

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

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS in advance, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of six months, and Three Dollars at the end of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Proprietor. Advertisements inserted at SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per square, (12 lines or less,) for the first, and half that sum for each subsequent insertion. The number of insertions to be marked on all advertisements, or they will be published until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly. ONE DOLLAR per square for a single insertion. Quarterly and Monthly Advertisements will be charged the same as a single insertion, and sent monthly the same as new ones.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, MAY 1, 1852.

The shocks of an earthquake, felt at different points in this city and neighborhood on Thursday last, evidently proceeded from the South to the North. The trembling of the earth was probably the effect of some great earthquake that occurred as far South as the equator. The shocks were noticed at the Observatory at nine minutes before one. Two occurred at the interval of a second, and a few minutes afterwards others occurred. The Senate has passed the bill providing for the ascertainment, as soon as possible, by a board of officers, of the amount of claims for military services and supplies in California, and the persons to whom the amount is due. The board is to report the facts, and an appropriation will be made to pay the claims. Mr. Gwin stated the amount of the claim to be about seven hundred thousand dollars.

The bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Mallory for the encouragement of a line of U. S. mail steamers between ports in California and Shanghai in China, and a branch of the same between California and the Sandwich Islands, provides for a contract for the above object with James B. Moore, of Ohio; and his associates. The terms of the contract secure to Mr. Moore the entire sum to be received for postages from the line for thirty years, at rates not less than Atlantic rates for ten years, and subsequently not to be reduced below a certain rate. No advances are required, and no other compensation than the postal monopoly. There are to be within five years ten steamships of the largest class on the line. The line will undoubtedly, as it will have but little competition for some years, do a profitable business in the conveyance of freight and passengers.

The Committee on Printing have yet got their trouble. They have been unable to carry into effect their scheme of printing the reports of the various committees of the Senate. They are to make a further report next Tuesday. Mr. Pearce of Maryland has concluded his able vindication of the administration from the charge of extravagant and illegal expenditures in California. The debate on the provision for the Collins' line of steamers will be renewed on Monday.

The general debate on the homestead bill has closed, and the final vote on the same may be taken early next week. The bill has been long under discussion, and has been made the stalking horse for political disquisitions bearing on the Presidential question. Mr. Mangum has authority to call a meeting of the Whig members for the purpose of reply to the address of the eleven Southern members who withdrew from the caucus of the 20th. But it is understood that he will not do it, but that he will himself, as President of the caucus, make a reply.

The friends of General Foote as a candidate for the Presidency state that he will soon issue a letter explaining his position on the compromise measures in a manner that will be satisfactory to the Southern Whigs.

Correspondence of the Southern Standard.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1852.

The Hon. Charles Andrews, a Representative from Maine, being in firm health and conscious that his earthly career was almost closed, left this city about two weeks ago for the purpose of reaching his home, receiving the last friendly offices, and taking a final adieu of family and friends. He had arrived at home but a few days, when his worst anticipations were realized, and he died. Today his death was announced in appropriate remarks by his colleagues, Mr. Hamlin, of the Senate, and in the House by Hon. Moses McDonald. The usual resolutions of condolence and respect were adopted, and Congress adjourned until to-morrow.

The Hon. Henry Clay is gradually sinking in the embrace of that monster from which there is no escape. For the past day or two his improved condition gave hopes that his life might survive the summer; but to-day that hope is entirely dissipated. His physicians express the opinion that he probably cannot survive more than two or three days longer.

By a rule of the House, members are allowed to file petitions merely by handing them to the Clerk; they are then placed upon record, and disposed of in the same manner as if presented publicly. Members are adopting a similar plan in relation to their speeches; some of them have asked the House for leave to print their arguments on the homestead bill in the Congressional Globe. This places them on the official record; they are printed and sent out to their constituents as being delivered in the House of Representatives. This plan saves the time of the House, and will probably save members from the infliction of listening to tedious uninteresting debates from tedious uninteresting speakers, for none else will be very likely to avail them-

selves of this plan of defining their positions.

It appears that Fillmore and Webster are determined not to be overwhelmed by Gen. Scott, and that movements are on foot to unite the friends of the President and his Secretary against those of the Major General.

