THE SUMTER BANNER

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BY W. J. FRANCIS.

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Thirty-Second Congress—First Session.

SATURDAY, Dec. 6, 1851.—*House of Representatives.*—The following named gentlemen appeared for the first time this session, viz. Mr. Beale, of Virginia; Mr. White, of Alabama, Mr. Howard, of Texas; Messrs. Landry and S. Martin, of Louisiana; Mr. Boyd, of New-York, and Mr. Bissell, of Illinois.

The Speaker laid before the House,

A communication from the Treasurer of the United States, enclosing copies of his accounts for the third and fourth quarters of 1850, as adjusted by the accounting officers of the Department, which was laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

2. The annual report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

Mr. Evans, of Maryland, moved that ten thousand extra copies be printed, one-half of them for the use of the office of the Coast survey. It was usual, he said, to print this number; and especially it should be done now, as the document was highly important.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, had no objection to the printing, but as to the extra numbers, the rules required the subject to be referred to the committee on Printing.

A brief debate ensued, in which Messrs. Evans, Bayly, of Virginia, Stephens, Phelps, Houston, and others participated; and, finally, the subject was ordered to be referred to the Committee on Printing, after it shall have been appointed.

Mr. Cobb desired to introduce a bill of which he had given previous notice—to authorize the transfer of bounty land warrants. The propriety of its passage, he said, could not be doubted.

Mr. Carter objected.

Mr. Cobb inquired whether it would be in order to move a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Jones said that the motion could only be made on Monday.

The Speaker decided that such was the case.

Mr. Stephens moved that the House do now adjourn, to give time to the Speaker to appoint the standing committees.

Mr. Cobb, seeing that the House was not in a condition to transact business, withdrew his motion for leave.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that when the House adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Tuesday.

The question being taken, one hundred and seventeen members voted in the affirmative;

Mr. [illegible] says, he had no idea of the variation of the usual practice. But they were not ordered.

The negative side was then counted; and at fifteen minutes to one o'clock.

The House adjourned until Tuesday.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Bowne: The petition of Thomas B. Cottrill, for compensation for damages sustained by seizure of schooner Essex by the Mexican government.

Also the petition of Edward Quinn, for increase of pension.

By Mr. Taylor: The petition of H. J. de Bruin and forty-three others, citizens of Adams county, Ohio, praying Congress to relieve Lindsay Gossett, as one of the securities of Isaac Prutsman, late postmaster at Scott, Adams county, Ohio. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Taylor gave notice that he should ask leave to introduce a bill further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office. Referred to the Committee on public lands.

Correspondence of the Charleston News.

WALHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1851.

Messrs. Badger and Douglas took their seats in the Senate to-day. The latter looks well, and will evidently give his numerous competitors a hard race for the Presidency. Having once been a carpenter, he knows the advantages of rising early when any work is on hand.

After the reception of sundry executive communications of no special importance, Mr. Clemens gave notice of a joint resolution conferring the rank of Lieutenant General on General Scott. I presume the resolution will pass without opposition, as it will be deemed a cheap mode of buying off the General from the course. It is said that should he get the nomination for President, he will command the whole of the Catholic influence in the United States. His good conduct towards the priests, when in Mexico, is remembered. In addition to this, his daughter was a nun. In Pennsylvania, however, where many of his strongest friends are supposed to live, the belief of his catholicity would kill him.

Among a whole batch of California bills, Mr. Gwinn introduced one providing for a Branch Mint at St. Francisco. He also gave notice of a bill providing for the exploration of the north Pacific Ocean, including China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, with the view of facilitating commercial intercourse.

Mr. Hale introduced a resolution calling for information as to whether the law abolishing flogging in the Navy has not been in many cases violated.

Mr. Foote, pursuant to notice, introduced his resolution of sympathy for O'Brien and the other Irish patriots. He also submitted his resolution, declaring the compromise measures a definite settlement of all the questions growing out of the system of domestic slavery. After an ineffectual attempt to consider it at the time, it was made the special order for Monday. It was the wish of many Senators, that the resolution should be discussed in caucus, but Mr. Foote was retractory, and said he was determined the affair should be disposed of in open session, so that the public might see for themselves.

