BY W. J. FRANCIS. TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS in advance, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of six months, or Three Dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages or FAID, unless at the option of the Proprietor.

Advertisements inserted at SEVENTY-FIVE Cents per square, (12 lines or less,) for the first, and half that sum for each subsequent issues.

The number of insertions to be marked on all Advertisements or they will be published tattl ordered to be discontinued, and charged

eccordingly.

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

Thirty Second Congress-First Session. SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 18, 1851 .- Mr. Under wood presented the manorial of Leslie Combs, stating that it had been ascertained by the Treasury Department that the which her bonds were out, amounted to twelve millions of dollars; that the Treasury would only pay the bonds to y would only pay the bondholders their proportionate share of the five millions set apart for that purpose; and the petitioner brays Congress will take such measures as will secure the payment of the whole

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution declaring the compromise acts a definitive settlement of he questions growing out of the subject of

Mr. Badger moved to amend the resolution by striking out the latter part of it, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'A settlement in principle and substance -a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced -and ought to be adhered to by Congress

strate the necessity of further legislation Mr. Foote said he had no objection to the amendment, and it was agreed to-

until time and experience shall demon-

yeas 24, nays not counted. Mr. Foote said that if the legislation known as the Compromise was but ordinary legislation, he would not have introducd the resolution. But those acts formed a series of measures intended to allay excitement, diret agitation; and restore har-mony and good feeling between the differont sections of the country. To a great extent they had had the effect desired: and in order to quiet any alarm or apprehensions that that settlement of those dangerpus questions would be disturbed, he had thought this resolution proper and necessary. He was not surprised that the two organs in this city of the extremists, North

and South, were opposed to it. He read from a speech by the late Governor McDowell, of Virginia, an eloquent array of the benefits of the Union, and the importance and necessity for preserving it. applying comments as he read. He was glad to hear the Senator from Virginia declare, he had no sympathy with secession-

Mr. Mason desired to be understood .-He believed that a State had the right to secede from the Union, whenever the Mr. Foote said that he did not believe that disunion ever had any friends in the

State of Virginia.

Mr. F. alluded to the charge which had been made by the Senator from South-Carolina, that he (Mr. F.) had hurried Mr. Calhoun to his grave. The charge, if true as stated, amounted to murder. He had remained on terms of friendship and intimacy with Mr. Calhoun till the hour of his death. When the charge was first made, the Senator from Alabama, in a publication made by him, had shown that Mr. Calhoun skip till the decease of the former. Mr.

Calhoun had attended the Senate after that

occasion alluded to by the Senator. Mr. F. detailed the circumstances preceding the delivery of Mr. Calhoun's speech, and the consultations with friends concerning the propositions which were contained in that speech. He differed from Mr. C., and others did so too. He delared that his dissent from the ground taken by Mr. C., that an amendment of the Constitution was necessary. If he had not done io, others would. He gave a statement of the confidential manner in which, during the summer proceding that session of Congress, he and Mr. C. held counsel on the great subject of the day. He read many passages in Mr. C's works lately published to sustain his views. He spurned with scorn the unjust insinuation, and trampled it with contempt under foot. He did not consider the Senator from South-Carolina could be considered the appropriate detender of Mr. Calhoun. If rumor spoke true, that Senator had long desired the seat which Mr. C. occupied or this floor, consid-

ering himself better fi ted than Mr. Cal-He again read extracts from Mr. Calhoun's book, and commented upon the passages as he read them.

He repelled the charge of being hostile to South Carolina as unfounded. He repeated a corversation with the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Hunter,) after the close of the last Congress, in which the propriety of Virginia and Maryland sonding commissioners to interpose and prevent a collision between South Carolina and the General Government was talked over. The result was that letters were addressed to Governor Lowe and Hon-Louis McLane of Maryland, on the sub-

