II Abans was passed to

I second realing on W date lay last. It provides for the call on the 4th Monday in April next.

Presidency of the College. The Rev. J. H. THORNWELL has been elected President of the College in the place of WILLIAM C. PRESTON resigned. We have no doubt this election will give general satisfaction throughout the State.

W. W. Alston. By reference to our advertising columns will be seen the advertisement of Mr. AL ston, proposing to open a Male and Female School in Sunterville, to commence on Tuesday the 6 h of January. It gives us great p'easure to be able to say that this gentleman is entitled to public patronage. For several years we had the honor of receiving instructions from him. His certifiany teacher who prepares students for that been intrusted to hun.

Penmanship.

We had the pleasure of recceiving this morning several beautiful specimens of penmanship from Mr. JERREE. He has certainly brought the art of using the pen to the highest perfection. All those destrous of receiving instructions from him should apyly immediately, as he expects to leave us in the course of next week.

-----Corrrespondence of the Sumter Banne

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 27, 1851. Mr. Editor: To-day is Thanksgiving Day with us, and we are all mirth and revelry. Turkies stand an indifferent chance to-day-a rery indifferent chance of longevity-for, somehow or other, we Americans both arifully and constantly identify " turkies" and "Thanksgiving," just as we do " Fire crackers," and " Fourth of July," perfect in its nature, or appropriate in its use, without the other. Philosophy, some way, perchance, may solve the riddle of

this involuntary association. Yesterday, the famous "Trippler Hall" was disposed of at auction. It was built &c. Where is that Fire Annihilator! by a Mr. TEIPPLER, at a cost of \$100,000 and was to be christianed "JENNY LIND Hall," and used by that lady on her first arrival in this country. It was not completed when the nightengale got here, and because she appeared at Castle Garden, Mr. T. bestowed his own name on the structure instead of the "lair Swede." Subsequently, when the sang there, and he desired to re-haptize the Hall, Jenny, who had some spirit, though it is not very "ardent," "declined" to lend her cognomen. A morigage on the Hall, agroundrent of 14,000 dollars per annum, and taxes 1400 dollars per annum, soon swallowed all the profits arising from the rent of the place. Mr. T. was swamped in the speculation, and so ends the story. The

building only brought 47,500: The shocking accident of last Thursday still occupies the general attention and excites the popular mind. As you may not have seen it in the paper, let us mention that, in consequence of a false alarm of fire in one of our public schools in which nearly 19,000 children are educated, the whole body of the little scholars rushed down the staircase at once. The banisters broke and throwing hundreds to the ground, in Europe. He has a vast Museum in Phila-45 chadren were killed, and about 60 injured. Imagine the po-ular sorrow and popular leeting! the fuderals of the dead increased both, and the examination, still going on, or the Coroners jury, keeps alive the agitation. The builders of the stairway or braisier, (the latter were only nailed to the steps.) will probably be "presented" As Kossuth has written to our Council.

nforming them that he will be here in the Humboldt, we expect him on the 3rd or 4th of December, and of course our preparation are being made with some celetity as well as in great style. He is to remain at Staten Island a day or two until he can be escorted into the city in sumptuous taskon, and while he is there below, he will be waited upon by the various deputations. The editors have concluded to invite him article of the treaty with Mexico, and the felt it to be my duty to seize upon this be based on population; the Senate on Mail d.d not arrive in time for her to take he was once on: of he corps." This a fashionable, but a heartless wretch, and property, and the felt it to be my duty to seize upon this be based on population; the Senate on Mail d.d not arrive in time for her to take he was once on: of he corps." This last movement is strongly ridiculed by some his only excuse is that other physicians

say nothing, but are not likely to contribute 5 dollars in order to enjoy a dinner of the kind, and its celebrity.

Mr. FORREST and Miss CUSHMAN are playing here at two of the theatres, in bold opposition. F. draws crowds nightly. Miss C. we are sorry to say, is doing no thing. Her assumption of British habite and her repudiation of everyth ug American, bave quite destroyed all her popularity here.

Tasking of the theatre Mrs. FORREST has concluded to take the stage to spite her husband, who has, you know, sued for a divorce on the ground of her misconduct, California. So we feel rich at present, &c., as she says "only allows 1200 dollars a year for her support-not half enough or a lady." Some ladies would live well on much less. However, she is to play Pauline in " The Lady of Lyons" on the 8th of December, she will fail we suspect. An ex-assistent Alderman, who had got-

ten poor, died yesterday in our Hospital, where he had been placed by charity. Here was a change ! This being no day of business, we have nothing else worth writing about. We

had a sprinkling of snow yesterday but Cyrus C. Terrey-from whom she will to day the atmosphere is clear and bracing hear something to her advantage-at and the whether lovely. A French artist has just been arrested

for poisoning his wife, we hear. What a world ! Yours,

METROPOLIS.