Mr. Foote then called up his resolution providing for the reception of Kossuth. He then stated, that owing to the unexpected opposition to it by the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Hale, he had concluded to withdraw it; and at his request, leave to withdraw was granted.

Mr. Seward immediately gave notice, that on the first opportunity he will offer a resolution to the same effect, to which, of course, Mr. Hale will again move an amendment, so as to include slaves. Hence the whole question of slavery will again be brought up and discussed at length.

The Select Committee in the Florida contested election case have commenced their labors. On the part of Mr. Yulee, it is contended that blank votes in a Legislature ought to be counted to form a quorum in cases of election of officers. The Florida Legislature consisted of fifty-nine members, and upon the ballot by which Mr. Yulee contends he was elected, twenty-nine votes were cast for him, and the same number of blank votes. On the next ballot Mr. Mallory received thirty votes against twenty-eight, and was declared elected.

The House was not in session to-day, having adjourned to Saturday. Considerable curiosity is felt as to the political complexion of the Standing Committees.

On the 24th of this month there will be a meeting in this city of all the Presidents of the Railroad Companies, for the purpose of devising a plan for expediting the great Northern and Southern mails.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—1851.

Neither branch of Congress was in session to-day. This afforded an opportunity for members to attend to the business of their constituents in the various Departments. For many years past it has been the custom to give them precedence; but now, much to their dissatisfaction, they are required to wait until their business comes up in its regular order. This is just, as there can be no good reason why a member should have a case called up *instanter*, when, had it been in the hands of a private citizen, it would have lain for months.

The call of the various heads of Departments for an additional force has had the effect of attracting to the city swarms of men who are ready to show their patriotism by the the acceptance of a good salary.

A big cane with a gold head is in preparation for Mr. Buchanan. Of late a cane appears to be considered an indispensable article for a Presidential candidate.

The health of Mr. Clay appears to be on the wane; and my own opinion is, that he will soon be compelled to relinquish his duties in the Senate.

The Baltimore Sun of this morning contains an attack upon the correctness of the Census Returns. By a statement from the head Bureau this evening he shows that charge to be erroneous.

Much satisfaction is manifested at the conduct of our government in refusing to ratify a treaty with the Swiss Confederacy which makes a discrimination against the Hebrews of the United States. Long has the shattered crest of Judah been trampled in the dust; but it finds protection under the wings of our republican eagle. Who can tell but that the United States may be the great rendezvous from whence that persecuted race shall depart once more to inhabit the Holy City.

The editors of newspapers in this section are talking of a convention for the purpose of adopting sundry resolutions for self protection. For instance they wish to make a rule that persons advertising and wishing an editorial notice, shall pay for such notice in addition to the advertisement. In England an editorial notice of a half dozen lines is charged at the rate of about twenty times the price of the advertisement to which it refers.

It is confidently predicted that if the emigration to Minnesota goes on at the present rate, the population will, in two years, entitle the Territory to rank as a State. Its fine climate, the richness and fertility of the lands on the Mississippi, and the superior advantages offered by extensive forests of pine, convenient to water transportation offer great inducements to settlers.

The numerous Benevolent Societies of this city have united, and a committee has been appointed to solicit one dollar from every family in the District. The plan meets with general favor.

The usual Washington Assembly Balls will shortly commence. They are designed for the would be aristocracy, although of late there have been some very remarkable exceptions. High priced tickets do not always keep away the anti-exquisites.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned to Monday. There is considerable speculation as to the probable fate of Mr. Seward's "Kossuth resolution." If Hale would refrain from offering his anti-slavery amendment, the resolution would pass without difficulty; but when Mr. Seward makes a movement, it has always an ulterior object, and in this case the plan undoubtedly is for him and Hale to play into each others hands.

The health of Mr. Clay is far from improving and in his present feeble state, his friends will not permit him to enter the arena of debate.

The House met, but contrary to general expectation, the Standing Committees were not announced. It appears that Mr. Boyd has found the task rather more difficult than he anticipated. They will not be announced before Tuesday next to which day, after the disposal of some unimportant matters, an adjournment was carried.

The President's Message appears to give general satisfaction to all except the Free Soilers. Some note it as a remarkable fact, that it contains no attempt at making political capital with reference to the Presidency of 1852. Others, on the contrary, contend that Mr. Fillmore has by numerous relinquished his aspirations to a second term, and that he will readily unite with any union of Democrats and Whigs that can re-elect him.