The Commander-in-chief, and the god-like Daniel, have each strong friends, and if united against Scott, may prove fatal to his prospects.

In the event of either of these gentlemen failing to receive the nomination, it is said they will endeavor to concentrate their forces on Senator Jones, of Tennessee, or John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky. It is also said that Hon. John M. Botts, of Virginia, who is at present on a visit to this city for the purpose of attending his dying friend, Mr. Clay, has declared that in no event will the Clay Whigs ever consent to vote for Gen. Scott. The new aspect of affairs appears to render it exceedingly doubtful whether Scott can now receive the nomination or not. OBSERVER.

CONGRESSIONAL.—In the U. S. Senate to-day, the bills granting lands to the Mobile & Grand Florida Rail Roads were engrossed. General Cass was speaking when our dispatch left, in favor of an appropriation for the Collins' steam ships. In the House of Representatives portions of the public printing were given to the publishers of the Union and Republic newspapers. The private calendar was then taken up. COURIER.

CONGRESSIONAL SYNOPSIS.—In the U. S. Senate on Monday, memorials were presented in favor of cheap ocean postage, a national printing office, and against the extension of Woodworth's patent.

The bill granting land to Wisconsin in aid of two rail roads in that State was taken up and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the deficiency bill, and Mr. Rusk addressed the Senate in support of the amendment giving additional aid to the Collins line.

After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

On assembling, the House of Representatives proceeded to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table, and referred, or otherwise disposed of, many executive and executive-department communications, Senate bills and joint resolutions. In the course of these proceedings, the following bills were passed, viz: bills for the relief of Chas. G. Hunter and Jane Irwin, for the purchase of one thousand copies of the ninth volume of the United States Statutes at Large, and the bill for the relief of Benjamin Boss.

Pending the question on referring the Senate's French spoliation bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the House adjourned.—Charleston Courier.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.—At the meeting of the Whig Members of Congress, held on Tuesday the 20th ult., the following resolution was adopted and order made: Ordered, That the Chairman of this meeting cause the resolution this evening adopted, recommending the time and place for holding the Whig National Convention, to be inserted in the Whig newspapers of this District, signed by himself and countersigned by the Secretaries.

Resolved, That it be recommended that the Whig National Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States be held in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 16th day of June next.

WILLIE P. MANGUM, Ch'n. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, Secretaries. ALFRED DOCKERY,

THE COMPROMISE.

The Southern manifesto is about to make its appearance at Washington, over the signatures of that portion of the Whig members of Congress who seceded from, or would not attend the memorable caucus in the Senate chamber, last Tuesday week. The recent action of the Whig convention in North Carolina, and the speech made by Mr. Stephens in the House yesterday, will be likely to make it in tone bold, confident and decisive.

The Whigs of North Carolina have resolved that Millard Fillmore is their first choice for the Presidency, and William A. Graham for Vice President, but that they will support the nominees of the national convention, if they are unequivocally in favor of sustaining the compromise measures, which they insist should be adhered to and carried into faithful execution, as a final settlement in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects of secession; and they declare it as the opinion of the convention that no candidate for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency can obtain the vote of the Whig party of North Carolina unless he is beyond doubt in favor of maintaining the entire series of compromise measures.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, yesterday defined his position upon the question of the Presidency, in terms at once plain and comprehensible. Assuming, to some extent, to speak for his constituents, also, the pith of his speech may be summed up thus: "Neither I nor they intend to vote for any man, or set of men, for Congress, or for President, who will not unequivocally pledge himself in favor of the fugitive slave law."

The elements of party, it will be seen, are approaching their crisis. As we have repeatedly said, the only great issue is a Union and constitutional one. The Whig party must resolve in unity to sustain the compromise, and the whole compromise, or its doom is sealed.

ed. That it will do so we doubt, and the final result will be a new national party founded on the ruins of both of the old parties.—N. P. Evening Mirror.

GENERAL BANKING LAW OF WISCONSIN.—We have received a copy of the general banking law of Wisconsin, as it passed the Legislature, and which is to be submitted to the people at the general election in November next. It provides for the incorporation of any number of persons for carrying on the business of banking, the capital in each case being not less than \$25,000, or more than \$50,000.

