

THE SUMNER BANNER
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING
BY W. J. FRANCIS.

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Senators Butler and Shields on the O'Brien Resolution.

Mr. Cass having read and commented before the Senate, on certain resolutions passed at Detroit, in relation to the Irish exiles, and Mr. Hale having followed with some remarks, Senator Butler requested permission to say something on the matter—

Several Senators. "Go on;" "unanimous consent."

Mr. Butler, Mr. President, I wish to say a single word in connection with this subject. There are many reasons which induce me to take even an active part in the relief and pardon of the gentlemen in whose behalf we have listened to such an eloquent eulogy. Permit me however, to say, that if the object of gentlemen be to procure a pardon and release of John Mitchell and Smith O'Brien, I believe they are taking the very worst course that could be suggested. If a proper application were to be made to the British Queen, by an appeal to the British Minister, or in any other mode that would be likely to be acceptable as an appeal to her clemency, perhaps the object might be attained. But, sir, if, in applying for the pardon of these patriots, you use language of reproach to the British Government, you might as well expect to relieve a victim whose hand is in a wolf's mouth by irritating the wolf at the same time. If you expect to attain the object contemplated—and I will sincerely acquiesce in any measure to effect it—for those are considerations which would induce me to feel a particular interest in the fate of these individuals, and especially in that of one of them, Mr. Mitchell—I have thought that something ought to be done, but not in this way, of making it the subject of political discussion. We may arouse the Irish, and obtain their support; but I know that we shall not subvert the end contemplated, of procuring the pardon and release of these prisoners, but we shall defeat the very end we have in view.

Why, sir, do you suppose we can approach the British Government and tell them, This is our opinion and you must yield to the suggestion, and administer to the feelings of America upon the subject of your government? I answer for it that John Bull has been true enough to hurl back upon you any such attempt to influence her policy by a legislative demonstration of this kind. No, sir, it is a falsity, permit me to say, I am willing to vote for any resolution in favor of these patriots, who have been banished from their country because they loved it, and have been willing to run the hazard of measures of redress for wrongs which they supposed at least they were suffering. Surely, sir, something is to be pardoned to the spirit of liberty under which they acted. My sympathies are with them; but to make my efforts effective, I shall not ask for a step of this kind, which I know must result in failure. In introducing a subject of this kind, we are interfering with a foreign government, and involving ourselves in the predicament of making a demonstration when we cannot back it by any legislative act whatever. I am not willing to see the American Government or the American Senate place themselves in a situation which they cannot maintain. If you wish to throw out threats, menaces, and reproaches, you ought not to do it by a mere vague declaration. If their institutions are wrong, and we intended to correct them—if we intend to rescue Ireland, it will not be by declarations of this kind—mere *heavenly fulmen*. I would to God we could take some step to relieve John Mitchell and Smith O'Brien. I will not state all that I have done in relation to this matter, but I have been perfectly willing to join with others in an appeal to the British Queen for their pardon and release, and have believed that something can be done towards it. I cannot countenance proceedings of this kind, because I believe they will result in an utter failure, and will even do harm.

Mr. Shields, I do not mean to enter into this subject at present. I will merely say to my honorable friend from South Carolina that I feel that there is great force in the remarks he has made this morning. I, of course take this matter to heart; and I feel that we cannot accomplish the object by any attacks upon the British government. My object is, with the permission of the Senate, to call up the resolution that is now upon the table, in order that it may be made the special order for a future day, when I shall wish to say a few words upon the resolution myself. I will also state that I intend so to modify the resolution as to avoid making it a diplomatic measure, in order to avoid a possibility of a repulse on the part of the English government is concerned. I should be very sorry to have this government make an application directly to the British government which the British government would be authorized to treat with contempt. As a citizen of this country, I should be one of the last men to seek to place this

government in that position. My object, therefore, is to place this resolution in such a form that while it would indirectly, I trust, accomplish this object, it would preserve the dignity of this government under all circumstances, and give no reasonable cause of offence to the British government or to any other government; and if I may be permitted to call up the resolution for a future day, I shall hope for the concurrence of the honorable Senator from Michigan and others much more experienced than I am in accomplishing this object. I will move that it be taken up, and be made the special order for Monday.

