THE SUMTER BANNER EVERY TUESDAY MORNING

BY W. J. FRANCIS. TERMS,

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

No happy discontinued until all arrestagos are path, unless at the option of the Proprietor.

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

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secondingly.

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

treasury on his side, and his own political party, what is the result? And now what is the cause of this enormous expenditure? Why, it appears from Mr. Gorman's speech, that the army is so stationed as to require, in one case, more than a thousand men to accomplish the transportation Provisions for about three thousand! in the vast wilds and deserts of the new territory, a corrupt Executive can squander countries millions on partizan contractors, and employers: lie army has played altogether. 100 conspicuous a part in these territories since the war. We have seen a successful attempt made by Mexico by army intervention.

Intervention of Congress. Our army speculates, or goes in debt, or pur is the roest expensive of any army of chases what he does not need. the same size that exists, or that every the same size that exists, or that every did exist: "It numbers only ten thou common one in this world, and original exists." world, and protects a much greater and thinks himself too good to extent of territory and population.

As for our indian region site has timers and boot makers should work indergoin a rotal region and mountains a ladians of the plains, and mountains a ladians of the plains, and mountains a ladians of the plains, and mountains

tab probably never be expelled of conglined by all our arms or our treasures: But we can spend more feeling, too, which prompts a man to

will be again relieved from its present with and children reduced to want. He entire the Department have been lately and does not become the rich poor protested for want of funds, but some man. also car other accounts. There are lt is seldom, very seldom, we have lying under protest; in one of ever see a vain man who is not the broker's offices here, two drafts a selfish man, and it is still more rare from an indian agent in California, of to find, a selfish man with a good a hundred thousand dollars each heart. Vanity very often puts on the diame in layor of Col. Fremont. The appearance of generosity, through sel-

make the purchase.

from the State Department in relation understood, this principle of human nature when he advised his son always to compliment a beautiful woman for missioners under the Mexican treaty, her talents, and a talented one for her were, by order of the President, licenty. Government against fraudulent claims have great riches, but do not enjoy that might be advised hereafter under them, and live all their lives as if they the Mexican treaty. A few days ago, in the absence of the Secretary of intense, and perhaps as mean, as that The President, upon consultation with live in wants of the comforts land, for the punishment of such an whilst the vain pretender is willing to offence; and, in a special message to experience the same agony to make Congress, recommended the passage of such a law. The person offending obtained an award of eighty-one thought think seriously of it sand dollars from the late board, and net contract with that, has applied to Heen referred to the select Committee of the Senate on this subject. He

tion, or destruction. . The claim of Mr! Ywler to the inherit his whole fortune! There is Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, attributing them both to a want of who is counsel for the contestor. The opinion is general that Mr. Yulee has no good glound upon which to contest

that this case discloses, to wit: that

The Executive has taken measures to protect the American Engineer should labor hard to supply ourselves who was lately maltreated by the

authority of Cuba. The platform adopted at Richmond is strictly Democratic, but does not make new issues, It will be noticed vision for the elaction of seventeen a single want, we only increase our electors, though the State will be wants, which cannot be gratified, and entitled to but fifeen. She has not, thereby add to our unhappiness.

From the Southern Patriot. The Rich poor Men, and the poor Rich Man."

This was the title of a little book which we read many years ago, and which we are now disposed to make the head and text of an editorial. In this admirable little book were drawn the characters of two persons, the one rich, but living beyond his means, and the other poor, but living within his means. The rich man was always embarrassed by his debts, and in want of money; whilst the poor man never felt this embarrassment, but always had plenty of money to supply his wants. The rich man was so worried and fretted by the importunities of his creditors that he never had any to give in charity or lend a friend in distress. But the poor man always kept a little money on hand, to meet these contingencies and emergencies.

