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DEVOTED TO SOUTHERN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY, NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

W. J. FRANCIS, Proprietor.

"God—and our Daffie Land."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Southern Patriot.

Anecdotes of the Chief Justices.
In reading the lives of the Chief Justices of England we have been amused with the anecdotes mentioned of them by Lord Campbell. The following we have gleaned from his admirable book, and give them to our readers instead of an essay on the value of the Union and the dangers of secession.

The Chief Justices of England, before the revolution which banished the house of Stuart, were too often bad men, who disgraced their high positions, and became the instruments of tyranny. But English history is full of foul deeds, in Church and State, on the Bench and in the Army, from the sovereign to the peasant. There was scarcely a King or Queen of England before the seventeenth century who did not participate in some horrible crime.

But our object, at present, is not with royalty, but with the Chief Justices, the creatures of royalty. In our anecdotes we shall not be governed by any chronological order, and therefore commence with one who figured after the revolution.

Chief Justice Holt is well known to the profession as an able, learned and upright Judge, who was as bold as a lion in the discharge of his duty. His father was a tory of some distinction, but he was a Whig, and always on the side of liberty. In youth he was wild and, it is said, addicted to all sorts of licentiousness, even highway robbery, copying after Henry the fifth, then the associate of Fitzgibbon. But in after life no man was more moral.

Whilst Chief Justice Holt was in the first years of his life, he was tried before him and convicted. Holt visited him in jail and enquired after his comrades. "Ah," said the poor fellow, "they are all hanged, but myself and your lordship."

On one occasion young Holt was rambling over the country and got out of money. He was staying at an old widow woman's, and finding her daughter sick with ague, he scrawled some Greek words on a piece of parchment and told the mother to apply it to her daughter's wrist and keep it there till she got well. This recovery took place immediately, and the parchment was preserved as a charm. Many years afterwards this old woman was indicated before Chief Justice Holt for being a witch. It was said she was in possession of a charm which could spread or cure all diseases amongst cattle. The necromantic parchment was produced in court, and to the surprise of the Chief Justice, he recognized his own Greek letters.

Holt was cursed with a terrible tertan for a wife, and they had no children. She became in very bad health and called in as her physician, one of Lord Holt's bitterest enemies. She gave as a reason for her selection, that she knew her doctor owed her husband an old spite, and that he would try to cure her on that account. He succeeded, and Lady Holt survived, many years, the Chief Justice.

Holt was once offered the Great Seal, and urged by King William to accept the office of Lord Chancellor. Instead of accepting this high position he very coolly replied that, whilst at the bar he never had but one Chancery case, and that he lost. He did not think that this qualified him to sit on the woolsack, and therefore the bauble, with all its power, patronage and greatness, was declined.

A religious fanatic came to the Chief Justice one morning, and said that he was a Prophet and had been sent by God to demand of him that he, the Chief Justice, should enter a *nolle prosequi* on the indictment pending against a brother Prophet. Holt replied, he was a false Prophet, and lied, for if he had been sent by the Almighty to have a *nolle prosequi* entered, he would have been directed to go to the Chief Justice, as God knew this duty to belong to that officer, and not to the Chief Justice. "But," said Holt, "I have the power to issue a warrant against you for an impostor; and that I will do."

The Chief Justice once got into a terrible squabble with the House of Commons on some question of privilege. The story is, that they

sent the Block after him, and he refused to obey the summons. Thereupon, the Speaker of the House, with a Committee, went in person to summons him. To this Captain of the Commons, the Chief Justice replied from his seat that he would not obey him if he had the whole House of Commons in his belly, and to get out of court pretty quick, or he would have him arrested and lodged in Newgate.

He was pronounced in contempt of the House of Commons, and appealed to the House of Lords, who purged the contempt and reversed the decision below. But his Lordship said that he was bound to admit that his wife was sole judge of her own privileges, and that when she pronounced him in contempt he was entirely without remedy, and there was no appeal to any higher tribunal.

Chief Justice Saunders is well known to all lawyers, for his admirable Reports. He was a disgusting, shapeless lump of obesity, and in hot weather the bar were careful to keep at a respectful distance from the Chief Justice. He said no one could say he had no issue of his body, for he never had less than nine in his back!

Saunders was a good natured, liberal, jolly fellow, and although in possession of an immense practice, he continued to live with a very humble tailor in Butcher's Row. He never married, but had a penchant for the tailor's wife. When appointed Chief Justice, his only objection to accepting the dignity and high office was, that he was afraid he would have to give up his lodgings in Butcher's Row, and live more decently as a Chief Justice.