The securities to be deposited for circulating notes are United States stocks and State stocks, on which full interest is annually paid, to be made equal to six per cent. above the average price at which they have been sold in the New York market for six months previous to the time of their deposit.

In lieu of the above, may be taken to the amount of fifty per cent of the circulating notes, first mortgage rail road bonds, issued by companies incorporated by the State. Said bonds must be the first lien on "a portion of continuous line of rail road of not less than forty miles, or of the whole of a rail road of not less than fifty pounds to the yard. Such bonds are not to be received at a rate higher than eighty cents on a dollar, or exceeding one half of the cost of the road upon which they are a lien, nor at rate exceeding eight thousand dollars per mile of the road for which they are issued.

In addition to the other securities, the bank is required to give approved bonds to the amount of one fourth of the circulating notes to be delivered to it.

The Bank Comptroller, in conjunction with the Governor, is authorized to reject such securities as he shall deem objectionable, and to require additional deposits where the securities in his hand shall have become depreciated or impaired in value.

Banking associations organized under the act are to be taxed at the rate of half per cent. on their capital, and are to be exempted from other taxation, except upon their real estate.

In case of the refusal to redeem the notes in specie, summary powers are given to put the defaulting bank in liquidation, and to sell its securities at the Merchant's Exchange in New York, and with the proceeds to redeem its circulation.

bus, Ga., Sentinel of Friday, last, the 30th ult., has the following notice of the suspension of the Bank, and speculations as to its probable ability to meet all its engagements:

The Bank of St. Mary's.—A clap of thunder from a clear sky could not have produced a greater consternation than the announcement, on Friday last, that the St. Mary's Bank had suspended payments. The public ear had become callous to rumors unfavorable to the institution, and the entire community had learned to repose unshaken confidence in the financial ability of the President of the institution.

The causes which led to the suspension have been laid before the public in a circular from the hand of Col. John G. Winter. We see no reason to doubt in any particular the accuracy of his statements, and feel bound to give them full credence, until some facts are developed which will discredit them. As yet we have heard of none.

We are informed by reliable authority that eighty thousand out of ninety thousand dollars deposits have been liquidated.

All bills under five dollars have been promptly paid on presentation, and we are informed that they will continue to be redeemed.

We are further informed that Col. Winter is negotiating the sale of ninety thousand dollars worth of private property, at prices fixed upon it before the suspension, and offers to take St. Mary's bills in payment.

The liabilities of the Bank are but little over three hundred thousand dollars.

Col. Winter's property is estimated at over one million dollars; and he has pledged it all in liquidation of the liabilities of the Bank.

These facts clearly indicate that there is really no danger of ultimate loss; if Col. Winter is entitled to credit for integrity. And we can see no reason to question his honor. For ten years the community have relied upon it and suffered no loss.

We have taken pains to ascertain the opinions of the business men of the city as to the ultimate solvency of the institution. There is some diversity of opinion on the subject, but the prevailing one is that every dollar will be ultimately redeemed.

In the face of these facts the bills have continued steadily to decline.—On Saturday they commanded ninety cents on the dollar; on Monday they fell to seventy-five cents; on Tuesday to sixty cents; and on Wednesday to 50 cents.

Having given this full statement of the condition of the Bank, we leave our readers to form their own conclusions. They would do well to hold on to their small bills, and if they are able, we incline to think they will not suffer in the end if they refuse to sacrifice the large ones. This is the course we intended to pursue. But every man ought to act on his own judgment in such cases.

The large bills are now received for goods in any of our stores, for any considerable quantity of merchandise.

THE SUMNER BANNER.  
Sumterville, So. Ca.

JOHN T. GREEN, Editor.

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 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."—CALHOUN.

"To do that, concert of action must be necessary, not to save the Union, for it would then be but to save ourselves. Thus in any view, there is to be nothing neutral."—CALHOUN.

"What is the remedy? I answer secession, until secession of the slaveholding States, or a large number of them. Nothing else will be wise—nothing else will be practicable."—CHEVES.