Judge Brandenburg, Chief Justice of the Territory of Utah, arrived in the cars this evening. He says that all the statements of Judge Brocchus, relative to the reprehensible conduct of Governor Brigham Young, recently denied by the delegates, are correct in every particular. Judge Brandenburg says he was present at the feast when Governor Young denounced the late President Taylor, and asserted in emphatical language, that he was among the lost in perdition. As Judge Brocchus will be here in a few days, I presume a statement will be made to Congress.

Col. Medill, Lieut. Governor of Ohio, is staying at the National. He is spoken of as a probable candidate for Vice President.

Kossuth Invited to Washington.—The President has sent to New York, his private Secretary, Millard R. Fillmore, Esq., to express to Kossuth the sympathy the President feels for him and his country, and to invite him, in behalf of his administration, to visit Washington, the capitol.

Proposed Presidential and Cabinet Entertainment.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1851.—The President, Mr. Webster, Mr. Corwin, and all the members of the Cabinet, will entertain Kossuth sumptuously, on his arrival in Washington. His somnon is either locked up in his room or absent from Washington. He has been lost sight of for some days.

Correspondence of the Southern Standard.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 9, 1851.

The House met to-day at 10 A. M. and after the call of the roll and reading of the Journal, several matters lying on the table were taken up and disposed of.

Among these, however, was the bill to assemble the Convention on the 4th of April next, which had received three readings in the Senate, and was now taken up for its third reading in the House. A last effort was made to stop the measure, but it passed, the bill receiving 67 votes and there being 35 nays. The title of the bill was therefore changed, and it has become an act.

The engrossed orders were then taken up. The Committee on Privileges and Elections, unfavorable to a bill compelling each District or Parish to bear the expenses of its own contested elections was, upon motion of Mr. Ashmore, who introduced the bill laid upon the table, and the bill taken up and read. Upon the question of sending the bill to the Senate, Mr. Ashmore submitted a few remarks in favor of the bill. As chairman of the Committee on Claims, he had had ample opportunity of seeing the necessity of some such check upon the lawless manner in which elections are conducted in some of our Districts.

The question being put, was decided almost unanimously in the affirmative; so that if it escapes in the Senate, it is likely to become an act—an act which cannot but operate beneficially upon the morals of our people.

Following close upon the heels of this matter, came the Committee on the Judiciary on a bill to declare and amend the law in relation to words of limitation in deeds and wills, which sprung a very lively and learned debate between Messrs. Memminger, Hutson, B. F. Perry, Owens and Hunt. It was finally decided by sending the Bill to the Senate.

The special order was then called for by Mr. Garvin. This was a bill to provide for dividing Pendleton into two election districts, and for giving a Senator to each.

This provoked a long discussion. The most exciting and interesting part of the debate was occasioned by an amendment offered by Mr. J. I. Middleton. The Honorable member, in sustaining his offered amendment, made some allusions to a portion of the population of Charleston, and the recent election in that city, which brought Mr. A. H. Dunkin to the floor, in defence of St. Phalip's. His remarks were characterized by great spirit and decided ability, and was of itself a complete refutation of the charge brought against his constituency, and an able reply to the reply to the amendment proposed. He was ably seconded by Messrs. Mitchell and McCready.

The amendment was finally laid upon the table, upon motion of Mr. Abney.

Mr. Whitefield then addressed himself to the Bill, and demanded of the House its passage as an act of the merest justice.

Mr. J. I. Middleton then arose, and stated upon what he based his remarks, he avowed himself in favor of the Bill.

After a few remarks by others, a vote was taken, which resulted in 88 ayes, and 12 noes.

If the Senate, which is not likely, should change its vote, Pendleton will be divided into two election districts, if the House can be of any service.

Upon motion of Mr. Ashmore, the House resolved itself into Committee on the Bill, extending the charter of the Bank of the State and so forth.

Mr. Ashmore regretted that the question of re-chartering the Bank of the State had been made at this session of the Legislature. That he was a warm friend of the Bank, as much so as any gentleman on this floor, and believed the Bank ought to be re-chartered at the proper time, and would certainly vote for a re-charter. The institution in his judgment was one of the most valuable that the people of South Carolina had ever been blessed with, and would unquestionable be re-chartered in due time, if it presented itself in its present aspect and favorable condition.