In passing through life how often do ve meet in reality these imaginary characters of this little book? The poor rich man is an every day character. He may be seen every where in the United States, from the Louis iana sugar planter, with an immense estate and thousands of negroes mortgaged and pledged for debts unneces sarily contracted, to the rich merchant and millionarie with his paper and notes and bonds in bank, protested and sued on, and worrying him out of all peace and happiness. The rich poor man is a common character, too, an officer of the army to precipitate in every community. He is always a state into the Union at the hazard prudent and industrious, sometimes of disruption. We have seen a similar a small farmer, an honest mechanic, or liar attempt to make a State of New an industrious laborer. He supplies a small farmer, an honest mechanic, or all his wants, and has money to lend As for this whole system of Indian He learns to live within his means, and and army policy, it calls loudly for the never goes beyond them. He never

sand aften, lis expenses are ten nates too often in a selfish, vain-millions anturally rearthousand dollars glorious feeling and propensity. The ber man! Great Britain, the most dantdy wishes to be observed and expansive empire of Europe, has an full nired, and hence, in addition to more than one-third of ours, and her wear fine clothes and here wear fine clothes, and have rings on army is stationed all over the his fingers. Heriath idler, of course,

than all the gold of California in build a fine house, purchase a pair of fine horses or a fine carriage, when he has not the means of making pay-WASHINGTON, MARCH 28. : ment. He is willing, however, to be The Deficiency Bill passed the harrassed and worried by his creditors, House yesterday, after a protracted to make a show in the world. Dearly, discussion. No important items were: too, does he sometimes pay for his cut downs The Senate will soon selfishness. His fine horse and equip-

on account of the parchase of cattle to intense selfishness by a show of gen-teed the indials. The Department crosity and liberality. His object denied the authority of the agent to (and his vanity prompts him to it) is to be esteamed for those virtues which he bill has been disagreed to by the Sen-Some excitement exists in relation knows he does not possess. This is to the charge brought against a promineht Mexican claimant, Dr. Baldwin, Hence the coward is always vaunting of having purloined certain documents of his bravery. Lord Chesterfield

catalogued, sealed up, and placed in There is another class of poor rich the State Department, with a view, as men, which is just the opposite of the the President, stated, to protect the one we have been describing. They State, the President was informed that of the vain-glorious man. The selsome of these papers had been fishness of the miser and niggard abstracted by one of the claimants. prompts him to save his money and the Attorney General and the District and necessaries of life. He is willing Attorney, found that there was no to endure pain, mental and bodily law of the United States or of Mary-pain, to acquire vast possessions;

It is a strange thing, when we think seriously of it to see a man spending his whole life in toil and labor, denying bimself the comforts Congress for additional relief. His and enjoyments of life, merely to hoard up riches. He knows that, in a few years, he must separate from them; and he feels, too, very often, that will, no doubt, vindicate himself by elaiming a right to the documents in question. The fact is very singular object for whom he would sacrifice no law exists for the protection of life itself. Whilst living, he would the public archives from theft, mutila- not part with one dollar to relieve the distress of him who is, perhaps, to seat held by Mr. Mallory, of Florida, no accounting, on philanthropical was yesterday argued before the com- principles, for the passion of the miser, mittee by Mr. Stanton, of Ohio; and or that of the prodigal, except by good sense and a good heart.

There is a happy medium in all things which all men should enall things which an high especially in deavor to obtain, and especially in deavor to obtain money. We making and spending money. with all the comforts and conveniences of life. But we should never live beyoud our means or income, Nor should we permit our wants to go beyond them. If we transcend this that the Convention have made pro- limit in a single instance, to gratify

any new apportionment, but will and a beautiful character. He is be, probably, before long. The act of a wise and a good man, as well as in Maine, we understand the deputation of that State is going on very enable the Secretary of the Interior enjoy life and make himself respectable rapidly. Every energetic business

goodness, and happiness and wisdom there is only one year's difference be tween him and the poor rich man with all of his embarrassments, and worryments and unhappiness. ... A wonderful difference that, between living a year in advance of an income, and one year behind it! And yet, in the course of a lifetime there is only one year's difference. The man who lives one year in advance of his income spends his whole life in debt, and endures all the mortifications of indebtedness. The man who lives one year behind his income, has always plenty of money, can gratify his wishes, live happily, and enjoy just as much of the luxuries of life as he does who lives in advance of his income, and always embarrassed.