Those letters he would read hereafter. He alluded to the accusation of being an eulogist of the present Administration .--He had given the Administration credit for their exertions to execute the Fugitive Slave law; he could not do else; he could not stab the arm which was raised to exerute the Constitution and laws of the coun-

try. Without concluding, he yielded the floor, And the Scutte adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- The Intelligencer says that George II. Miles, of Bal-timore, left Washington yesterday as bear-or of despatches to our Minister at Madrid. It infers that the despatches relate to the Lopez prisoners and Mr. Thrasher, and expresses a confident belief that the exertions

of government will procure their release. The Intelligencer also expresses its surfinner to the President, and that Webster's letter received hisses. It says the first movement made for the release of Kossuth was by Mr. Webster, and but for the influence of his letter to the American minister at Constantinople, Kossuth would still be

a prisoner at Asia Minor.
The Republic says that Kossuth is in

suth in a position autagonistic to Congress and the administration; that Kossuth has been led into entangling alliances of the worst description, despite his care. Henry Clay has resigned his seat in the

Philadelphia, and return to Ashland in the spring.

Correspondence of the Express.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. The Spanish Minister has information from the neighborhood of Savannah. (Ga hat new Cuba Expeditions are on foot If this be so, it is very cortain, the poor deluded fellows in the Pampero Expedition, (including Thrasher,) will be a long time at Centa, before, they will return to the United States. To keep them imprisoned,

get up new Expeditions.

War is a better condition, actual War Spain begins to think, that this quasi War, which keeps her in arms all the time, and in peril in Cuba-and War will certainly come, if these expeditions are not kep down by popular opinion here at home.

It is declared that a secret treaty exists between Spain, France and England to guarantee to Spain, Cuba-and that in case of necessity, the French and British squadrons in the West, will, both, join in the protection of Cuba. If this be here is a very sorry chance for any of the invasionists, if more are making prepara-

War with Spain will not be all sport on our side. If we could conquer Cuba, Cu-ba would be converted to a St. Domingoand the trade, commerce, and business character of the Island would be ruined.— Privateers under Spanish colors would swarm every sea to prey upon our Com-

I am fearful of hearing by the news from Spain, after the Cortes has been in session, that the privileges of holding land and other property, which American (domiciled) citizens have been having there, just as Spanish subjects here had, will be taken from them, in consequence of these agita-

EMANCIPATION IN TENNESSEE .- A bill is before the Tennessee legislature, which requires the owner of a slave, who desires to emancipate him, to first place at the disposal of the circuit court a fund sufficient to transport the slave to Africa and support him six months after he reaches that country; and upon this being done by the owner, or by any negro now free, the judge is to notify the governor, who will immediately send him to some scaport to be trans-

THE HUNGARIAN LOAN .- Several large contributions have been made to the Hungarian cause, according to the suggestion Kossuth made in his speech. The N.

York Tribune says: We are justified in the assurance that a responsible Loan Committee will be organized in this city forthwith, and that subscriptions to a Hungarian National Loan, in sums of \$100 and over, will be publicly called for, while contributions in larger or smaller amounts, in accordance with the plan outlined in Gov. Kossuth's speech, made public.

dentfatten at antilgitt).

Hungary has a territory of 126 square indes, and a population of 14,0 It is divided as follows:

1. Hungary proper, including civil Selavonia, Croatia, and the Hyduke districts. 2. Transylvania. 3. The Military Fronof the Kingdom of Hungary, and are sub- result was brought about. ject to the King of Hungary, who merely by chance happens to be Emperor of Austrin. He is not necessarily so-any more King of Hanover, The following is a more accuarate description of the whole Kingdom of Hungary:

Hungary proper comprehends-1. Eleven Comitatas or Counties beyond or west of the Danube, containing 2,000,000

2. Thirteen counties on this side to 3. Eleven counties on this side the river Theiss and Tibiscus, with 2,000,000.

4. Twelve counties beyond the Theiss, including the Banat, with 2,500,000. 5. Sclavonia, with three counties, Syrmia, Verooz and Posego, and 500,000

6. Crotia and separate districts. Thus

II. Transt lyania, including the Magyar, the Beehler, and Saxon districts, 2,000,000 of people, and twenty-five counties, on May 30th, 1848, was incorporated with