He was a bugar-boy when he first came to the bar, and it was said, originally a foundling. He had no ambition, no avarice, no envy, and "as honest as the driven snow was white." He sought no office, and cared nothing about money. In court, and everywhere, he was a great favorite with the boys. He was true to his friends, and true to him, to the last hour of his life. He was full of tricks in his practice, but they were for fun and not for fraud. He was rather foreed by the attorneys to become a barrister and practice those shrewd suggestions which others could not well comprehend.

Chief Justice Pemberton had a most chequered life. He spent his fortune very early in life, and was thrown in prison for debt, where he stayed five years. During this time he quit all his bad habits, lived on bread and water, and made himself a lawyer. He did more than that, for he paid all his debts while in jail, by his industry in copying papers and giving advice as a counselor, and arranging the debts and accounts of his fellow prisoners! He borrowed books of a friend, and studied hard, and remedied the defects of his education.

His rise at the bar was a rapid one. He was made Chief Justice and disgraced, without any cause on his part. "Thrice was he removed by the hand of arbitrary power from the bench, and each time he returned to the practice of the law. After trying Lord Russell, he was counsel for seven Bishops, whose trial produced the revolution in England, and the elevation of William and Mary to the throne.

Chief Justice Seraggs, next to Jeffreys, is considered the most infamous Judge who ever sat on the English Bench. Nor was he much behind that monster, in his judicial atrocities. Lord Campbell says, "Seraggs had excellent natural abilities, but was profligate in his habits, brutal in his manners, with only one rule to guide him, a regard to what he considered his own interest, without a touch of humanity—wholly impenetrable to remorse!" It was said that he was the son of a butcher, and being accustomed to kill calves and lambs when a boy, it gave him a taste for blood whilst on the Bench. Sir William Douglas states that "Sir William Seraggs was the son of a one-eyed butcher, and his mother was a big fat woman with a red nose like an alewife." But Campbell says this solution of Seraggs' taste for blood is a pure fiction, "for he was born and bred a gentleman!" This he may have been, like thousands of others, born and bred a gentleman, without ever having been

a gentleman or lived as a gentleman. Seraggs was ultimately disgraced and removed from office. His habits were very dissolute, and he died an old bachelor, without a friend to close his eyes, feared by the peasantry and detested by gentlemen. His name was long used by nurses to scare the children, and will always call up the image, says his biographer, of "a base, bloody minded villain."

Chief Justice Hale was the opposite of Seraggs in every feeling and characteristic of our nature. He was the model of a pure man, a wise Judge and a pious Christian. In early life, however, he was inclined to be dissolute, and whilst a student of law he was caught by a press gang, and was about being hurried off to sea, when he was recognized and rescued by some of his associates. He was in youth fond of dress and fine clothes; but in after life this was sadly neglected. At one time he was destined for the ministry, but afterwards concluded he was unfit, and determined to enter the army. A lawsuit was instituted against him for the purpose of depriving him of his patrimonial estates. He went to London to prepare his defence, and there meeting with Sergeant Glanville, he was persuaded by him to read law. Seeing one of his bottle companions fall down apparently dead, he went into an adjoining room and prayed for his recovery, and vowed that he would never again taste wine or spirits. This vow he kept to his dying day.

Through life Sir Matthew Hale was most meticulous in regard to his word. Fencing one day with his instructor, he said to him "I would strike you if I were your father." The Fencing Master did strike him, and Sir Matthew complied with his promise, although there had been some deception on the part of his instructor.

In purchasing a suit of clothes one day whilst reading law, there was some difficulty about the price, whereupon the draper said, "You shall have the suit for nothing, if you will promise to pay me £100 when you are Chief Justice of England." "I cannot with a good conscience," said the young student, "wear a man's cloth without paying him for it."

Hale spent sixteen hours every day in study. When tired of one subject he took up another; and we recommend this plan to all students. It relieves the mind, and prevents the necessity of idleness. Sir Matthew was a sterling modesty, which always accompanies true greatness. The self-important pretender is never worth anything.

His advice to his grandchildren, and his rules for his own conduct, deserves to be memorized by every gentleman and lady in the whole country. To his granddaughters he says, "I would have you learn all points of good housewifery, and practice it as there shall be occasion"—"to keep accounts of all things"—"to love to keep at home"—"buy with ready money." "A good wife is a portion of herself; but an idle or expensive wife is, most times, an ill bargain, though she bring a great portion."