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

Communications intended for the Banner must be handed in on or before Saturday morning, and those favoring us with advertisements will please let us have them at least by 9 o'clock on Monday.

We learn from The State Rights Republican that the Governor of this State has appointed the Hon. J. P. RICHARDSON, to the U. S. Senate from this State, vice R. BARNWELL RHETT, resigned.

We have on our table the May No. of The American Whig Review. Among the contents we find a Portrait and Biography of Hon. WILLIAM L. SHARKEY, of Mississippi.

We are indebted to the Hon. JOSEPH A. WOODWARD for a copy of a speech delivered in Congress by the Hon. A. W. VENABLE, of North Carolina, on the subject of the public printing.

The Secession Victory. Under the above head we find an editorial article in the Daily State Rights Republican, claiming a victory for Co-operation in the late Convention. We did hope that the press in the same spirit which actuated the majority of the Convention in agreeing to the Report of the Committee of Twenty-one, would stop all further differences and discussion in the State.

Beyond all dispute the Secession party can claim a triumph for their principles from the action of the Convention; their policy, viz: Separate Secession of the State; the State has not succeeded, for the very strong reason that the people had decided against it. The Co-operationists can claim no victory, for they desire Secession with the Co-operation of the Southern States, which we failed to obtain, and hence, consistently with our policy we could not secede. The truth of the whole matter is, that neither party can be satisfied with the present State of affairs, as of their own choosing. None but thorough Union men can be. Then let none rejoice over that submission which stern necessity has forced upon our beloved State. Let us if we can, forget the past, and endeavor to prepare to meet the future.

Col. Memminger. We promised in our last to lay before our readers the reasons given by Colonel MEMMINGER for concurring in the Report of the Committee of Twenty-one; on our first page they will be found. He clearly shows by reference to the record, that this State has never proposed any other action than through a Union of the South and with the joint counsel and co-operation of the States aggrieved. This was the position of the Co-operation party during the exciting discussions last summer. It is believed by many that the State had pledged herself to act alone if other States declined to co-operate with her, and therefore by the action of the Convention (or its failure to act), this pledge had not been redeemed. But any one who will take the trouble to read the statement of the whole matter as set forth by Mr. MEMMINGER, must be convinced that this question had never properly came up for decision, until the course of the other States forced us to consider what we should do, now thrown upon our own resources as a separate sovereignty. This question came properly before the Convention, and the Report of the Committee is the answer given. "It is not expedient for the State to secede."

The Cotton Plant.—The Board of Trade of Baltimore has adopted resolutions commending this new publication, issued at Washington, to the support of our mercantile and trading community, as a journal well calculated to benefit the southern trade, and develop the manufacturing, agricultural and other resources of the South, in all of which Baltimore is deeply interested. So says the Baltimore Sun.

The Whig State Convention of Missouri assembled at St. Louis on the 19th ult. Mr. Fillmore was nominated for President, subject to the decision of the National Convention.

MYSTERY AND EXCITEMENT.—A Cincinnati paper has the following in reference to a great excitement which at present exists in Morrow county, Ohio:

It seems that, some time since, an Indian doctor, now known to have large stuns of money, very suddenly disappeared; soon after the man with whom he boarded, whose farm was shingled with mortgages, and was never known to be in funds, started to California, leaving in the possession of his wife large rolls of money. Some spiritual mediums residing there being consulted, intimated that the Doctor was murdered by this man, and told the citizens where to dig for the body.—Two or three hundred men gathered and began the search; but following their suspicions rather than the suggestions of the mediums, no discovery has been made, owing to the revelations of a clairvoyant. This clairvoyant said this man had killed a pedlar some years before, and that his bones would be found in the bank of a mill race. The excited populace went to the spot, and found a human skeleton. The clairvoyant then told them where the bones of the Indian doctor might be found, and another great search is being made. The search at last accounts was not complete. Great world this.

WRECK OF FIFTY SAILING VESSELS IN THE ICE—Great Loss of Life.—The steamer Osprey, from St. John, N. F., April 23d, has arrived at Halifax, with accounts of the wreck of between fifty and sixty vessels in the ice in the gulf of April 20th. The Newfoundland papers state that the loss of life has been considerable, how great is not known. A list of eighteen vessels lost, with full cargoes of skins, is given, one of which had five of her crew drowned, and another two. In many cases, as the vessels drifted towards the ice, the crews deserted them and escaped to the shore. In some cases the abandoned vessels have been taken into port.