After a few words of conference with Mr. Cass, this motion was withdrawn, and a substitute offered by Mr. Shields has been made the special order for to-morrow. We are pleased to see that our Senate takes up this matter in the right spirit. If we really wish to serve the exiles, let us *intercede* for them. Our abuse of the British could do them no good.

Success in Mercantile Life.

The Mirror, a cleverly-conducted "folio of four," published at Bath, in the State of Maine, furnishes the following illustration of that perseverance and industry which is generally pretty sure to command success: "There is nothing more true than that success in life is sure to follow any well-directed efforts, which do not clash with the immutable laws of nature. 'Luck' is a word that has no place in the vocabulary of the successful man, and is used only by those who are so blind or ignorant as to be unable to trace effects back to causes. We do not propose an argument from this text today, but merely wish to present the idea to our readers for them to discuss. There are feelings of despondency prevalent among mankind, which the consideration of the subject will dissipate, and many who believe themselves doomed to poverty and toil, by giving earnest heed to the faith which this truth will create, will create, will find themselves rising at once from the misery they so much fear. Fear of bad luck operates as a continual check on many, crushes enterprises and prostrates energies. It is the "confidence that

—doth make cowards of us all," and only by taking a rational and commonsense view of the opening causes that change our position and affect our well-being, are we enabled to profit by them, and shake off the chains that our weakness and irresolution have permitted us to become enslaved with.

The luck doctrine places an estimate on exertion, and consigns success to the care of the "Divinity that shapes our odds," and makes a machine of man's immortal nature. We have seen many a poor devil, resigned to the hopelessness of his poverty, sit for hours with his pipe, cursing the tardy divinity that "doth enrich him, and wasting the moments which alone could do it. 'As ye sow, so shall ye reap,' is as true today as it ever was, and he who would succeed in becoming wealthy, learned or moral, must labor, study, watch.

"We are every day remained by forcible illustrations of the power of exertion. In this city (Bath) we have many examples of proof. We have before us one remarkable case, where an unaided save by their own hands and the friends their own energies naturally drew around them as their business increased, two poor men in a very few years amassed one of the large fortunes in the city. Their ships are in every sea, and at home their houses and stores line every street, and the busy hum of scores of mechanics seek their increasing wealth. Unable to obtain a *education*, and with talents no more than ordinary, they had nothing to boast but the determination to succeed. It was not *luck*, but common sense which told them that a dollar put at interest would be worth more at the end of the year than it would be if expended for rum and cigars, military parades or dancing. It was not *luck*, but natural accumulation of the investment, that in a few years made the one dollar two dollars, and the first hundred two hundred, and the first ten thousand twenty thousand. It was as natural for the pipe to grow as it is for grain to take root. There was *chance* about it—it must be so. Industry and economy were their only aids to obtain the first few thousands; the last few were obtained by the first. There is nothing marvellous in all this, nor any thing which any person of common sense might not avail himself of. It is a plain matter of fact business, and no *god of fortune* can overstep proper guards erected to secure you in possession of what you have thus got your hand upon.

"We might give innumerable instances, but leave that labor to the reader, contenting myself with having called his attention to the subject."

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31, 1852.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—An explosion occurred in the laboratory of the U. S. Arsenal in this city, this morning. It appears that Private Balster was recently engaged in preparing fire works for celebrating Washington's birthday, and it is supposed that while ramming Roman candles, the friction ignited the powder, and thus communicated to the next building, which contained fifty pounds of powder, entirely destroying it, blowing out the sides of another, and damaging a third. Balster endeavored to escape, but falling in this, was hurled under the ruins, and was taken out shockingly mangled.—*Carolinian*.

Col. Benton, it is said, has sold Col. Fremont's Mariposa tract of land in California for one million of dollars.

THE AUGUSTA BUDGET.—By reference to the leaded advertisement in another column of this morning's issue it will be seen that the City Council of Augusta in consequence of the assignees of the late Henry Schultz, with the consent of the Town Council of Hamburg, having commenced to exact toll at the South-Carolina terminus of the Augusta bridge, have resolved to demand from passengers such full toll as the charter allows, &c.