NEW YORK, December 1, 1850. Mr. Editor: The Verdicts of the Coroners Inquest sitting upon the cause of the shocking accident at the Public School in Greenwich Avenue, (you will recollect that ers, Major— at Indian river, and Capt. 45 children were killed on the occasion.) has produced no little excitement in this quarter. These Inquests are mere farces, at best. If a railroad, carelessly managed, kill, like our Harlem Rail Road, its man a dry, these juries invariably give in the stereotyped opinion, "nobody to blame;" if a boiler explore, and the engineer escaped going to Heaven as summarily as he sends a few others, forthwith he is exonerated by the same sapient body from all legal recate of preparation stands as high with sponsibility, and so, in this case,-the chilthe Faculty of the Cologe of the State, as drea were murdered, and the actual culprots are gently chided for their mistakes, parties out of the fortresses and swamps. Institution. We can say for him, what can but not a soul boldly rebuked, or placed in be said of but few teachers in the State, that the way of punishment for thus putting he is not only interested for his pupils the lives of hundreds of little ones in while they may be under his charge-but peopardy. The parents of the deceased in all after life, he manifests a parental in- are poor generally speaking. Had they terest for those whose education may have been affluent would be jury have so trifled with their feelings.

We had another conviction for murder here on Friday, making the ninth this year. The come was one of some interest. A German poisoned his wife, because she had come over after him from Germany and desired to share his fortune here, instead of another young woman, who, it seems, had supplanted her in his affections He appeared to consent, and was very loving for a time, but constantly made the mistake of putting arannic instead of lumps of sugar in her tea, and so she died. For this grave mistake he will be hung.

Another exciting subject of animated discussion here is the fate of Mr. Thrash- main in prison for years. ER, the American editor of the Faro Industrial in Havanna, who has been sentenced to eight years imprisonment on a charge of having been connected with the they could not procure food, and late invasion of Cuba. The popular feeling so that one never seem to be complete and in his favor and against the Spanish Gevernment is indescribable. It is pretty certain, however, that our Government will interfere to save Mr. THRASHER.

We had a tremendous fire on Friday night that burned down a number of stores, When will it be ready to save us from these fearful conflagrations.

A Hotel as large as both the Irving and

Astor Houses united, has just been completed on N.blo's lot, and in front of his theatre. It is to be called the " Metropolitan." And who you think has taken an interest in it ! Why, BARNUM! BAR-NUM the lucky. BARNUM the indefatiguable, BARNUM, for whom everything that he touches, be it valuable, or bo it worthless, turns veritable gold. The Messrs LELAND honors the Clinton here, on the ievees, but Barnum stands behind them as the financial pular, and has already put down 75,000 dollars towards the furniture, and assigns to put considerably more. Most wonderful man is that BARNUM aforesaid! Twelve years ago he he was wanduring the fields and sleeping under haystack for the want of the "circulating medium" with which to pay for a bed. The Tom Thuma speculation netted him 200,000 dollars, JENNY LIND made him half a milhon more, now he has a Museum here that netts a profit of 50,000 dollars per annum. He has the St. James theatre in London. He has the Chinese family now travelling delphia. He has a vast travelling Menagerie of lions and tigers and elephants that he sent ships to the East Indies to catch, and has two more ships from Ceylou, bound homeward, taden with many additional rare curiosities. He is President of one Bank and controls two others. He is chief owner et a popular Insurance Company. He is the active head and manager of the Fire Annahilator Company. He is a Temperance Lecturer, a Rechabite, a member of the Temple of the Sons of Temperance, an Odd Feilow, and Heaven only knows what else. What he does not know, is not worth knowing, and what he can't do, cant be done, remember that!

One of our Doctors was caught mapping the other day. He was arrested for debauching the person of a young woman who had gone to him for processional aid. Thereo a grand doner, on he ground that is much public feeling against him. He is last movement is strongly ridiculed by some his only excuse is that other physicians United States Senate.

of the press and culigised by others. We | constantly do the same thing with their pa-Lients.

> A curious life, Loua Montez has just appeared, preparatory to her coming here. She is too infamous for description.