He regretted that the question had been made now; because, during his canvass before his constituents on this question, the charge had been repeatedly made and thrust upon him, that the friends of the Bank desired to re-charter it several years in advance of the period when it should properly and legitimately demand a re-charter. He had repelled and repudiated this charge. First the question then was inpudiation and not re-charter; and, if the question was now forced upon him, he should vote for a re-charter. He knew the will of his constituents; and as there was reasonable grounds to fear that a general Banking Law, passed at this session of the Legislature, for private Banks, might be used as an engine to array the influences they would exercise; especially so, by a combination on their part, if they chose to do so, he should vote for a re-charter, even at this session, though he believed it premature, and would have much preferred that it had not been forced upon him. He repeated, that he knew the wish of his constituents, and would carry it out by his vote, after their decision, and what he had said before them, in favor of the Bank, he could not face them, did he vote against it. But that the question before his people—the issue made—was against putting the Bank in liquidation, and not upon the re-charter.

These seemed to be in a great measure the views of the House, for upon a motion of Mr. Hutson, embodying the substance of Mr. Ashmore's views, the debate was suddenly closed and the Committee arose.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the General Orders, which occasioned many short colloquial discussions.

Mr. Chesnut from the Committee on the Water presented the report from that body, which, together with the Bill to extend the charter, was upon motion of Mr. Dargan, laid upon the table. It was by no means a test of Bank and Anti-Bank.

The House adjourned shortly after.

O.

THE FREE BANKING SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.—The St. Louis Intelligencer says:

'We learn that already preliminary arrangements are talked of for the establishment of Free Banks in Illinois, under the new law. It is confidently said the Managers of the Great Central Railroad will establish a Bank of large capital—the issues of which will be predicated on Illinois State Bonds.—We have scarcely any doubt but they will do so, if Mr. Robert J. Walker is successful in the object of his mission to London; and that he will be, we do not doubt.'

Congressional.—On Monday last, in the House of Representatives, at Washington, the Hon. Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, on the first ballot, and J. W. Forney, of Pennsylvania, was elected Clerk.

THE SUMTER BANNER.

Sumterville, So. Ca.

JOHN T. GREEN, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1851.

☞ Messrs. A. WHITE & 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."—CALHOUN.

"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.

James L. Orr.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to the Hon. JAMES L. Orr, for a copy of the President's Message.

Exchanges.

We have on our table the January No. of Godey's Ladys' Book. This no. gives 100 pages of reading matter. The happy family deserves a perusal from every one. Information or amusement can at always be had by reading Godey.

We have received the December number of the American Whig Review, published at 139 Nassau-street, New York. Its contents are principally of a literary character, and it is embellished with an engraving of Governor Kossuth.

The Southern Republic.

This paper, published in Camden, has been sold by its editor and proprietor, C. A. PRICE, Esq., to Mr. E. A. BROSSON, who has changed its name. I will hereafter be called "*The Palmetto Sentinel*," and I will occupy neutral ground in politics. Mr. Z. J. DELHAY is to occupy the editorial chair.

☞ Mr. JAMES N. CARLISLE has withdrawn from the editorial management of the Hamburg *Republican*, and he says arrangements have been made with a gentleman of ability to conduct the department.

Bank Bill.

The bill to re-charter the Bank of the State, introduced by B. F. HUNT, was ordered to be on the table by a majority of thirteen. This disposition of the bill was not made for want of friends to the bank, but because it was considered premature, the present charter having several years yet to run.

The Convention Bill.