The Augusta *Constitutional & Republic* of yesterday has an editorial upon the subject, from which we make the subjoined extract, which will place our readers in possession of how the matter at present stands.

Alluding to the determination of the municipal Authorities of Augusta to demand such full toll as the charter allows, the *Constitutional* remarks: "This is a pretty heavy embargo, and one which, if it lasts, will be widely felt as a serious embarrassment to trade. If it could be brought to bear only upon the wrong doer, there might be hopes that this severe remedy would answer the purpose of abating the evil. But we apprehend the city of Augusta will be the chief sufferer by this aggravation of the difficulty. The toll-gate on the Carolina side is erected by consent of the City Council of Hamburg, and upon land belonging to it, by Gen. Jones and Mr. J. Kennedy, Assignees of Henry Schultz.

"The original charter was granted to Shultz & Cooper by South-Carolina in 1813. It was renewed in 1824 for 11 years, the Bridge then being the property of the Bank of the State of Georgia. It expired in 1835. Under that charter South-Carolina recognized the right of the then owners of the Bridge and their assignees to collect tolls. In 1848 the Legislature of South-Carolina granted a charter to erect a Bridge and collect tolls, under certain restrictions in favor of the South-Carolina Rail Road, to Henry Shultz and John McKim. In 1850 the Legislature passed an act granting the same privilege to Henry Shultz, relieved of those restrictions, the rights of John McKim under the act of 1848 having been purchased by Mr. Shultz.

"It is under this charter of 1850 that Gen. Jones and J. Kennedy, assignees of Henry Shultz and Administrators of his estate, have erected a toll-gate and are now exacting tolls. The following are the rates charged.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Rate. Items include Wagons or Omnibuses, Drays, Carts, Buggies, Pleasure Carriages, Man and Horse, Foot Passenger, Every load of Horses, Mules and Cattle, Sheep, Dogs and Goats.

Propagandism.

The German journals since the popular demonstrations made in the United States in favor of political refugees from the Continent of Europe, speak of the necessity of a more rigorous police than has hitherto exercised over Americans travelling in that division of the globe. It would be no very pleasant consequence of this propagandism of Democratic principles were such of our countrymen as visit Italy and Germany, for the love of art or the acquisition of knowledge, to be subjected to a *surveillance* which would interdict their galleries of art and shut the doors of their Universities to the youth of the United States. We may be sure that as we raise funds for sending emissaries to those countries, to engage in intrigues and plot for the subversion of existing Governments, it will recoil on us in some form of retaliation.

We have now in the United States two of these emissaries, Kossoth and Kimmel, for whom we are raising large sums of money. These funds are to be employed in organizing opposition to Governments with which we are in amity. This is material aid such as Kossoth declares he desires. If some five millions of dollars are raised by voluntary subscription, it is better for the furtherance of revolutionary projects in Europe than all the abstract resolves against monarchy which could be adopted at popular meetings, in the entire length and breadth of the country.

We have very little faith in moral influences at the distance of three thousand miles, especially if they are dependent on speeches and declarations made by a people speaking a language different to that spoken by another whom it is supposed those influences may reach. The Governments of Europe attach no importance, in this respect, to an expression of popular sympathy, unless made on their borders and in language which their subjects can understand. But they do attach importance to that more tangible aid which assumes the shape of money. Now, although public law would not be deemed to have been violated should Kossoth or Kimmel raise large sums in the United States, either by subscription or loan, still, to retaliate, could not be deemed any such violation were impediments, inconvenient and unpleasant, to obstruct that circulation of our countrymen from place to place, on the Continent, fettered as we know it now to be under the passport system. No country would have the right to complain unless in disregard of a positive treaty stipulation, if an absolute interdiction were laid on the entrance of a foreigner into the Austrian dominions and States subject to self-preservation required it. States in their intercourse, in all its modes, must rely in a great degree on civility and courtesy. And we cannot expect a reciprocity of kindness when not only every brawling demagogue takes up the theme of countries with which we are in amity and friendship, but grave Senators in Congress make it their favorite topic; whilst merchants

of large influence and extensive connections are active agents in organizing committees to collect funds to be employed in the subversion of Governments with which we are at peace. *Evening News*.