In his dress and style of living he was plain and coarse, but not from avarice or love of saving. He was a stout, handsome man, with a stout, vigorous constitution. His sons all turned out badly, and died in the sinks of vice! A regular descendant of Sir Matthew Hale's, through one of his daughters, still owns his estate of Alderly, and was high sheriff of the county not many years since.—The court and bar paid him great respect, on account of his descent from the Chief Justice.

Late in life he married a second wife, who was very humble, and said to have been his housekeeper. He remarked on this marriage, that "love knew no wisdom." He was no politician, and though he lived in the most troublesome times, during the reign of Cromwell and the Charleses, he took no active part in politics.

TRAVELLING AND CASUALTIES ON RAILROADS.—It is computed that there were 7,984,957 persons carried on railroads in the United States last year, and about eighty killed, and forty-seven injured.—Most of the killed were employers of the companies. There were 11,957 persons carried for every mile of road.

Market for Young Women in Hungary.

Every year, at the feast of St. Peter, which comes on in the latter days of June, the peasantry of this district (Bihar) meet together at a certain place, for the purpose of a general fair. This fair is a very peculiar interest for the young men and the young maidens, for it is there that, whilst purchasing household utensils and family necessaries, they choose for themselves partners, and conclude marriages. The parents bring their marriageable daughters, with each one her little dowry accompanying her, loaded up in a small cart. This dowry is of course, proportionate to the lowly condition of these mountaineers, some sheep, sometimes a few hogs, or even chickens. These girls are attired in their best, or what pieces of gold or silver they may possess, are strung upon a string, and neatly attached to the braids of their hair.

Thus fitted out, every girl who desires to find a husband makes herself to the fair. She quits the house of her father, perhaps forever, and bids her mother adieu, ignorant of what roof is to shelter, or what fate awaits her journey's end. As to her fortune, it is in the little cart that attends her. The object of her journey is never mistaken, nobody wonders at it; nor is there occasion for a public officer to make a record of the deed. On the other hand, the youths who wish to pry into themselves wives hasten to the fair, arrayed in the very best silken garments their chests contain. These savage-looking chaps, who would be quite enough to make our young ladies run and hide themselves, come with a good deal of interest to inspect the fair money, to mass that are brought thither by their fathers and their uncles, casting many side glances and wishful looks towards the captivating merchandise.

He gives his fancy a free rein, and when he finds one that seems to claim his preference, he at once addresses the parents, asks what price they have set upon the lot so exposed for sale—at the same time stating his own property and standing. If the parents ask too much, these gallant boys make their own offer, which, if it does not suit the other to agree to, the fond lover passes to seek some one else.

We may suppose that the proud young men always keep a "top eye" open to the correspondence of love-letters upon the one hand, and the size of the dowry upon the other. At last he finds one for whom he is willing to give the price, and a loud clapping of the hands together announces to the bystanders that the bargain is completed.

What a heavy blow this must be for some lazy rival who has not decided quick enough, who is halting and considering whether she will suit him, and whether she is as lovely and accomplished in household matters as some of the others. However, the deed is done, and the bargain is completed, and forthwith the young girl—poor thing—precedes also to clasp the hand of her future husband. What a moment of interest and anxiety to her. The destiny of her life is sealed by this rude clasp of the hand. In this act she is as much as said, "Yes I will be yours for life, and I consent to partake of your joys and your troubles, to follow you through weal and through woe."

The families of the betrothed pair then surround them, offering their congratulations, and at once without delay, the priest who is on the ground for the occasion, pronounces the nuptial benediction. The young woman presses the parting hand of that family who have reared her, but of which she is no longer a part—mounts the car of her new husband, whom but a few hours before she never so much as knew, and escorted by her dowry is conducted to the house henceforward to be her home.

The Hungarian Government have long tried, but in vain, to suppress these fairs for young girls. Positive orders have been given that they should no longer take place, but such is the force of long established custom, united to the necessities of this pastoral race, that all such orders have been disregarded. The fair still continues, and every year such cavalcades as we have described may be seen descending into the plains of

Kalinsza, there to barter off these precious jewels of the household, as though they were senseless heaves or mere produce of the soil.—*Congregationalist.*

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT.