The secret of the Kossuru difficulty at Marseilles has just leaked out, and it is also creating some little stir with us. The American Consul there and he, had a dispute, which was right. Some of the press in this city are severe upon Kossuru.

The Panorama of the Crystal Palace has opened here, and is a beautiful thing. An immense crowd went to see it on Saturday evening. Plenty of gold c ming in from and the banks are easy.

OBSERVER. Yours,

From the Abbeville Banner.

Information Wanted Of CATHARINE CORNELIA TERREY, n native of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, aged about 24 years, who left Charleston. near five years since, where she resided some 16 years during the last two of which time she lived with Mrs. Hall. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by her brother,

the office of the Abbeville (S.C.) Bonner OF Papers throughout the State will confer an especial favor on a typo by publishing this notice.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—The Jacksonville (Fla.) Republican says that there are now five companies of United States troops in East, Florida. One is at Peas Creek, two at Fort Myers, Carloosabatchie, one at Indian river, and one at St. Augustine. Col. Winder is in command at Fort My-

The Republican also learns from an officer on the line that all the Indians are within their boundary. Bowlegs frequently visits the post at Fort Myers, where there is a trading house, sometimes ac-companied by as many as thirty men. He himself is quite at home, and seems peaceably d sposed. Sam Jones never makes his appearance, being almost superannuated. Bowlegs declares that his quitting the country is out of the question; he is prepared to die on the ground; and if war is made upon him, he will have the satisfaction of putting the whites a stir all over the territory, and will give them at least a six or seven years' war in hunting his small Capt. Blake of the Alabama, is now attempting to fulfil a contract made with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the peaceable removal of the tribe for the fixed sum of three thousand dollars, Lith seven hundred and fifty additional for every Indian he gets to go. It is supposed there are about five hundred Indians in the country. of whom about one hundred and fifty are warriors. The Indians report the last year as having been unusually sickly, and the mercality among infants has been great.

~~~ AMERICANS IMPRISONED IN MEXICO. We find in the Houston Telegraph, of the 8th inst., a statement of the incarceration of nine of our citizens in Mexico, seized upon while making their way to California? The Telegraph thus speaks of this new

outrage: "We have been informed by a gentlesince, that nine American citizens liave been imprisoned in that city for more than a year, and that, unless the American government interferes, they will probably se-

"They were emigrants for California. While passing through Durango, owing to the scarcity of provisions on the route, (as the crops had been cut off by the drought,) compelled to take a few articles of food to

For this they were arrested, and without a trial were thrown into prison, where they remained at the time our informant saw them. He states that, according to the laws of Mexico, travellers are allowed to take articles of food when the owners refuse to sell them, provided that they take only sufficient to supply their absolute necessities. He says he and his companions, while travelling through Durange, were frequently compelled to take provisions by force; but they always paid for them at exorbitant rates, and the alcaldes refused to arrest them. He thinks our minister Mexico should be required to ascertain whether these prisoners in Durango are not impresoned contrary to the provisions of the treaty with Mexico."

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29, 1951 .- Distressing News from the Far West .- Accounts from Independence confirm the account of the loss of 175 mules belonging to the Government, train, while en route to the States Sixty miles beyond Council Grove, one man was frozen to death. The cause of the sad disaster was an immense fall of sleet and rain. The Santa Fe mail was hourly expect-

Austria and England.-The Eagle of Austria, scowls as fiercely in the direcin the days of that dastardly Duke, who entrapped Richard Cœur de Lion, and showed a hatred which his courage did not enable him fully to gratify. The English mob who whipped Hayman, subjected the Austrian to an indignity such as he felt, when Richard tore down his banner in Pa'esti: e. But unless Austria can resent the former outrage as cunningly and cowardly as in the latter case, her Eagle with probably do no more than scowl .- News.

The Texian Legislature met at the Capitol, Austin, on the 3d inst, when J. W. Miller was elected Secretary of the Senate, and a Mr. Dickson Speaker of the House of Representatives.

OF It appears certain that Sir Henry Bulwer will not return to this country as representative of the Court of St. James. The post of British Ambassador in Paris s looked upon as his destiny, when the Marquis of Normandy obtains Marquis of Normandy obtains that long coveted prize, the Governor Generalship of

KENTUCKY UNITED STATES SENATOR ---The Kentucky Legislature having been unable to choose a United States Senator. the House has passed a resolution postponing the election till the 11th insta

Sen itor Soule, of Louisians, adording to a rumor prevalent at New Orl. ans, is about to resign his seat in the