Mr. Buchanan's Letter.

The following letter of Mr. Buchanan, was sent in reply to an invitation, extended to him, to be present at the Mississippi Democratic Convention of the 8th of January.

WHEATLAND, (near Lancaster,) December 24, 1851. My Dear Sir—I am sorry I did not receive your letter sooner. I might have then given it the "old-fashioned democratic" answer which you desire. But I am compelled to leave home immediately; and if I should not write at the present time, it will be too late for the 8th of January. I must, therefore, be brief.

My public life is before the country; and it is my pride never to have evaded an important political question. The course of democracy is as always straight ahead, and public men who determine to pursue it never involve themselves in labyrinths, except when they turn to the right or left from the plain, forward path. Madison's report and Jefferson's Kentucky resolutions are the safe and sure guides to conduct a democratic administration of the federal government. It is the true mission of democracy to resist centralism and the absorption of unconstitutional powers by the President and Congress. The sovereignty of the States and a devotion to their reserved rights, can alone preserve and perpetuate our happy system of government. The exercise of doubtful and constructive powers on the part of Congress has produced all the dangerous and exciting questions which have imperilled the Union.

The federal government, never confined within its strict constitutional limits, must necessarily acquire more and more influence through the increased and increasing expenditure of public money; and hence the greater necessity for public economy and watchful vigilance. Our constitution, when it proceeded from the hands of its framers, was a simple system; and the more free from complexity remains the more powerfully, satisfactorily, and beneficially will it operate within its legitimate sphere.

It is centralization alone which has prevented the French people from establishing a permanent republican government, and entailed upon them so many misfortunes. Had the provinces of France been conveyed into separate territorial sovereignties like our State governments, Paris would no longer have been France, and a revolution at the capital would not have destroyed the *de adieu* republic.

Had the principles I have enumerated been observed by the Federal Government and by the people of the several States, we should have avoided the alarming questions which have arisen out of the institution of domestic slavery. The people of each State would then, to employ a homely but expressive phrase, have attended to their own business, and not have interfered in the domestic concerns of their sister States. But on this important subject I have no fully presented my views in the enclosed letter to the great meeting in Philadelphia, held in December, 1850 that it would be useless to repeat them, even if time would permit.

From your friend, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

GEORGE R. FAY, Esq.

REMARKABLE PROPHECY.—The following prediction of St. Cesario, Bishop of Arles, in the year 512, may not be considered void of interest at the present moment. It is taken from a book, entitled *Liber Moralibus*, printed in Gothic characters, and deposited in the Royal Library, Paris.

"The administration of the kingdom (France) will be so blended, that they shall have it without defenders. The hand of God shall extend itself over them, and over all rank; and the nobles shall be deprived of their estates and dignity; a division shall spring up in the church of God, and there shall be two husbands, the one true, and the other adulterous. The legitimate husband shall be put to flight; there shall be a great carnage, and as great a profusion of blood as in the day of the Gentiles. The universal church and the whole world shall deplore the ruin and destruction of a most celebrated city, the capital and mistress of France. The alters of the temple shall be destroyed; the holy virgins, outraged, shall fly from their seats, and the whole church shall be stripped of her temporal goods; but at length the black eagle and the lion shall appear hovering from far countries. Misery to thee, O city of philosophy! thou shalt be subjected! A captive, humbled even to confusion, shall at last receive his crown, and destroy the children of Brutus."

Judge Carpenter, of Rome, has invented a means of preventing railroad trains from running off the track. This invention consists of a middle rail, placed in the centre of, and raised considerably above the two outer rails, and fastened to the same cross-ties. A saddle is attached to the engine and cars at both ends, which sets over the middle rail, with friction rollers to play on both sides of it, thereby preventing the cars from rocking or running off. Whenever there is a tendency to run off, these friction rollers play against the middle rail, and bring them back to their place again. It costs \$500 a mile, and an adoption of it could be made to assist trains in ascending elevated places.