Hungary.
Hl. The Military Frontier, intended to guard against the Turks, includes six generalatz-of Carlstat, Ban, Vardin, Sclavonia, Banat, and Transvivania, which are divided into twenty regiments, and the same number of communities; with 2,500,000 of people, and 15,000 miles. Thus the whole kingdom of Hungary, independent of Austria, compreh ands 12 i,000 square miles, and 14,000,000 of people.

~~~~ AMBITION, white or black, Searno rival brother near the throne.' Frederick Douglas, the negro politician and abolition prophet, has come out bitterly against Kossuth, whom he regards as no better than a humbug! This is as it should be. Frederick feels himself a little neglected. The Northern cry, which now goes on the great Magyar once went on him. He is for the moment abandoned. But let not Frederick grieve as one without hope. Kossuth is the 'trump card' at present; Lola Montes will soon take his place, as Fanny Ellsler took that of Dickens, and when the sweet people tire of her, they will fall back upon, have his day again .- Charleston News.

----THE HUNGARIAM EXILES .-- Hon. John . Unittenden, acting Secretary of State. has instructed the Surveyor of St. Louis port, Capt. Greene, to extend all the hospitalities and assistance in his power to the siderable power, is the Union Party. Ad-Hungarian exiles now on their way to New

Buda, in Iowa. 37 A mutual copyright treaty between England and France is now pending in London and Paris, and will no doubt be

brought to a successful conclusion.

EXTENSIVE BUSINESS -They have har-room in California one hundred and tifty feet long, in which forty bar-keepers are employed, eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, in retailing liquors, at twenty-five cents a glass.

TF Eighteen thousand, four hundred and fifty-four bales of Cotton-the greatest the hands of a few officious individuals in quantity that has arrived at any one day New-York, who use him to advance their | during the season, arrived on the 9th inst. olog-interests, and, in the fulfilment of at New Orleans.

# THE SUMTER BANNER.

Sumterville, So. Ca.

JOHN T. GREEN, EDITOR. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 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 about the state of the stat forced to choose between revistance and submission

CALHOUN.
"To do that, concert of action must be necessarily then be "To do Inat, 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, convert is the one thing needful.."—Calmoun.
"What is the remedy? I answer secression, united secession of the slaveholding States, or a large number of them. Nothing clae will be wise— nothing else will be practicable."—CHEVES.

we should take resistance at all hazards."—

#### Apology.

In order to give those employed in our office a little recreation during the Christmas holidays we only issue a halt

Professor KEMMERER has arrived in our illage and will give a course of leasons on Vocal Music to the Juvenals of our village. Parents should avail themselves of this opportunity. Prof. K. is said to be one of the most successful teachers that has ever been among us. He comes highly recommended. For particulars see advertise-

### Public Documents.

We have received from our friend Col. ASHMORE, the report of the special joint committee appointed to examine the Bank of the State. Also a list of the public officers for Claremont and Salem Counties. They shall appear in our next.

WE promised in our last to publish hat secret document, fabricated in Columbia--by the Central Committee, -below it will be found. We call attention to the the State by the result of our last elections. South Carolina is disgraced by the action of a majority of her citizens, and can only be brought back to her former high estate by the continued agitation of the Secession Party, through their Central Committee. This document tenches t' at the defeat of the action party was the result of a combination between, Union and Cooperation parties, and that the Secession party (proper,) would have been too brought about by the disseminimation of

be meetings of the Secession erroice; they were told that they would be taxed beyond their ability to pay. they had no interest in the question o.

It becomes us to inquire, if the position now occupied by this State was taken in than a King of England is necessarily view of such considerations as those referred to Has SouthCirolina been frightenher judgment after a careful consideration of the whole ground. In this District the people were told that Separate Secession ances complained of by them; believing this to be true, they decided against the measure. They were not afraid of being drafted; they would not hesitate to pay onerous taxes, if after all any thing was to be gained. We did hope that the agitation which had been kept up during the making Hungary proper to consist of past summer, would for a time, be stilled; 10,000,000 of people, and 87,000 square that the people would now enjoy some quiet past summer, would for a time, be stilled; circumstances; to agitate quietly, I suppose, by private discussion and through the fought, we say to the co-operation party be ready to meet the issue; lose not your