The Queen and her husband stand before the people as the personation of every domestic and public virtue. The Queen is an excellent wife and mother; she attends to the education of her children, and fulfills her duties as sovereign, alike conscientiously. She is an early riser; is punctual and regular in great as well as small things. She pays ready money for all that she purchases, and never is indebted to any one. Her court is remarkable for its good and beautiful morals. On their estate, she and Prince Albert carry every thing out in the best manner, establishing schools and institutions for the good of the poor; these institutions and arrangements of theirs serve as examples to every one. Their upright-ness, kindness, generosity, and the fact which they under all circumstances display, win the hearts of the nation. They show a warm sympathy for the great interests of the people, and by this very sympathy are they promoted. Of this the successful carrying out of free-trade, and the Exhibition in the Crystal Palace, projected in the first instance by Prince Albert, and powerfully seconded by the Queen, furnish bright examples. The sympathies of the Queen are those of the heart, and as of the head. When that noble statesman, the great promoter of free trade, Sir Robert Peel, died, the Queen shut herself in for several days and wept for him, as if she had lost a father. And whenever a warm sympathy is called forth, either in public or in private affairs, is warmly and fully participated by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. That which the English people require from their rulers, is not merely formal government, but a living interest in their affairs.

SELF-IMPORTANCE.—The world is filled with self-important characters, and we delight to sit like 'Q' in a corner, in public assemblies, and watch the manoeuvres of some people. If we could only buy a man of this class at his worth and sell him at his own value, the famous Jennings estate would be no where. We sometimes smile at the vanity of men, and curl the lip as we see them holding the coat-tail of their esteemed superiors, to be dragged into a little more consequence and notice. How often do we see people aspiring to high rank in society by grabbing at the coat-tails of those whom they consider their superiors. You'll see a fellow chasing another from post to post, and think it "glory enough" to be permitted to "touch the hem of his garment."

We have no particular case in view nor do we apply our remarks to any particular place—specimens of the above characters are visible in every place where cod-fish aristocracy lifts its head.—*Life in the West.*

THE ILLUSTRIOUS FARMER.—Custis, in his "Recollections of General Washington," draws the following portrait of the illustrious farmer:

Fancy to yourself a fine looking old cavalier, well mounted, and sitting erect and firm in his saddle, the personification of power, mellowed, yet not impaired by time, the equipments of his steed all proper and in perfect order, his clothes plain, and those of a gentleman, a broad-brimmed white hat, with a small gold buckle in front, a riding switch cut from the forest, entirely unattended, and thus you have Washington on his farm, in his last days at Mount Vernon.

His rides on his extensive estates would be from eight to twelve or fourteen miles; he usually moved at a moderate pace, passing through his fields, and inspecting everything; but when behind time, the most punctual of men, would display the horsemanship of his better days, and a hard gallop would bring him up in time, so that the sound of his horses hoofs and the first dinner bell should be heard together at a quarter before three o'clock.

A Spanish proverb says that the Jews ruin themselves at their passovers, the Moors at their marriages, and the Christians at their law-suits.

The Claims of the South on the Whig Party.

The leading Whig organs at the North, which affiliate with the Free-soilers, have dropped the mask, and talk very plainly to their Southern "brethren." The *Tribune* led off, and others are fast following suit. The *New Bedford Mercury*, one of the ablest among them, gives this plain talk to the Southern members of the party:

"What claim, then, has the South to attempt to control the Whig party of the Union? What has it done for the Whig party? And first, let us define what is meant by 'the South.' The term does not include Delaware, which goes for Scott; nor Kentucky, which leans in the same direction; nor Maryland, which will not be led away by the ultraism of the South. It may include North Carolina, but we doubt it. Let us, however, concede that it embraces North Carolina, and it will be found to include one pretty reliable Whig State, besides the possible Whig State of Tennessee, and the improbable Whig State of Georgia.

"The States, then, which intend, in the amiable and disinterested manner, to take charge of the Whig party, are North Carolina, (possibly,) Tennessee, (possibly,) Virginia, S. Carolina, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Texas. The ten of these States, which have occasionally been Democratic States, have the chance that any one of them will vote for a Whig nominee for the Presidency, is about equal to that of the lucky holder of a Jersey lottery ticket to draw the capital prize. Virginia, has only two Whigs in Congress; South Carolina, Texas, and Arkansas, none; Mississippi not an avowed Whig; Alabama and Louisiana only one each. In short, these nine States are the very strongholds of Locofocoism—not excepting Florida, which has once or twice had a spasmodic fit of Whiggery. None of these States have ever done anything for the Whig cause, except to furnish the party with office-holders; and even the men they elect as Whigs are wholly unreliable. If they should dictate to the Democratic party, they would only be exercising jurisdiction within their manor; but when they attempt to lord it over the Whig party, they encroach on foreign soil, and are mere interlopers. The Whig party never had any favors from them, and never expect any; consequently, the Whig party will not feel at all alarmed about their votes.—They are universally conceded to the Locofoco States, and if they keep wholly out of the convention, there will be no damage done thereby to the party. It is because they belong to the Union, that they are entitled to seats in a national convention—not because they are calculated upon to the extent of a straw in the canvass. We trust, therefore, that the scindling managers will be treated with merited contempt, and that no member of the convention will be influenced by their presence or absence. There are some sublime stretches of barbaled impudence which should not be tolerated, and this attempt of Locofoco States to dictate to the Whig party, is one of the sort."