The Yorkville Miscellany of the 31st states that Dr. John B. Hunter, of that District, died on the 24th from the effects of a fall from his horse.

THE SUMNER BANNER.
Sumterville, So. Ca.

JOHN T. GREEN, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1852

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."—*Carolinian*.

"To do that, consent 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, consent is the one thing needful."—*Carolinian*.

"What is the remedy? I answer, cessation, united severance of the slaveholding States, or a large number of them. Nothing else will be wise—nothing else will be practicable."—*Carolinian*.

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

Wilmington & Manchester Railroad.

The cars on this road do not run on Sunday. We state this for the benefit of the public, several persons having been disappointed because this arrangement is not generally known.

Mr. White.

We had the pleasure of attending several Lectures during the past week by Mr. Wirtz, the able Lecturer upon the subject of Temperance. His coming was made known by favorable notices from the press wherever he had lectured and therefore we were prepared to hear something from him entirely superior to the itinerant Lecturers upon this subject. We believe Mr. WHITE gave entire satisfaction to this community. We have heard but one opinion expressed and that is, that he is fully competent to fulfill the high duties which the cause he advocates with zeal and ability devolve upon him. There can be no doubt that strong prejudices are to be rooted out, and old habits broken up before the cause of Temperance can prevail—in the language of Mr. Wirtz, "intemperance is the great giant evil of the world." We bid him God-speed in putting it down.

DREAFFUL ACCIDENT.—A correspondent writing us from St. Helena Island, says the Charleston Courier, of yesterday, under date of the 2nd inst., states that on Thursday, the 29th of January, Dr. Randall Croft, of Greenville, whilst on a visit to his plantation on St. Helena Island, was accidentally shot by his driver. The circumstances, as related by our correspondent, are as follows:—The Dr. was on his way to a friend's house with whom he was to hunt and fish and on riding by his negro houses stopped to procure a pair of grains, which are used for striking fish. The driver was pushing them under the seat of the buggy, and the Dr. turned round to caution him not to touch his gun, but before he could speak it went off (the grains, having unfortunately touched the trigger) putting the contents through the fleshy part of his right arm. No bones were injured nor large arteries severed. The wounds, though dreadful to look at, the physicians think are doing well up to this time, and hope the case will terminate favorably.—Many friends are around him, and no care and attention which their kindness can bestow, is withheld. The good wishes of the whole Island for his speedy recovery attend him.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF THE FOREST DIVORCE TRIAL.—The following account of the unprecedented sale of the *Herald* editions containing full accounts of the Forest Divorce Trial, is thus given by that journal. Notwithstanding that the reports of the trial of the Forest divorce case have been extensively published in almost every paper throughout the United States, averaging perhaps, a circulation of two hundred and fifty thousand copies, and read by over a million and a half of people, the demand for the *Herald* edition, published in pamphlet form, is immense. Upwards of thirty thousand have been already issued, and orders are pouring in to Messrs. Dewit & Davenport, the enterprising publishers, so that it may be fairly estimated that thirty thousand more will be required to satisfy the public appetite. One firm, that of C. B. Peterson, in Philadelphia, Mr. Forest's native place, sold two thousand five hundred last week, and sent an order by telegraph, on Saturday night for another thousand. This pamphlet must have seriously affected the sale of the romances and novels of the Paul de Kock school. We understand that a prodigious quantity have been brought up by the New-England saints.

WHO CAN BEAT THIS?—We have been informed by a gentleman of intelligence and undoubted veracity, that Mr. John L. Seas residing on Cannon's Creek, in this District, during the past year, cultivated and gathered, with the assistance of two small negroes, *fourteen bales of cotton*, weighing on an average, three hundred and ninety pounds, exclusive of the toll for ginning, and *two hundred bushels of corn*. Only one horse was used in the cultivation of the crop. Besides all this, he raised his own meat, sold fifty-four dollars worth of pork, and forty dollars worth of beef. Mr. Seas must be as independent of the hard times as a wood-sawyer, and furnishes an example of thrift, which should be imitated by all of our farmers and planters.—*Newberry Sentinel*.