The bill calling the Convention has finally passed the House by a vote of sixty-seven to thirty-five. Of our immediate representatives, NELSON and BAKER, voted for the bill; ASHMORE against it. We are somewhat at a loss to perceive what beneficial results is to be produced by the meeting of that body. During the canvass for representatives to a Southern Congress, different views were entertained by the two parties in reference to the intention of the Legislature in providing for the call of a convention of the people. The Co-Operationists contended that the action of that body would depend upon the action of sister Southern States; that is upon their co-operation with this State in resistance, and that all the Legislature intended to do was, to provide constitutional means for placing the State by the side of any other proposing to resist. This party having failed as yet, to bring out that unity of action upon the part of the other States upon which the session of South Carolina by their convention, was in their opinion to be founded, cannot desire the Convention to assemble for the simple reason that they are opposed to Separate secession. The Secession party then contended that, although time has been given in which a Congress of the Southern States might assemble, or for the purpose of inducing the cooperation of the other States, yet that purpose failing, it was the intention of the Legislature that this State should act by itself and for itself, and that action should be secession from the Federal Union. Hence it appears that this party unquestionably vote for the bill. But they also know that the recent elections have shown a large majority in the State opposed to separate State secession, and they are unwilling to act contrary to the expressed wishes of the majority, that under these circumstances they place the Convention under the control of the co-operation party. If the party does control the Convention it cannot secede, and it shows not secede, of what practical use can it be. Shall it be used as an occasion on which to put forth for high and solemn declarations, to resolve anew that South Carolina will resist the unjust legislation of the Federal Government, if it is to be used for this purpose, we are satisfied that it will prove utterly useless. The Legislative Hall have furnished ample opportunities for splendid displays of this description.

The South Carolina Medical Association.—The Anniversary of this Society was celebrated yesterday by an elegant dinner at Ruojes' New Italian Kings-tree, which we understand was furnished by him in his usually handsome style. Dr. T. L. Ogier presided, and although the attendance may not have been as numerous as may have been anticipated by the liberal caterer, yet the evident gusto with which his viands were demolished is certainly complimentary to him, and bespoke the "*bodily well being*" of the Faculty, among whom we understand, the greatest good harmony prevailed; the propagation of the latter feeling being materially assisted by the presence of our musical friend Sloman, with his good old songs and conviviality.

News.

From the South Carolinian.

Homestead Exemption.

We are gratified to perceive that the Committee on the Judiciary have reported favorably on the bill introduced by Mr. Tucker, to increase the amount of property exempt from levy and sale. The bill exempts to each family, in addition to that now exempted by law, a dwelling house and all houses appertenant thereto, with 50 acres of land, one horse, and provisions to the amount of twenty-five dollars. Said exemption not to include or extend to the inhabitants of any corporate town, or to property situated in such town. It will be seen from the report of the Committee that the only amendment recommended is a limitation as to the value of the estate exempted. The following is the admirable report of Committee on the Judiciary of the House. We understand the Committee in the Senate have also made a favorable report:

"Your Committee have given due consideration to the provisions of this bill, which are designed to secure to debtors such remnant of their estates as will save them from being turned out penniless upon the world. The rights of creditors are entitled to the protection of the law, and the sale of the effects of debtors to pay their liabilities is necessary to preserve to themselves the means of credit. But creditors are most frequently persons who seek that relation voluntarily in the pursuit of profit; but whatever may have been the claims of creditors when that relation arose from purely disinterested acts of confidence, they lose their sacredness when the relation of creditor is eagerly sought for purposes of thrift, and more especially if the inability to meet their demands is the result of accident or misfortune. The advantage of too great facilities to obtain credit is at least doubtful. It leads to improvidence in incurring pecuniary obligations, often tendered by the avaricious and griping creditor, with a single view to his own interest. The hope of depriving one of his only shelter ought not to be added to the ordinary temptation of a love of gain. The public welfare on the other hand demands that an improvident debtor should not be driven, with a helpless family, to desert his home, and thus deprive the State of his services. Other countries have experienced the miseries which have resulted from the ejectment of the agricultural population from their only shelter. In a country like our own, where even strangers from are encouraged to come here to seek new homes, we may well protect the dwelling places of our own agricultural population by such a humane provision as will at least afford to the improvident or unfortunate a place to lay his head—a shelter to protect his family from houseless penury. When creditors get all the rest, the hearthstone should be left for charity sake. The Jewish legislator evinced the sacredness with which the spot of earth allotted to the homestead was regarded, by providing a day of jubilee when the land was again to be restored to its original possessor.

Here, where a wilderness of land invites population, it becomes a matter of policy to hold out inducements to settlers, by giving them an exemption from the dangers of being compelled to begin their wandering again. It will add to the attachment with which a citizen regards his home, that it is sacred from the claims of but his own household. Yet the holy purposes which this exemption is intended to accomplish, require that it should be so regarded as not to be perverted to schemes of fraud.