## By Request. among the Members of the Secession Party.

COLUMBIA, October 24, 1851. Sir: Under the unexpected disgrace which has befallen South Carolina in the Committee feel it a duty incumbent on them towards the gallant party, for the furtherance of whose high purposes they were appointed, to offer such suggestions for consideration as on a careful survey of the new posture of affairs may seem worthy to be presented.

The defeat of the Secession Party has been offected by a coalition of parties repugnant to each other in their principles; and by means the most pernicious to the safety, as well as humiliating to the character of South Carolina.

The Anti-Secession coalition is composed of two principal sections. The first, which is much the smaller in number and has heretofore been regarded as of inconherence to the Union, at the expense of whatever submission and degradation may be required, is the object of this party The success of the coalition thus far, enures to the benefit of the Union Party.

Another section of the coalition, and a much larger and more powerful one, consists of disunion men, who, sensible of the degradation and danger of our condition, desire to resist, and to form a Southern Confederacy, but regard the co-operation of other States in resistance either as indispensible or of such paramount importance as not to justify the separate action

of South Carolina at the present time. Between these two sections is perhaps to be placed another class of men, profess-ing the resistance principles of the last, self in the movement.

as most popular, but really desirous of de. feating all efforts for resistance, and coninuing in the Union. This class may, at any moment, when their time serving proponsities may prompt it, bring a great and udden accession of power to the Union

But the Secession Party is much stronger than either of those parties separately It would have been stronger than the coalition, but for the effect upon large masses of voters, of an ignominious panic. Throughout the State, with every appearance of a systematic operation, alarms and lake oods were coverty disseminimated among the more ignorant class. They were told that if they joined the Secession arty, or attended meetings of that party, hey would forthwith be drafted for mitita. ry service. They were told that they would be taxed beyond their ability to pay. Non-slaveholders were told they that they have no interest in the question of slavers, and that all the horrors and sufferings of war would be brought upon them, for the exclusive advantage of their richer neighbors. These base appeals produced an effect not to have been expected in South Carolina. A sufficient number of rotes was thus controlled, to reduce the Party of action from a great majority, which according to all reasonable indications, they had previously constituted, to a minority. The coalition have defeated the party of

action; struck despair into the hearts of our true friends in the South, and caused our enemies and oppressors to exult in contemptuous triumph.

It is now for the Resistance wing of the successful coalition—for that party who do not use the name of co-operation as a witness such a spectacle, and feel the same cloak for submission-to prove their sincerity, and to endeavor to redeem the honor of the State.

It they now regard the Convention of the people as bound to give up the purpose garan will be very much akin to that of of Secession, it is their business to propose their measures of resistance, which they regard as wiser and more effectual than

Heretolore, as members of a mere oppo ition, they have not made known their plan of action. As members of a popular majordy, it is time for them to do so now, If they will propose any substantial plan, they will meet with no fectious opposition from the Secession Party. We believe Secession to be the true and effectual remedy. But if we should find Secession impracticable for the present, in consequence of domestic divisions, all our imfirst paragraph; it assumes the disgrace of pulses would prompt us to support any nessure which held out hope, however faint, of any effectual resistance or of lead-

It appears therefore, to be the true policy of our party, at the present time, while quie ly preserving its organization and standing ready to avail itself of circumstances, to make no demonstration, but to endeavor to draw a demonstration from the resistance wing of the coalition, under that sense of responsibility naturally resulting from the event of the late election.

For this purpose the Central Committee would respectfully suggest to the members strong even for the combination, but for of our Party, the propriety of constantly will find here persons duly authorized by Gov. K. to receive them. In a very few an ignominious panic—which panic was arousing that sense of responsibility among the true resistance men, who have opposed alarms and talsehoosle .... Secression, and industry them to designed them selves from the submissionists before them-elves from the submissionists before it is too late. The comments of the Press the trained for m har on the recent triumph in South Carolina, as the defeat of the Secession Party is everywhere regarded, must furnish tiers. All these counties are legally, parts clavery; and by such party trickery the Unionists and Submissionists to effect that those resistance men who coalesced with deteat. Such comments, mortifying as they are to the pride of our State, if con-