THE MAYOR OF SWAMPSCOTT'S RECEPTION OF KOSKOTH.—A correspondent of the Boston Herald furnishes, in advance, the following extracts from the speech of the Mayor of Swampscott, on the anticipated arrival of Kossoth: "You Great Magyar—You've come here, cause we invited you to come, and if we hadn't wanted to see you, we wouldn't have invited you. No, sir, we've heard on you before; we heard on you when you arrived in New-York, sir. Yes, sir. We read your speech sir, where you talked of the American eagle. You said, that you looped the feathers—when she shed her feathers—might fall on the Russian Bear, and another the critter. When we read that speech, sir, we wanted to see you; we think you've got the real gait on you. Some folks, sir, say you want money. We know better; and if you expected money, you wouldn't come here. There ain't a man here, sir, that will insult you by offering you a cent; if he should, sir, he would be scouted by respectable people. They say, sir, you are a great fighter. Now, sir, although I say it, who hadn't offer say it, we've got some plucky smart fighters here, and it reflects great credit on your administration, when I tell you that I can most always put a stop to your fights. Now I tell you how I do it—

"And now great Kossoth, bear in mind that any rule that always does, and always will work well with individuals, will answer every purpose Charley and Sammy come into my office. Charley says—'Sam, I can lick you just as easy.' Sam says, 'You can't do it.' Come out and see, says Charley—but I don't want Dick or Bill to interfere, 'cause they're your friends. Well, sir, what is my duty then? Why, this—I take Charley aside and say, 'You can lick Sammy all to pieces, but I wouldn't do it; for if you do, just like as not I shall whollop you. Then I take Sammy aside and say—'Look here, just so sure as you go to fighting with Charley I will lick both of you. Now, sir, if we understand the subject, you say you can lick them Algerines, only you're afraid of the Russian Bear. Well, I don't wonder much he's an ugly cuss, and General Jackson used to say, that he hadn't any time to go after him, but he caught him on this way, he'd furnish all the barbers grease enough for one year, I've gratis for nothing.' * * * And now, great Kossoth, all that remains for me to do is just to hand you this ere document—it is the decision of our city. Go any where you're mind to. Go and seek the Museum, and if they offer you a free ticket, scorn the base bribery, and have, sir, I repeat it, have, sir, the bill changed to me."

As there is only fifteen cents difference between Sammy and the Mayor, respecting the worth of this speech, and our correspondent thinks it will answer, and offer to pay the difference. I presume it will be delivered in good style.

FIRES AT SEA.—The New-York Commercial says that while the Amazon was building an offer to fit her with an apparatus for extinguishing fire by means of the steam from her boilers, was declined, because it would have involved an expense of £200. At the same time it is said that both the manager and engineer "appeared to be of opinion that the plan was the best they had ever heard of, and that no fire could live under the torrent of steam which might be projected by it into any one or all parts of the vessel." This invention was among those that gained a prize medal at the Great Exhibition. The question is asked what has become of Phillips' Fire Annihilator? If it possesses only a small portion of the merit which is claimed for it, it must be of great use at sea, in case of a fire breaking out in the hold of a ship. It was stated that the Commodore and Mediterranean steamer were supplied with these machines, and that several of the British admirals have certified their opinion that no vessel carrying passengers ought to be allowed to proceed to sea without having fire annihilators on board. It such were the fact, why was not the Amazon so supplied? It would have prevented the most distressing part of the catastrophe which attended that vessel.

MARRIAGE.—The Cherokee Advocate announces the following marriage, which took place in December last, in the Cherokee Nation. Married, on the 29th of last month by the Rev. Thos. Berthold, Mr. James Butler, of South Carolina, son of our late esteemed Agent, Dr. Butler, and brother of our present worthy Agent, George Butler, to Miss Francis Taylor, daughter of Richard Taylor, Second Chief of the Cherokee Nation.

POOR, POOR JACK!—The United States Senate has at last refused to poor Jack the privilege of a little "eat" in his soup, but voted him a full supply of other condiments not less spicy. Their list of stores may be seen in our report of the Senate's proceedings, but as the ingredients are arranged there in the anti-climax order, we will see how they look inverted thus: 1. No liberty on shore. 2. Ball and chain, but not at sea. 3. Reduction of grade. 4. Confinement. 5. Solitary confinement. 6. Solitary confinement in irons. 7. Solitary confinement in bread and water. 8. Diminished rations, bread and water, extra duty, deduction of wages, and the privilege of wearing a beautiful badge, with the word *turne* thereon.