MESSAGE OF GOV. BIGLER.-On Thursday, Gov. Bigler sent a message to the Pennsylvania Legislature, in which he says:

There is now due and unpaid, two millions four hundred and fif y-five dollars of the bonds of the Commonwealth, bearing an interest, of six per cent., and a balance of near one hundred thousand dollars due to domestic creditors, bearing a like interest, besides one million three. hundred and ninety thousand dellars at five per cent; over two millions will fall due in 1853, and about three millions in 1854. He recommends that the matured bonds and such as may fall due during the year, be cancelled by the negotiation of a loan, and that bonds of the Commonwealth be issued, reimbursable at the expiration of ten or fifteen years, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent, with interest certificates attached, or in the usual form, as may be deemed proper.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—The New Jersey Leg. islature was to have adjourned off Triday. A bill passed both Houses to compel the payment by banks of one half per cent. on their capital stock, which some banks, it will be recollected, refused to pay, deeming themselves excused under the tax law of last year. The bill to allow married women to hold property in their own right also passed. The General Rail Road Law which was lost on Wednesday in the Senate, was re-considered and passed. The House has, however, disagreed to the Senate amendment on the bill, and between the two it was probable that the bill would fall through.

A joint meeting was to have been neld on Friday morning to appoint delegates to attend the Convention of the 13 original States, to be held at Philadelphia on July 4th, and, such other officers as were not appointed at the On account of the difficulty surround-

ug the tax bill in the Senate, the House on Wednesday passed a minor supplement, allowing debts owing within the State to be deducted from the assessments; those owing out of the State could not be deducted. alt i easily to be seen (says the correspondent of the Newark Daily) how une qually this will act upon the different counties of the State, and how unfavorably upon such as Hudson, Essex and Camden, where a large portion of the debts are owed out of the State.x. The

INCREASE OF POPULATION. - We' see some estimates computing the increase of our population at the rate of three per cent. per annum. The matter need not be involved in any controversy; for the census returns every ten years give a fair basis of circulation. Three per cent, per annum will amount to the ordinary ratio of one-third in ten years-near enough at least for statiscal purposes.

But the prospect which is held out

by the most reasonable calculation of the growth of this country in population and resources may well startle the observer. Leaving out of the account the additions which are made every year to the aggregate of our population by emigrants from Europe, the natural increase of our people may afford the basis of an estimate which could not be applied to any . other country. We are bound to be the most populous and the most powerful of living nations. This is our destiny, and it is our responsibility also. Kossuth has made his mistake only in point of time. We are a Power on earth, and such a Power that its presence must have significance. We cannot abnegate our being; but it is due to our dignity that we raise not a hand ex? cept to control, and that at once. No empty vaporing, no bravado, for this American people. We hold our own against the world, and will do it, come what may .- Baltimore American.

Emigration from Europe.—It is anticipated by the New York Herald. that the progress and permanence of despotism in Europe will drive all republicans from the old world to the new, during the next ten or twenty years, to the extent probably of from one to two millions a year.

THE EFFECT,—One effect of Kos suth's "starring," says a Vienna letter of the 11th ult, is that Hungary is almost hermetically sealed against Eng. lish and Americans. Two peaceably disposed travellers, one of whom belonged to the United States, have just been refused the vise for that country; and the Hungarians themselves find it equally difficult to obtain a passport.

DEPOPULATION OF MAINE.—The New-York Herald says, since the passage of the Liquor Blue Law down to make the apportionment is delayed, in life. He is a true philosopher. han is trying to get out of it and go but will be soon passed!.

And, yet, with all his prosperity and to California, or anywhere.

THE SUMTER BANNER. Sumterville, So. Ca.

JOHN T. GREEN, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, APRIL, 6 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 be 'should take resistance at all hazards."-

To do that, concert of action must be necessa "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."—Calmoun.