necessary to give up the cause of the State ed into Co-operation, or has she acted upon in utter despair;-Submission is not yet to be contemplated as our inevitable destiny. Some of the members elect to the Convention, under the first teeling of despondency, have thought of resigning. was not only a dangerous experiment, but | Central Committee would most respectfuleast of the Danubee, with nearly 3,000,000 that it could afford no remedy for the griev. It suggest to them that this ought not to be done hastily, or without the most mature consideration; and that it would be much better, that upon such a matter, a general consultation should take place among all the Secession men elected to the Convention, in or ler to act in concert in whatever may be regarded as the best course. But if such a step is taken by some delegates separately, and without waiting to come to a general understanding, it may produce embarrassment and injury to the common cause. There is no necessity for an immebut this cannot be, the secession party diate decision in this matter, especially intends, quietly to preserve its organization considering that no resignation can take and to stand ready to avail itself of effect before the Convention has met to receive it. There are in the Convention, several members of the Co-operation Party, whose constituencies are Secessionists public press. If the battle is again to be by decided majorities. As it has not been considered necessary heretofore, during a period of many months, that these gentlepresent influence by supineness and known difference between them and the men should resign, on account of the majority of their constituents, much less can a hasty resignation be deemed requisite on the part of others, who were elect-For Confidential Circulation ed with a full knowledge of their position as Secessionis's, in consequence of a mapority of their constituents having voted, in the late election, for the Anti-Secession candidates. At all events, the approaching session of the Legis ature, assembling many of the Delegates to the Convention, result of the late elections, the Central and a large number of Members of the Party from every part of the State, will offord a convenient opportunity for consulting together, and determining on the course

which may be proper. With regard to the time for assembling the Central Southern Rights Association, which has not yet been summoned to meet by the President, the Committee beg leave to auggest, that, for the purpose of preserving that attitude which they have above recommended to the Party, and of inducing the true resistance men of the Co-operation Party to bring forward their plan of action, it may be best to defer the meeting for the present. Should the Association be called together now, it might interfere with that object, by rendering members of the opposit on Party disposed rather to watch the movements of the Secession Party, than to make any themselves Should you be pleased to communicate

your views on the proper course of the State, and the Party of Action, in the present difficult position of affairs, the Committee will feel obliged to you. I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your ob't. serv't., &c.

.... More Annexation .- It is said that movements are going on in Washington to press upon Congress the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Gwin, the Cali-

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1851. readers might perhaps like a communication from a denizen of the Quaker City, I propose touching, in brief and desultory

ashion, on some of the topics of present

interest to our congregated thousands. And, worthiest of first mention, we hear he name of Kossuth pronounced often in conversation, as you, with ourselves, see both his name and speeches in all the papers For once the theme equally of private chat and newspaper dissertation is one with which a true American, at least, can find no fault-one to which, to the extent of its influence, clevates and ennoble, instead of belittling the public mind. In fact, Heaven seems once more to have favored our world with a great man-s great man too, who is at the same time a high-souled, sider their having passed through the obstructing medium of a foreign tonguemay be pronounced the most remarkable oratorical specimens of the age. What living orator is his equal in that mysterious mesmerism by which he subjects the souls of multitudes to his own, or that Demosthenic fire which can kindle nations into conflagration! Well do I, though then but a boy, remember the national ovation to LA FAVETTE. Gladly would I again emotions as then, for rarely does such an experience occur to one twice in a lifetime. If I mistake not the reception of the Hunthe French Hero, and this outburst will spring from an impulse even more disinterested than its prototype of 1824, since from grateful admiration for self-abnega-Long life and full triumph, say I, to the qualified, unmercenary homage; for, in selfish, belittling interests and aims, such a national excitement will be harmonizing, purifying, and refreshing.

Our winter routine has commenced of theatrical performances, of lectures, and of all the other manifold contrivances for our self-protection against the dullness and rigors of the season.