Verily, after this, poor Jack need not weep for the loss of his "cat's-nipe."

A QUEER WAY OF SETTLING A DEBT.—A late San Francisco paper has the following account of a cool-headed business life in California: "A party of four persons were spending the Sunday quietly in playing all-fours. One of the parties, however, not content with the chances of the game and determined to claim the better-godless to his side, established a kind of telegraph with his partner, by laying his hand carelessly on the table of each deal, and extending his finger, designating very intelligibly the number of trumps he held. The device was ingenious and highly successful for a while, but was unfortunately discovered by one of his opponents, who, on a repetition of the offence, very dexterously whipped out a bow-knife, and cut out two fingers! The unfortunate *handlere* screamed with pain, and having picked up his stumps retired from the room. His partner inquired of the amateur surgeon what his reasons were for such conduct, when he quickly replied, 'it was fortunate for your friend that he had no more trumps, or he certainly would have walked off with fewer fingers.' Cool, that."

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.—The reason for the inattention energy displayed at our Navy Yards, is that our Government thinks it proper to send a large force to Japan, to back up our demands on the Emperor for the return of our seamen, and perhaps for the opening of more of his ports to our commerce. Last July, the *Susquehanna*, a steam frigate, was sent out to Japan, with Commodore Aulick, who bore a letter to the Emperor from President Fillmore, proposing amity and commerce, and to send back, at our expense, the Japanese seamen who were rescued from shipwreck by our vessels. The *Susquehanna* was long detained at Rio, where she was repaired, and has since proceeded on her voyage. The last accounts from her were that she was getting home. In the meantime, we have had information that the Japanese have released all our seamen, and for this and other reasons, it has been determined to send the Mississippi and Saratoga and several frigates and sloops of war to Tulu, to reinforce Commodore Aulick, and present this a respectable show.—*Cor. N. Y. Times*.

THE SOUND STEAMERS.—The Sound steamers, on account of the impracticability of the eastern island navigation, have again deferred their usual trips till the first of next week, when, with the present temperature remaining, the ice, in that direction, will undoubtedly be broken up.—*N. Y. Courier & Saturday*.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE (of Saturday has the following paragraph: We have positive information that Sir H. L. Bellver leaves England today to settle all questions at issue between the United States and Great Britain in Central America.

WHAT ADVERTISING DOES.—The Fayetteville Observer states that at the estate of the late Hon. Richard Hines, in Edgecombe county, N. C., last week, negro men sold at from \$1,000 to \$1,500; none at less than \$1,000; and women at from \$400 to \$800. These, says the Observer, are the highest sales we have heard of yet, and were probably owing to the crowd collected by the large number to be sold (193,) and the extensive notice given by advertising.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—We regret to learn that Mr. Willis Cheek, an old and highly respected citizen of our District, while returning from the village to his residence, on Monday last, was thrown from his horse, and so badly injured that he survived the fatal occurrence but two hours.—*Lawrenceville Herald*.

HOLLY SPRING, MISS.—On the 23d ult. a severe shock of an earthquake was felt which shook the most substantial buildings for miles around. Several chimneys were knocked over, but no other damages was done so far as known.

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS.—The population of Utah is males 6,022, females 5,308. If the decrease on every man have a half dozen of wives, where the number of women is so limited!

ACQUITTED.—The negro mentioned a week or two ago, says the *Cherokee Gazette* of Tuesday, belonging to Gen. J. Gillespie, who was charged with the murder of another negro belonging to the same gentleman, had his trial at Bennettsville, on Thursday last, and was acquitted.

WE ARE gratified to perceive that the Hon. Henry Clay had so far recovered as to have been able to ride out, accompanied by his physicians on the 20th ult.

NONLY DONE.—The Alabama Conference of the M. E. Church, South, raised during the year 1851, the sum of \$5,000 for Missionary purposes.