What is the remedy? I answer secession, whited secession of the slaveholding States, or a large number of them. Nothing else will be wisenothing else will be practicable."—Cheves.

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

THE Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions commenced its sitting here on yesterday, His Honor, Judge O'NEALL, presiding.

We have received the Westminster Review for January, it contains several interesting articles.

Executive Clemency .- "We under stand," says the South Carolinian, of the 31st ult., "that Governor MEANS has exerted the power vested in him by the Constitution, and pardoned from further imprisonment J. M. E. SHARP, who was found guilty of manslaughter at the late term of our Court."

Hon. Joseph A. Woodward.

WE would call the attention of our readers to a letter from the Hon. J. A. WOODWARD, our Representative in Congress, addressed to Samuel G. BARK. "L'ry, of Fairfield. He expresses his opinion upon the subject of prohibiting the election of United States Senators and ... Representatives .: He concludes very properly that the effect of this measure would be most perhicious and in point of Constitutionality it would be utterly indefensible. It would detach the State from the Legislative Branch of the Federal Government while remaining in the Union and subject to all laws, and regulations of the Union Allarge portion of his letter is directed to a consideration of the course proper for the Convention to pursue; he is opposed to secession by it, because a mere numerical majority cannot secedly consistently with sound policy or, that doctrines of the State. Mr. Woodward declines being a Candidates for re-election: 12

Mossiff at the South.

Kossurn has arrived at New Orleans, but no preparations were made to receive him, he found there no idle mob of philanthropists to welcome him with a valgar shout. We are disposed to think he will have a very quiet time in the sunny South.

David Hines.

Tims individual has been arrested in better." Charleston and lodged safely in jail. HINES has spent his last twelve years in imprisonment for forgery in the State of Louislana, when he was sentenced for fourteen years, twelve of which he had faithfully served, when he was pardoned by the Governor. We have read some very shrewd slight of hand tricks performed by this character upon the pockets of his unsuspecting acquaintances. From his late performances we should not suppose punishment had made him either a wiser or better man.

General Sam Houston.

WE have received a history of the life of Samuel Houston, of Texas. We take it that some of his friends are making up his supposed claims to the Presidency. The American people are asked in the closing sentence of his life, to do justice to so good and great a man by elevating him to the Presi-

WE are pleased to be able to inform our readers, that an arrangement has been effected between the Wilmington & Manchester and the South Carolina Rail Road Companies, whereby Freight intended for any point on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road can be paid in Charleston and vice versa, Freight shipped from any point on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road to any Station on the South Carolina Road can be prepaid. An arrangement has also, been made for the sale of Tickets on the Wilinington & Manchester Road, to any point on the South Carolina Road.

BLIND ASYLUM.—The Blind Asylum bill has passed both Houses in Mississippi, It had by the act of 1850, an annual allowance of \$2500, for which it was required to support and educate ten pupils. The present law continues that annual appropriation, and provides a further allowance of \$200 a year for every pupil that may be received and maintained, over the specified number -ten-a certificate being required from

BURNING OF GEORGIA' RAILROAD CARS .- The Augusta Constitutionalist states that a train of Freight Cars go-ing up on 'Thursday, took fire a few miles above stone Moutain, from the woods which were burning, and six of hem were destroyed. Two of these were close Cars, filled with dry goods, which were entirely, consumed. The other four were Platform Cars, on one of which was iron-on another stone; on the two remaining Cars, were a wagon, which was saved, a hogshead of nolasses, and some other heavy arti-

es, part of which were destroyed. The Sentinel adds that it was a ter ible day, one of the most extraordinay we ever recollect to have witnessed in this climate, the wind blowing a and we fear the destruction of property on plantations and in the woodlands, has been immense. We have already heard of the destruction of considerable property in houses, mills, fences,