Hundreds of the crews of the wrecked vessels are said to be on Richard Island, Bonavista Bay, in a state of destitution and starvation. The Assembly of Newfoundland has requested the Governor to appropriate \$300 for their relief, and four or five vessels would sail to them as soon as the wind would permit. A vessel had arrived at St. John, which reported that upward of one thousand shipwrecked sealers had reached Greenford, but the number is probably exaggerated.

The disaster is said to be nearly equal to that at Prince Edward's Island last year.

The sailing fleet this year were principally fitted out from St. John's Newfoundland, and her outports. Very few left Nova Scotia this Spring, owing to the large quantities of ice.

SENATOR MANGUM'S SPEECH.—"Tom-biggie," the Washington correspondent of the Montgomery Gazette, referring to Senator Mangum's recent Scott speech, says: "Upon the whole question of defining his position, never once did Mr. M. allude to the millennium times of '32 and '33, when he was as far on the other extreme as he is placing himself now. Southern wrongs then claimed all his attention; indeed, so ultra was he considered on this subject, from 1833 to the election of 1836, that South Carolina, complimentary to his firmness, gave him her Presidential vote; but now he is going over to the Philistines, who have despoiled, to their utmost, the heritage of the South, and they are seeking a 'higher law' control than the Constitution gives them over the institutions of the South."

AN INTERESTING CASE OF SURGERY.—At the Charity Hospital, yesterday, we witnessed a case to which our medical reading has not presented a parallel. A lad, coming up the river on a vessel, got entangled in the coils of the anchor-chain, which he was laying out, and had his arm and fore-arm severely injured. Not to speak of the flesh-wounds and the bruising of the muscles, the arm was fractured above the elbow, and the fore-arm in half dozen places between the elbow and the wrist. The accident occurring at the Balize, inflammation of too violent a character had supervened before the lad reached the city, for amputation, indicated in the first place to be performed. As it subsided, the attending surgeon conceived a hope of saving the limb altogether. The bone of the arm—the humerus—was healing finely, but the bones of the fore-arm—the radius and ulna—fractured in so many places, and actually exposed in others, were exfoliating, and the surgeon undertook to disarticulate both bones at the elbow and wrist. This he accomplished without wounding an important artery, and the boy's arm, as we saw it yesterday, present every appearance of getting well. Even now he can work his fingers, and when entirely healed, and artificial lever or fulcrum can be adapted to the arm, in such a manner as to supply, a degree, the absence of the natural supports, the radius and ulna. This, certainly is an interesting case in surgery.—N. O. True Delta.

EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are now working a locomotive up a grade of 520 feet to the mile. This grade occurs at the great tunnel, where a temporary track has been laid over the mountain, for the purpose of transporting material for the road beyond, in advance of opening that work. The locomotive used weighs twenty-four tons, and the ordinary load attached to it, in addition to its own weight, is twelve tons. This grade has thus far been worked with regularity and safety. The whole power obtained is in the ordinary adhesion of the driving wheels.

This feat is so far in advance of the commonly received opinion in reference to the capacity of locomotive engines, that it would hardly be credited without practical proof of the fact. It shows conclusively that the maximum grades on the road, after it shall be completed, will oppose no serious obstacle to a profitable traffic.

The tunnel is nearly completed, and will be in readiness for use in a few weeks. Some twelve or fifteen miles of the track are laid west of it. Every part of the line is being urged forward with the greatest energy, and no doubt

is expressed of its being opened to Wheeling by the first of January proximo.—Railroad Journal.

Kossuth receives his choice pieces of rhetoric for gatherings of legislators. He treats the local assemblies he addresses in such homely phrase that he fails to realize their conception of a great orator. He does not rise in these addresses above the standard of a respectable speaker at a town meeting. He is thus greatly unequal in his oratorical efforts; on certain occasions rising to the full majesty of his theme—on other occasions falling far below it. When he has ample time for preparation he works up, by the elaboration of rhetorical art, something that strikes by a kind of original magnificence of phrase and copiousness of historical illustration. This contrast is seen in following the content of his public discourse until he appears like two different personages.