Dal you ever hear an 'Infant Drummer!' If a 'family man,' you doubtless have often, and to your sorrow. But did you ever dream of harmony from such a source? ing, to crowds, who open instead of stopring their ears, and throng around instead the terming owny seem han! san the

those of Rev. Jong Lond, who has filled University Hall to overflowing with the intellectual elite of the city. He is emi- Hero, while sitting, on Friday last, in his nently happy in his theme-the Heroes of History'--and in its treatment, which the only portrait of him in the United constantly copied by all our papers, ought combines a profound and comprehensive States. So much for enterprise and enphilosophy with much of the vividness and ergy! But I must close for the present. picturesqueness of poetry.

Godey's Lady's Book you see of course, nor will I discredit you with the suspicion of your demurring to the general acclamation in its favor. Godey s.ys that, having almost unanimously been proclaimed the first American magazinist, he shall not willingly part with the title. Twenty years of popular existence, with an immense present circulation, comprising the elite of our fair countrywomen, would seem to have settled its character to be all its claims -that of our country's best monthly for those it is designed for--alike amusing and instructing to persons of every age and class, and promotive of the most momentons interests of that sex on whom the common welfare and happiness so greatly depends. How could it be otherwise, with an Editress so eminent for genius, for moral worth, and for an experience so rich in things both ornamental and useful. Goder promises still further large improvements, and who ever knew him to break

You will rejoice to learn that Arthur's Home Gazette is steadily gaining in public favor. If I remember rightly, this gentleman first came before the public, as an author, in several interesting and powerful Temperance Tales. They were extremely well received and widely read. Ever since his pen has been busily at work, and in his great variety of writings he has invariably championed the caused of virtue and good morals. He knows how to entertain while he instructs, and his great popularity is as creditable to the public as to himself.

Daguerreotyping is among our prominent topics of interest, and deservedly so on many different grounds. It has become great business, employing, directand incidently, about 25,000 persons in the United States, with between one and two millions of dollars in capital. And what is there more wondrous than this art, among the teeming wonders of our age? Root stands undoubtedly at the head of the profession, both in this city and in the Union. So say the twelve prizes awarded him-so reiterates the public acclamation -- and so intimates the throng daily filling his studio. By the way Root alone in this city makes, and vends the right of making, that beautiful variety of the Daguerreotype named 'crayon' or wignette. This is highly lauded by the best artist and judges of high art, and numbers of these pictures are daily produced in his studio, both for home presents and for transportation to Europe. How is it that Daguerreotypists in your quarter-and

the right of making these crayons! C. C. Mr. Editor: Thinking you and your HARRISON, of New York, has succeeded in producing Daguerreotype cameras superior to the foreign, a fact which eventually will keep at home several hundred thousand dollars, heretofore sent abroad for the German manufacture.

I presume you have seen something in the papers of the last six months touching the 'Hillotype'--- an alleged discovery by which Daguerreotypes are taken in the 'colors of nature.' Mr. Roor declares himself to have a strong faith in the reality of this discovery, he being the first to whom Mr. Hill communicated it about fourteen months ago, and having since had several interviews as well as maintained a weekly correspondence with the latter, Mr. Roor thinks that after completing the needful experiments and proper arrangements, Mr disinterested, heroic, patriot. His speech- Hill will fully redeem all his pledges to es in England-especially when we con- the public, to the great honor both of himself and our country.

Have you any 'Spirit-rappings' in your quarter? We have, I find, to a large extent. What think you of fifty or sixty 'circles' (so named), each of ten or fifteen persons, meeting once, or oftener per week. expressly to solicit 'Spirit-responses!' Such and so many we have. They have specific forms of proceeding, and they seriously affirm that other-world spirits do habitually confer with them, and have published numerous specimens of these revelations! If I can get admitted into some of these 'cir. cles,' I may write you more fully and intelligently about them.

One of our editors, J. W. FORNEY, you will see, has been elected Congressional Clerk. The President's Message, so for as I can hear, is pretty well received that was prompted by gratitude for service by all moderate men. The treason to American liberty, while this will flow trads are in progress, but, outside the court room, they create little excitement. ting efforts in behalf of universal freedom. The friends of Temperance are alive, as ever, in their noble work, and much heroic Magyar, and may our millions rise, good they are constantly achieving, though as one man, to pay him an unbought, unwhirl of our bustling, noisy thousands. these squabbling times, so cankered by Heaven speed them, for there is, alas! but too great need and foom for their philanthropic labors.