DESIRABLE RAIL ROAD,-A writer n the National Intelligencer proposes that a rail road be constructed from Washington to the Point of Rocks, there to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. It is a matter for wonder that such a line has not been built already. It is almost an equilated triangle from the Point of Rocks to Washington, via the Relay House. You go within eight miles of Baltimore, and then return, as it were, nearly by the same route to reach the capital of the U. States. The present road is adapted to the Northern custom, but it is very inconvenient for the Southern and Western travel. To the people of this Valley it is par-ticularly so, because, as well acquaint-ed as we are with the real distance of Washington, it may well appear a tedious way to reach it by the present rail road arrangements. In Massachusetts a new road is built whenever a few miles cut off. From the Point of Recks to Washington direct it is about forty miles. By the Relay House it cannot be less than eighty or ninety double the distance, or over. With the aid of figures like these, the road would be a profitable one from the very day of its completion .- Winchester Repub-

The Washington National Intelligencer states, that, information has been received at the Department of State that new instructions have lately been given by the Austrian Government to all their police officers and gens d'armes not to permit any foreigner to enter their .dominions unless his passport bears the vise of an Austrian Legation or Consulate.

This new regulations extends to every place at which an Austrian garrison exists, and will, as is stated, be strictly enforced against English and American travellers. It is, therefore, advisable that those of our countrymen who intend to travel in the interior of Germany or into Italy should have their passports vised at the Austrian Legation at Washington, or at Paris or-London.

GEN. SCOTT ADVANCING SOUTH .-- The Richmond Whig, speaking of abolition votes, says. "We will frankly confess, that we don't care who votes for our candidate when nominated. We want all the

Again: "As to General Scott, we have more in his position-in his conservative impregnable position-than we would have in ten thousand pledges."

otes we can get—the more

The Louisiana Legislature has abolished the usury laws, and enacted a law exempting homesteads to the value of \$1000, besides \$250 worth of furniture, the library, &c., from seizure for debt.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,—We learn from the Philadelphia Inquirer that the Directors of the Bank of the United States on Monday the 22d inst., executed the general assignment -in conformity with the resolution of the stockholders, adopted at their meeting, held on the 17th inst., and that it has been recorded according

THE CUBAR TRIALS AT NEW-YORK. The testimony in the case of O'Sullivan and others, at New-York, was brought to a close on Thursday evening. Mr. Burnett was again brought into court, but still remaining refractory, and persisting in his refusal to answer the question put to him by the defendants' council, was re-committed, with the imposition of a fine of \$250, which must be paid before he is discharged.

Assignable Land Warrants .- We observe by the New York papers, that Land Warrants, now made assignable, are rather more active at \$100 a \$108 for whole lots; \$54a\$58 for half do.; \$26a\$30 for quarter do. The following information has been officially given by the Commissioner, J. Butterfield:

The assignment and acknowledgement must be endorsed upon the warrant, and must be attested by two witnesses, acknowledged before a Register or Receiver of a Lafid Office, a ludge of a Court of Record, a Justice of the Peace, or a Commissioner of Deeds resident in the State from which he derives his appointment; and in evethe Register or Receiver of a Land Office, it must be accompanied by a certificate, under seal of the proper authority, of the official character of the person before whom the acknowledgement was made, and also of the genuthe Probate Clerk of the county that incress of his signature. Acknowledg-

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN. The discussions which have recently taken place in both Houses of Congress on he Public Lands, have brought to light a number of interesting facts. One of the most important of these facts is the amount or extent of the public domain-the increase of which, by the Mexican purchase or conquest, is not yet appreciated by the public. By an examination of the books of the Land Office, it is ascertained that the number of acres of public land in each State and Territory unsold and un-disposed of, on the 30th of June, 1851, was 1,500,632,305,48 acres.

This stupendous public domain, at \$1 25 cents per acre, the lowest sum for which the public lands are sold is worth upon this statement, \$1,750, 79fi,380. No nation ever before had any thing like such a prize at its disposal—and if it could be managed properly, would go far to pay our taxes, and to keep us clear from all national debts.—Macon Telegraph.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. -During the past week, the weather has been bland and delightful. We begin to feel like Spring had really set in, when the feathered musicians are turning their merry pipes in every grove, and the woods are arrayed in their vernal livery. Farmers have a fine time now for planting cotton. Throughout middle Georgia, so far as our own observation extends, and from what we can learn, the grain crop is very promising. If Jack Frost will let us alone, the hope may be rationally entertained, that the grain crop will be highly-productive. Present indications, at least, are very fav-orable.—Milledgeville Union.