"A limit to the value of the homestead and adjacent land, to be estimated by some public officer, seems indispensible, and can be fixed by the Legislature. It is difficult to fix any such limit to the often costly structures of a city home, and this consideration has led to confining the contemplated exemption to our agricultural population at present.

"When a debtor is stripped of all worldly possessions, save the roof that shelters him and a short supply of daily food, the creditor, who often tempts him to incur debt, should stay his hand; it is equally humane and politic to leave such to bear a share of the consequences. The Committee accordingly report the bill, and recommend that it pass, with a limitation as to the value of the estate exempted.

B. F. HUNT, *Ch'm.*"

Since the above was written, it will be seen that the House has taken action on the bill, and passed it on its second reading, with some very good amendments. We may be allowed to express our hope that the action of the Senate will correspond with that of the House. This law is demanded by the highest claims of State policy, and appeals to the best feelings of human nature in behalf of the unfortunate.

Ordnance Report.

We have before us the report of Major Trapier, of the Ordnance Department, showing the progress made up to this time in the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, in pursuance of the act of last session.

The contract for heavy guns were given to a Richmond contractor. The original contract included 12 twenty-four pounder guns, 8 ten inch mortars, (siege,) and 4 eight inch Columbiads, to which was afterwards added 20 twenty-four pounders, and 4 eight inch siege howitzers. Thirty-two 24 pounders have been finished and inspected—the remainder of the guns to be ready from the 15th December.

The contract for small arms, viz: 6,000 muskets, 1,000 rifles, 1,000 pairs of pistols, 1,000 sabres, and 1,000 artillery swords, has been taken by Messrs. Glaze & Flagg, of Columbia, all to be manufactured in this State. The delivery of these arms in January, 1852, and to be completed by the 1st of January, 1853. Messrs Gaze & Flagg have also taken a contract to alter a large portion of the flint lock muskets belonging to the State to percussion locks. Six hundred have been already altered.

The contracts for furnishing infantry, cavalry, and artillery accoutrements have been given to S. M. Howell, of Columbia, and R. B. McKenzie, of Charleston.—These accoutrements are expected to be finished by 1st May, 1852. The contract for gun carriages has been given to C. Werner, of Charleston.

Contracts for projectiles have been made with Messrs. Etson, of Charleston, and the Spartanburg Iron Works Company. The whole contrast embraces about 17,000 balls and shells. Eighty thousand pounds of cannon powder have been contracted for with the Hazard Company, Connecticut. To guard against a spurious article, the powder is to be subjected to analysis. The company of ordnance soldiers has been completed. A barrack and store house have been erected at Magnolia, near Charleston, where the company has been heretofore instructed and drilled.

Attention is called to the condition of the Arsenal at this place, and it is recommended that additional piles be placed under the firt floor. It is also suggested that appropriations be made for the protection of the magazines attached to the Arsenal.—The amount of money passed through the Major's hands is $75,000, of which $60,461 67 has been expended.

From the Charleston News.

Dangers of the Union.

We perceive a calculation going the rounds of the newspapers, based upon the recent returns of the State Elections in the South. According to these returns, the excellent editors write with exultation, that four Southern States have distinctly pronounced against disunion, and name Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina as the States in question. Let us see the statistics which occasion their rejoicing. "The total vote," say they, "in these States, in favor of the Union, is 147,200; in favor of Disunion, they report 107,700; leaving an Union majority of 39,500." This majority is thus distributed: Mississippi gave 7,800 Union majority; Alabama, 6,200; Georgia, 18,000; South Carolina, 7,500. In respect to South Carolina, we can safely say that this supposed majority is a delusion, in regard to the assumed issue. There is really no such Union majority in this State. The majority was cast against what was supposed to be a precipitate and impolitic movement; and a large proportion of these voters would have voted for Secession, could they have been sure of the co-operation of the three other States mentioned. But taking for granted the calculations above made, in what a perilous situation does the Federal Union stand! As in the case of Pyrrhus, such another Union victory leaves it undone. Here we see that in one little year the labors of the North, their frauds, wrongs and usurpations, have raised no less than one hundred and seven thousand persons, forming a party or parties, prepared *now* to destroy or dissolve, the Confederacy. Yet, five years ago, or even two, there would have been found in three, at least, of these States, not five hundred persons to breathe, or to entertain, such a desire! If such then is the prolific results of agitation and abolition, on the part of our amiable brethren of the North, what may we expect from its continuance for three or five years more? Is it possible that these Editors, who write in such fashion, are blind to the obvious deductions from their own calculations? Is it possible that they see nothing ominous in the the fact, that already, though in the minority still, there is a force more than a hundred thousand men prepared to read the Union asunder? Do they suppose that these men have abandoned all the usual bonds, and ties, and associations of party, for no reason, and without great reluctance? Is it doubted that they deeply feel on this subject? Is it to be supposed that they will relax their efforts, when in two States there is only a majority of thirty odd thousand to be overcome?