Well, since commencing this, Kossuta has arrived, and, from all accounts, would seem to have even transcended all anticipations. Those who remember the reception of La FAYETTE, think it hardly equalled in enthusiasm that accorded to the Magyar. There was a meeting last evening at our United States Hotel to take measures for inviting him to visit this city at which prevailed the completest un-This miracle, however, has here actually animity of sentiment towards the man. I occurred, for a young gentleman, four years fear, however, that Kossurn's strongly exof age, is positively drumming, every evenof our country in the affairs of Hungary may produce some opposition before the West match this? Bankun is his mana- Tribune says that Kossur. declined sitting for his

Our best lectures, hitherto, are doubtless in England and this country, It adds, said barricades had been erected in different however, that the Messrs. Root succeeded in catching a superb Daguerreotype of the carriage on Staten Island, and that this is

Yours, respectfully, D. H. B., Member of the Philadelphia Chamber of Correspondence.

# Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Sumter Rifle. men held in the Town Hall to day, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas:-Providence, in the exe. cution of its unfathomable purposes, has seen fit to summon from our midst. one of our fellow members, in the morning of his existence, who was highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him and while the solemn sadness which was spread over our and some of their cannot be replaced. minds, by the m-lancholy event, is The loss is estimated in money at \$200,still lingering around our feelings, we too. The Petersburg Democrat's teleas a company, with whom he has been graphic dispatch is fuller than ours, and is long and honorably associated as a as follows: member, claim the sacred privilege next to those connected to him by the ties of blood, of paying this last tribute of respect to his memory, and of dropping a sorrowing tear upon his early grave, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the loss of our friend and companion in arms D. R. Les we have been deprived of a true friend, and staunch soldier, and his relations of one whose heart was ever full of the warmest affection.

Resolved. That we extend our sympathy to the afflicted family in their sad and melancholy bereavement, and that in token of our sorrow we wear the usual badge of mourning at our next Resolved, That a blank leaf in the

Secretary's and Orderly's Books be dedicated to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family.

Resolved, That these proceedings be

published in both the papers of this l'own.

The Savannah Republican of the 9th nst. thus chronicles an interesting fact:
Direct Trade with Europe.-- Under the commercial head of our paper to-day, will be found the exports of two vessels which have loaded with lumber and timber at Darien, and have cleared for Ain-sterdam. We also learn from our correspondent that about twenty cargoes for Holland, have been contracted for on the Altamaha, St. Mary's and Satilla rivers, to be delivered during the present winter.

IJ The Washington Correspondent of e New-York Courier and Enquirer says that there is good reason to believe that Sir Henry Bulwer will immediately return to Washington.

D' We perceive that Senator Berrien. I may say, everywhere -- do not purchase | Washington by sickne's in his family.

### Later From Enrope.

New YORK, Dec. 21. The steamship Europa has arrived t Halifax with later dates from Europe. The intelligence she brings poesses the utmost importance.

Cotton has declined 1.8d, in the iverpool market. Brendstuffs generally had advanced;

Canal Flour was quoted at ,29s. 6d. and Olio at 20s. 6d. Corn has likewise advanced 6d. per qr. Couseb 96 5.8.

FRANCE .-- The news from Paris is nost important; it amounts to nothing ess than a revolution in political affairs, and may be regarded as the commencement of a new state of things.

A coup de etat was mide by Louis Napoleon on the second instant. He eized the reins of Government and lissolved the National Assembly-declared Paris in a state of seige, and appealed directly to the people to sustain him in his movements to arrest the mon-rehieal tendency of the Assembly.

Louis Napoleon's arrangements had been made with consummate skill and secrecy. During the night of the 1st inst., the who e plan was formed, and before the public received any intimation of the event, a new ministry was formed and a Proclamation issued tostoring universal suffrage to the people, and proposing a new system of Government, the leading features of which are, the election by the People and the Army, of a President of the Republic, who shall hold office for ten years, and be supported by a Council of State, and by a Legislature to consist of two houses.

The elenction of President, under Louis Napoleo's plan, is to take place throughout France during the present month (December,) and he promises to bow to the will ofthe People.