Freedom in South America.

The world persists in repudiating, by a succession of stupendous events, the theory of modern universal liberty, equality and fraternity. This theory assumes that all men, however unequal morally, are, or ought to be, equal politically and socially. And in order to support such a proposition, it is found necessary to deny the actual moral inequality of men, or to disparage them. Hence, the difference between the vile and virtuous is said to be the result merely of accidental or artificial causes—of oppression, of ignorance, or of misfortune—all of which could easily be obviated by common school education and Democratic institutions, with a liberal infusion of Fourierism, of land for the landless, high prices for labor, and a human allotment of comforts, luxuries, offices and honors to vagabonds, loafers and mendicants.

We have been led by the recent overthrow of Rosas in Buenos Ayres, to a retrospect of affairs in that region of South America. Buenos Ayres, and several other neighboring States, constitute the Argentine confederation. They are situated South of Brazil, and

abolished slavery after achieving their independence of Spain. Brazil has remained slavholding since, as before her secession from Portugal. The Argentine confederation and Brazil, therefore, occupy a position towards each other somewhat similar, both socially and geographically, to that of the Northern and Southern States of this Union. But a material difference is, that in one case the facts institutions are politically connected, and not in the other. The Argentine confederation was consecrated to freedom, according to the cant of the day, and more happy than our afflicted Northern brethren, was entirely exempt from the despotism and basing influences of the slave-power. Here was the very finest opportunity for the establishment of a model republic. For, according to the acknowledged doctrine of the equality and philanthropy-men, it was perfectly imperative, at what was the race, capacity, or moral attainment of the people there, so they had a free government, and were exempt from the curse of slavery.

Well, what has been the result? Why for twenty years this whole confederation has been ruled with despotism by Rosas, a military dictator. How has it been with Brazil? She too is monarchial in form, it is true, but hers is a constitutional government, in which the Emperor's power as well as his responsibility is nominal. The empire is divided into provinces, and these are represented in a Senate like our States, and the Chamber of Deputies is constituted like our House of Representatives. Brazil has been tranquil and prosperous to a degree far beyond any other government in South America, and is the most powerful of them all.

It is not obvious enough to stagger the notions of modern political and moral dreamers, that of all this vast Western World, to which the hopes of mankind have been so much directed, the most fertile and extensive Amazon, and the vast Mississippi, the Amazon, and the Pacific have fallen principally into the hands of slavholding States; and that in these, above all others, the most liberal, and at the same time, the most stable forms of government have been established.—*Southern Press.*

TOADYISM TRANSCENDENTAL.

Nothing of the kind that we have yet seen surpasses the following, which is now going the rounds of a certain class of newspapers: "When Kossuth was going up the Mississippi on the *Empress* a most tremendous thunder storm compelled the boat to lie to all night. Kossuth is said to have expressed himself highly delighted, and to have remarked that our thunder storms were, on as magnificent a scale as our reception."

It is quite awful to think how much the reputation of American thunder would have suffered had it pleased Mr. Kossuth not have been "highly delighted." We shall look with great impatience for his recommendation of the mosquitoes and yellow fever when he gets to New Orleans.

Boston Courier.

OILING HARNESS.—In oiling harness, let them be washed clean in warm water, and when very nearly dry, have a tub with warm water in it, and into this pour about one pint of nice, fine oil—then immerse the different pieces of harness into this oil slowly, and take them out immediately, passing them through the hand to take off the most of the oil that adheres to them, and hang them up to dry. This is an easy, and effectual way to oil leather, fly straps, lines, &c., and may be done without any waste of oil or time. Some prefer tanner's oil for their harness—some think common lamp oil, and some seem to think none at all, will do. But harness should be well washed and oiled twice a year at least, and in the long run the best oil pays the best; coarse oil does not penetrate the leather, but forms a kind of gum, to which dust, hair, &c. adhere, and rots the leather. Old harness, that has not been used to oil, is very likely to break after an oiling, if it is used much. Therefore a little melted tallow is better for them.

N. B. A little lamp black mixed with the oil will give the harness a fine jet black appearance, by rubbing them with a woollen cloth.

A Western Wire.—A Western paper says: "We saw a woman carrying a big hog home from market on Saturday upon her shoulder. For the benefit of those who may think her husband ought to have done it, we will state that she served him in the same way a short time before."