The Shelbyville Expositor says the cars of the Nashville, and Chattanooga Railroad, "are making regular trips to that place." They bring an immense amount of freight-more than is shipped to any other point on the ' Goods by the cars from Nashville can be now shipped much cheaper than by any other route.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATIC CONVEN non.—In the Maryland Democratic Convention, Mr. Wm. E. Beale offered the following preamble and resolution, which were read and adopted:

Whereas, the Democracy of Balti more have expressed their decided preference for Lewis Cass the Democratic numinee for President-there-

Be it Resolved, That our Democratic Senator and Delegates in the Legislature be requested to vote for Delegates to the National Convention to represent the Democracy of the State at large, who are in favor of Gen. Cass as their first choice.

The Convention adjourned to next Thursday night week.

THE BURIAGOF THOMAS MOORE, THE This is within mile of he breathed his last. Te was placed. in obedience to his own wish, in the same grave with one of his daughters. The village church was crowded with the poor of the neighborhood, and the Rector of the adjacent village came to life to offer him personal respect in

death. FROM THE RIO GRANDE.-The brig Brownsville, Capt. Rogers, arrived yesterday from Brazos Santiago, bringing the mail and \$25,239 in specie on freight. We learn from a passenger who came in the Brownsville that Canales pronounced against the Central Government on the 15th inst .- N. O. Pic., 25th ult.

ROMAN CARDINALS.—Advices from Rome, of the 24th ult., announce the death of Cardinal Castracane, aged 73 years. It is also stated that five new Cardinals are to be appointed, including two for France, viz:-M. Donnet, now Archbishop of Bordeaux, and M. Delacroix D'Arzolette, now Archbishop of Anche. This will add two more ex officio members to the French Senate. The Abbe Montlouis, famous for his social opinions, it is added, has been arrested and is incarcerated in the prison of Monlino.

TRADE WITH MOROCCO.-The late U.S. Consul to Morocco has published a letter earnestly calling the attention of the people of the United States to the importance of the trade of Morocco, which is very lucrative, and is now all enjoyed by England.

THE PRESIDENT'S FATHER .-- The father of President Fillmore is a Methodist preacher, and presiding elder in a conference district in New York, gray with years and reverently pious— loved and esteemed by all who know

THE old Brewery, on the Five Points, New York, has been purchased by the Methodists for \$16,000, and is to be converted into a chapel for sailors.

VIRGINIA,-The Democratic State Convention for the appointment of Presidential Electors closed its session on Friday last. It made no nomination for President.

AMUSEMENTS IN THE FRENCH ARav.-To dissipate ennui, and to keep ry instance where the acknowledgment the soldiers in good working order, by is made before any officer other than preventing the ill effects of a life of ease and indolence, the portion of the mere sake of exercise. These detachwalk,' sometimes comprise eight thou- concludes, "Truth will be truth, though sends the pupil there, that he or she is ments of assignment by notaries will sand men, fully armed and equipped, it sometimes proves mortifying and as if for actual service.

Preston, editor of the Huron (Ohio) Reflector, in descending his office stair on the evening of the Bd inst., fell and fractured his skull, so that he died next morning. He was in his 74th year, and worked at the business to the time of the accident. He learned the trade in the Boston Palladium office, published the 'Farmer's Cabinet,' at Keene, N. H., which he left in 1801, came to Ohio in 1819, and in 1880 became senior editor of the Reflector. He was much respected, filled respecta-bly a number of responsible offices, and left not a personal enemy;

INTERMARRIAGE .- On the subject of the intermarriage of relatives," the Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald has the following:

'In the county in which we were faised, for twenty generations back, a certain family of wealth and respectability have intermarried, until there cannot be found, in three of them, a sound man or woman. One has sore eyes, another scrofula, a third is idiotic, a fourth blind, a fifth bandy-legged, a sixth with a head about the size of a turnip, with not one out of the number, exempt from physical or mental defects of some kind. Yet this family perseveres to intermarry with each other, with these living monuments of their folloy constantly before them,-It is often done ignorantly by the best people. Young people never reflect upon consequences, and old people are too avaricious to forbid a match where money is gotten. Let the law reach it and it will be stopped.'

REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.-It will be recollected that several months ago we published an abstract of an article by Dr. Stone, in a New-Orleans medical journal, relative to a new remedy for consumption. The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal has the following on the same subject:

'A gentleman of the neighboring city of Charlestown, whose son was considered in a hopeless state from the diseased condition of the respiratory apparatus, was induced to administer Dr. Stone's medicine. All the phosphate of lime procured at the shops appeared to him to be imperfectly preparedbeing coarse and otherwise objectionable. A purer article was prepared especially for the occasion, reduced to an impalpable powder, and ten grains were administered three times a day, followed by a swallow of cod liver oil. No material change was discoverable in the patient for two weeks. Suddeny, as it were, a fixed pain of long standing in the chest then abated sleep became refreshing, the appetite improved, strength returned, and from eing moved about the department reclining on an invalid chair, he is now daily riding, on an average, ten miles on horseback, facing the wire ond breathing the cold with the cold with the cold by parent, who would be glad

o have others, under similar circumstances, make an effort with the phos-phate, combined with cod liver, oil

CAPTURE OF HAWES. Mr. Jacob Shaulk has adopted a good plan to kill off those pests of farmers hawks .-He erects a pole about ten feet high pay the last tribute of regard to an old (and probably a higher one would anfriend. But beyond this gentleman swer a better purpose.) The lower and Mr. Longman, the publisher, there were none who had known the poet in round, is fastened in the centre of two flat cross timbers, and braced, stones being placed on the timbers to keep the pole from blowing over. On the top of the pole is placed a common steel trap, the lower bar being fastened securely to the top of the pole by a staple. He sets the trap in some place where hawks are likely to come, and leaves it. The bird, seeing a nice perch on the top of a pole, selects it for a point of observation, and as soon as he alights, the trap springs and catches his legs. The pole can readily be pulled over, the bird taken out, and the trap set for another. In this fian-her, Mr. S. has caught 21 hawks; besides a large number of owls. The only objection we see to the trap, is, that there is danger of destroying other birds, that are not only harmless, but

> A New Side-Saddle.-We liave seen a capital article, the invention of Disbrow, at his riding-school, No. 20 Fourth Avenue. It renders horsemanship perfectly safe to the ladies, by the addition of a new support on the outside of the near crutch, against; which the knee of the rider presses. At the same time that part of the saddle which heretofore rested upon the shoulders is cut out, saving the animal from those painful excoriations so frequently witnessed. This saddle holds the lady firmly in her seat, and she may safely trust herself on a restive horse, gallop, leap fences, and perform other feats which would be attended with some risk to an experienced rider occupying the common side-saddle. We are glad to see this invention, and we doubt not that the ladies will hall it with much pleasure .- N. Y. Coer.

useful.

RECOVERY OF A LOST WORK OF FRANKLIN.-It appears by a statement published in a London periodical called the Notes and Queries, that a copy of the first work written by Benjamin Franklin, when 18 years of age and a journeyman Printer in London in 1725, has been found. All attempts to find a copy of it have hitherto fifled. and it was supposed that they had, all been destroyed. In Dr. Franklin's Autobiography, he mentions this as h'e first work. It was written partly in French army stationed in Paris are answer to Wollaston's Religion of Nasent upon various excursions from one ture, and its title is, "A Dissertation section of the city to another, for the on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain, in a Letter to a Friend," It is adments of soldiers, ordered out for 'a dressed to Mr. J)AMES) R)ALPH.) and distasteful."