So security and yet so systematically was the whole plan carried into execution that it was fully consummated before the Assembly received the slightest intimation of the designs of its author. An entire Ministry having been formed during the night, pending the President proposes that the Executive power remain in his hands. He says that he had been forced into his present attitude by the course pursued by his opponents in the Assembly; and it is certain hat Thiers, Changarnier, and others of h s opponents, had determined to demand his arrest and impeachment on the 2d inst., and were almost in the act of moving in the matter when they, together with their principal friends, were arrested and conveyed to Vincennes, where the members of the Assembly have attempted to meet officially. They were ordered to disperse, and upon refusing, were arrested. About two hundred members were arrested, but many have been subsequently released.

All the principal leaders of opposition, however, are now in prison. Three hundred members of the Arembly, it is reported, have given in their adhesion to the new order of things, and telegraphic despatches, from the partinents convey int

quarters of Paris, but they were speedily broken down by the troops.

THE IMPORTATION OF TEA. COFFEE AND WOOL INTO THE U. S. IN 1851 .- The importations of tes, coffee and went into the United States during 1851, as shown by the statement accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, were as follows: Tea, \$4,798,004, whereof was exported \$1,129,054, leaving for consumption in the United States \$3,695,141, Coffee imported, 12,55,1,070; re-experted, 8336,000, leaving for consuption in the United States 812,515,07ts. Wool imported, 83,883,100; re-exported, \$7,936, leaving for consumption in the United States 83,825,194. The importation of weel in 1850, was valued at \$1,681,000, showing an increase in the value of the importation the last year of over two millions of dollars

DESTRUCTION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL JERARY .- Information reached the city on Wednesday of the destruction of the Congressional Library. The fire was no doubt communicated by the flues which are used to heat the building. Many of the books in the library were rare and valuable,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, a. m .- Fire was seen issuing from the Capitol of this city. this morning, about sunrise by a watchman. at which time it had made good headway in the Library room. The engines having been at work at another fire last night (Barker's Franklin H.usc,) the hose had become frozen and unmanageable, and caused considerable delay in getting the use of the machine. In the mean while, the La sry and the Document room above were completely burnt out, consuming probably three-fourths of their contents, in-cluding many books, &c, which can never be replaced. The general impression is, that the fire,

was communicated to the Library room from one of the flues connecting with the main basement of the capitol.

Ricalth Statistics. The Census of 1850 shows the following proportion of deaths to the whole popula-

| tion in the follow            |    |   |       |                  |              |        |
|-------------------------------|----|---|-------|------------------|--------------|--------|
| Vermont,                      |    | 1 | death | in               | 100          | person |
| lowa,                         |    | 1 | do    | in               |              | do     |
| Georgia,                      |    | 1 | do    | in               |              | do     |
| Michigan,                     |    | 1 | do    | in               | 10000        |        |
| Tennessee,                    |    | 1 | do    | in               |              |        |
| North Carolina,               |    | i | do    | in               | (E) (C)      | 610    |
| Alabama,                      |    | i | do    | in               | 85           | do     |
| South Carolina,               |    | ì | do    | in               |              |        |
| Maine                         |    |   |       | in               | 10-1003-100  | de     |
| Few Jersey, -                 |    |   | do    | in               | 75           | do     |
| Illinois,                     | ı  | i | do    | ia               | 73           | do     |
| Delaware                      |    |   | do    | in               | 73           | do     |
| Arkansar,                     |    |   | do    | in               | 5100-11259   | do     |
| Texas,                        |    | i | do    | in               | 69           | do     |
| Rhode Island, -               | i. | ì | do    | in               | 66           | do     |
| Kentucky, -                   |    |   | do    | in               | 64           | do     |
|                               |    |   | do    | in               | 64           |        |
| Connecticut, -                |    |   | do    | 1 <b>55</b> 1564 | H11-575-7579 | do     |
| Maryl nd, -<br>Massachusetts, |    |   |       | in               | 60           |        |
| viusageiinge(ie,              |    | 1 | do    | in               | 61           | do     |

It will be seen that Georgia is the health iest Southern State-and the healthies Atlantic State North or South. Charles. ton is the healthiest Southern city, and the healthiest South ra city, North or

THE MARLEOROPGH -- A NEW BOAT FOR of Georgia, has been called home from the Christan Table.—We learn from the Christon papers that a new steam