But even in his loftiest strain in that sublimated height of patriotism which he occasionally reaches, there is blended associations that take from the moral grandeur of his position.—Elevated discourse is tarnished by such vulgar matters as the traffic of Hungarian bonds for so many words as the Magyar chief can deliver within a given space of time, the terms of admission in some places being the price of one of these bonds. He thus coins the words of patriotism into money equivalent. He makes that which is intended as an appeal to popular sympathy to depend on ignoble principle. At Boston this theatrical mode of filling the Hall in which he spoke was not adopted, but there was coupled with the record of his oratorical inspiration a statement of the sum in dollars and cents for which the bonds offered for sale there brought. The association made the cause of Hungary look vulgar, and gave the eloquence by which it was pleaded and enforced a mercenary taint.

It seems by our denial that a portion of the Northern wing of the Whig party wish to keep the slavery excitement as a nest egg, from which to hatch projects of future agitation and sectional hostility to slavery. Abolitionism is an ingredient too fruitful of political results for the party who would use it as a balancing element, to dispense with its employment or to renounce connexion with it. Now we agree in opinion with such of our contemporaries as advocate the policy of finality, and that now is the time to put an end to the unholy combination by which aspirants for the Presidency connect themselves with Free Soilers and Abolitionists. The present is the chosen period to crush this political coalition—to extricate from our system of elections this destructive element, the anti-slavery power.

The safety of the nation depends on the speedy taking up this coalition. If it is suffered to prolong its political vitality, by allying itself with either of the two great parties, Whig or Democrat, it will, at the Presidential election of 1857, inevitably break up the government. It can only acquire political strength by such alliance. If those who obtain the Executive power are lifted to eminence by his aid, open or secret, such a distribution of Federal patronage must follow as will largely increase the power and influence of the anti-slavery element. It will be too late then to check its onward march to domination, over Congress and all the departments of the government.—The Anti-slavery party will acquire a potency for evil that will leave the Southern States no alternative but resistance. Now then is the accepted time to sever this perilous political connexion. It would be useless to urge finality after the Executive chair is filled by a man who should ever profess devotion to Southern interests and institutions, if he is exalted by the efforts of Abolitionists. The influence of the party would be insidiously used to fill many of the subordinate administrative posts with its creatures. The control of the Post Office would be the first object sought, as by that agency public opinion could be shaped to the ends of subversion and ruin of the Slave States. It is impossible to show all the ramifications of the evil should the administrative departments of the Federal Government be filled by those subtle politicians who refuse to pledge themselves in advance against agitation before they are trusted and promoted. They who shun such pledge are unworthy of public faith. Official patronage must not fall into such suspicious hands.—Char. Evening News.

A person writing from San Francisco to the Newport News, gives the following incident: "Two common-looking persons entered the hotel this morning, just from the mines—a man and his wife. The male individual looked, for all the world, like a day-laborer, and the female bore a close resemblance to an Irish scullion. She wore coarse, vulgar brogans, and to her girdle was attached a gold watch and chain valued at least at two hundred dollars. The husband left the hotel for half an hour, and returned with a receipt for one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, the value of the dust which he had just consigned for transportation to New York. This sum has been gained by digging; the husband dug, while his wife washed, assisted by her little son, aged about ten years."

In the British Register of deaths for the month of March, a remarkable case is mentioned: "A lunatic, a dressmaker died at Peckham Asylum of peritonitis, produced by his having swallowed the handle of a table spoon. On a post mortem examination, thirty-two handles of table spoons, about a dozen of nails, two or three stones, and a button, were found in the stomach of the deceased."

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—A bill has passed the Pennsylvania Legislature, and been signed by the Governor, which makes it an indictable offence to sell any quantity whatever of spirituous, vinous or malt liquor in Lancaster county on the Sabbath, under a penalty of \$20 for each offence—10 to go to the informer, who is made a competent witness in the case. The law will take effect on the first of July next.