FALSE PACKING OF COTTON.—We mentioned some time since that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Association, and the American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool had appointed committees to draw up regulations relative to the return of falsely packed Cotton. We perceive from the advices brought by the Humboldt, that the following rules in reference thereto have been adopted:

1. That cotton returned as falsely or irregularly packed be paid for at the price which the cotton, if regularly packed, would be worth on the day on which it would be received back at Liverpool.

2. That no allowances for expenses to transmit beyond the limits of Great Britain be made on returned cotton.

3. That all claims for falsely or irregularly packed cotton be accompanied by the declaration of the planter's mark or certificate, where there is any such mark, and, if required, the entire canvass in which the cotton was packed to be returned.

A fourth proposal by the Liverpool committee to reduce the time within which Cotton could be returned as falsely packed from twelve to six months, was rejected by the Manchester deputation.

Newspaper Office Burnt.—Quite a destructive fire occurred in Augusta, Georgia, on the 18th instant. The fire broke out in a workshop belonging to a Mr Platt, which was totally consumed. His loss is about $15,000. The flames communicated to the office of the *Chronicle & Sentinel*, which was also entirely destroyed. Mr Jones announces in the *Constitutionalist & Republic* that in a few days he will reissue his paper with entire new type, &c. His loss is about $12,000—no insurance.

RAILROAD CONVENTION IN TEXAS.—A convention of delegates from Eastern Texas met at Henderson, on the 10th ult. to celebrate on the subject of constructing a railroad across the State of Texas. It was called in pursuance of the invitation of a previous convention, held at Quitman, on the 15th of October, and is one only of a series of demonstrations of the lively interest taken in Texas in favor of a railroad communication with New Orleans.

MR. THRASHER SENT TO SPAIN.—The U. S. mail steamship Philadelphia arrived at New Orleans on the 5th inst, from Havana, reports that Mr. J. S. Thrasher had been sent to Spain in a merchant vessel, to serve out the term of his sentence, unless released as the result of negotiations now going on at Washington.

In reference to this statement, the Charleston Courier of Tuesday says:

'By the arrival of the brig Argus, Captain Kean, at this port yesterday, this report has been confirmed. Mr. Thrasher sailed in a transport on the 27th ult., but was allowed to go as a cabin passenger, and was otherwise treated with great clemency.'

THE AFFAIR OF THE PROMETHEUS.—We learn from the *Republic*, that immediately on receipt of the intelligence of the firing on this vessel by the British brig of war, Express, a competent naval force was, by the President's direction, ordered to repair to San Juan de Nicaragua, to protect American vessels from like outrages for the future, and inquiries were addressed to the British government to ascertain whether the conduct of the commander of the Express was unauthorized by orders from his government.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

The Yorkville Miscellany of the 4th instant, states that three fine droves of hogs passed through that village during the week, but no sales were effected at the prices asked—5 a 6 1-2 cents.

Commercial Bank Stock.—The Charlottonian is informed that three hundred shares of Commercial Bank Stock were sold on Wednesday last, at private sale, for $28 33 1 3d per share.

A case is now pending in the Court in New Orleans, involving the question whether the Corporation is liable for damages caused by a mob. The decision in this case is looked for with interest by the sufferers in the late Cuban riots.

THE TRIAL OF THE CHRISTIANA MURDERERS.—Is now in progress before the U. S. Circuit Court, at Philadelphia; Judges Greer and Kane, presiding. The indictment of these wretches, *for treason*, will, we scarcely doubt, (whether so designed or not) secure the escape of the criminals.

☞ GOVERNOR CAMPBELL of Tennessee, in his Message to the Legislature, states that $2,600,000 had been subscribed to the Memphis and Charleston Road, above $2,000,000 to the Louisville and Nashville Road, and over $150,000 to the Nashville and Columbia Road. He commends all these works to the Legislature as deserving of State countenance and aid.

ALABAMA DEMOCRACY.—The Montgomery Advertiser contains a call for a democratic Convention to meet on the 8th January next, for the appointment of delegates the the Baltimore Convention. The call is signed by the Hon. W. R. King, Gov. Collier, Ex-Gov. Fitzpatrick and most of the leading democrats of the State.

The Washington National Monument.—The work on the monument has been suspended for the season. It has now attained to the height of one hundred and four feet from the surface of the ground, and if it advances with the same rapidity as it has so far done, it will in a few years reach its apex at an elevation of five hundred and seventeen feet, forming the loftiest structure in the world.

Rail Road Connection at Augusta.—The Savannah Republican says: "We see it stated that a bill will be introduced into the Legislature to connect the Georgia and the Charleston Railroads at Augusta, as well as the Georgia and Waynesboro' Roads. If the former are connected, of course the latter should be, and will be, also."

North Carolina will soon have a very large and fine building at the Capital of the State for the reception of the insane. It has been liberally endowed by the State, the Legislature having been induced to the good work chiefly by the judicious and persevering efforts of Miss Dix.

Fire.

A fire broke out in the Journal office Sunday afternoon last, and for a short time produced great alarm for the safety of the town. Fortunately it was discovered before the fire had made much progress, and the timely arrival of the Engines, with the assistance of the citizens, it was soon extinguished, with a great deal of damage. The fire originated through the carelessness of one of the boys leaving a box of ashes on the floor, which he had taken from the stove the day previous, in which it is supposed there were some live coals.

We tender our thanks to all for the assistance rendered us on the occasion, and particularly for the care used in removing the types, &c., by which we were only partially knocked into pi.—*Camden Journal, 9th inst.*

Executive Clemency.

We learn by the Edgefield *Advertiser* that His Excellency, Gov. Means, has pardoned William Wilson, who was tried and convicted of manslaughter at the last term of the court in that District, for the homicide of Wm. Tredaway.

The Law Classes.

The following gentlemen were admitted to practice in the Law and Equity Courts of South Carolina, on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., at Columbia, by the Law and Equity Courts of Appeal:

Equity Class.	*Law Class.*
Joseph Abney,	J. W. Avery,
A. P. Aldrich,	John Bacon,
A. T. Broyles,	S. M. G. Gary,
W. J. Clawson,	J. F. Glenn,
N. S. Harris,	T. J. Glover,
J. B. McCuin,	W. M. Halden,
Wm. H. Parker,	S. W. Mabry,
Wm. M. Shannon,	J. W. Ross,
H. R. Spano,	C. H. Suber.
J. V. Trimmier,	

John S. Jackson, Esq., a practising attorney from the State of Georgia, was by petition admitted to practice in the Courts of Law and Equity of this State.

Another Scientific Wonder!

IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS

Dr. J. S. Houghton's *Pepsin*, the true Digestive Fluid, or *Gastric Juice*, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, *M. D.*, Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Costipation and Debility, curing after Nature's Own Method, by Nature's Own Agent, the *Gastric Juice*. Pamphlets, containing Scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents, gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements. 8-1y.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening the 11th inst., at Millbrook, by the Rev. Samuel Furman, Mr. Davison McDowell Harriett to Miss Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Marion Sanders, all of this District.

Also on the same evening, by the Rev. N. Graham, John Davis, Esq., to Miss M. Boykin, all of Hunter District.

On the same evening by the Rev. N. Graham, Mr. W. D. Lackey to Miss Elsey Gideons.

On the evening of the 10th inst., by the Rev. N. Graham, Mr. John Baker, of Salem, to Miss E. J. Jenkins, of Jordan.

On Sunday the 14th inst., by J. B. Nettles, Esq., Mr. Edward Kinney to Miss Theresa Boyce, all of Sumter District.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest Dates.

From LIVERPOOL [illegible] Nov. [illegible]
From HAVRE [illegible] Nov. [illegible]
From HAVANA [illegible] Dec. 1.