

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

The Senate did not sit to-day, having adjourned till Monday in order to give the committee an opportunity of bringing up their business.

In the House there was a long struggle as to whether there should be a daily evening session. It was finally decided in the negative. A proposition to meet an hour earlier was also negatived.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the Texas question.

Mr. Sample spoke for an hour in opposition to the measure.

Mr. Dean of Ohio replied, after which the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Last evening Messrs. Clingham and Yansy left this city with their friends for the purpose of a hostile meeting. The difficulty grew out of the recent speech of Mr. Yansy, wherein he spoke of Mr. Clingham in very strong language. As both are reported to be excellent shots, it is probable that the result will be fatal. The police officers are in search of them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

In the House to-day, Mr. Holmes, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the importation, free of duty, by the S. C. Rail Road Company, of a sufficient quantity of iron materials for testing the practicability of an atmospheric Rail Road for one mile.

After a brief explanation of the bill, Mr. H. pressed its immediate passage, but some members desiring a reference to a Committee of the Whole, it took that direction. There is no doubt of its final passage.

Mr. Parmenter, from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution providing for an adjustment of certain grades of rank in the Navy. It was passed without debate. He also introduced a resolution, directing an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing Corporal Punishment in the Navy.

Several unimportant matters having been disposed of, the Texas question was again taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Kennedy, of Md., made a speech against Annexation, and in general defence of the Whig party. Among other things he alluded to the Pennsylvania election, and contended that the people of that State were tricked into voting for Mr. Polk, viewing him to be a high protectionist.

Mr. Morse, of Va., in reply denied this, and asked how it was that the majority of that State did not vote for Mr. Clay, who by his numerous letters had avowed himself a friend to protection, so that there could be no doubt about it? Mr. M. then went into the merits of the annexation question, and vigorously defended it. He incidentally alluded to slavery, and contended that the negroes of Louisiana, are much more intelligent and better men, in every respect than the operatives in the manufacturing districts of the North.

Mr. Tibbatts, of Kentucky, has the floor for Monday.

Nothing further has been heard of the movement of Messrs. Clingham and Yansy. Several of their friends have followed them to Delaware, for the purpose of attempting a reconciliation.

Jan. 13.

In the Senate, after the presentation of Petitions Mr. Foster, of Tennessee introduced joint resolutions providing for the admission of Texas as a State. They were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is understood that no report on any of the pending propositions, will be made until the House shall have given its vote.

In the House Mr. Cave Johnson offered a resolution fixing Thursday next for closing the debate in Committee, on the Texas Question.

Mr. Sample moved to lay the resolution on the table, which motion, by a vote of 127 to 64, prevailed. So the debate will probably be continued for a week longer.

Mr. Milton Brown introduced a joint resolution to admit Texas as a State. This is the twelfth proposition now pending.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the subject.

Mr. Tibbatts, of Ky., having the floor, advocated the plan of annexation submitted by him some time ago. It will be explained by the following preamble to his bill.

Whereas; by the 3d article of the treaty between the U. S. and France, for the purchase of Louisiana, concluded in 1803, it is stipulated, that the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the U. S., and admitted as soon as possible, to the enjoyment of all the rights etc., of citizens of the U. S., and in the mean time they shall be protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty. And whereas the territory of Texas, was a part of the territory of Louisiana, ceded by the treaty aforesaid. And whereas the said territory of Texas was ceded by the U. S. to Spain, by the treaty of Florida of 1819. And whereas the citizens of said territory have declared, vindicated and established their independence as a Nation, and erected for themselves an independent Republic, and, as it is represented, are desirous of having said territory reannexed to the U. S., and the citizens of said Republic restored to the rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed by the treaty of Louisiana. And whereas a faithful adherence to the stipulation of treaties is the glory of a Nation, and should be preserved inviolate; and good faith to France, and justice to the citizens of Texas, require that it shall be done.

January 14.

In the House, after the reference of some unimportant matters, the consideration of the Texas question, was again resumed in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Holmes, of your city, having the floor, spoke for an hour in favor of Annexation, and in reply to the powerful arguments urged against it. After a very flowery introduction, he contended that this was not a sectional, but a great national question. The question was annexation or rejection, now or never. It was "salvation or destruction" to whom? Why to the North Atlantic States as well as to other portions of the Union. He then in a very striking manner, showed how utterly dependent the manufacturing States of the North are for their foreign market on the South, which con-

trives to make the articles of the former the medium of exchange. Having established this point, he showed the inevitable ruin of all this prosperity, if Texas should be suffered to remain an independent territory. He alluded to the recent overtures of Lord Aberdeen to Texas, promising to concede almost every thing, provided Texas would make a commercial treaty with England. Was it, he asked, to be expected, that, with such tempting offers, Texas would remain continually knocking at our door for admission? He next showed how the revenue must suffer from the fact that the Western States could not be expected to resist the tempting opportunity of importing their goods through Texas, free of duty. They certainly not only import but export through that quarter in spite of any precautions we might take. He then showed the destructive effect, which a Texas treaty with England would have on the South, for how, he asked, could Southern cotton compete with that of Texas which would be carried to the European market at such odds. The consequences would be that the South must either join the West, or else like the Israelites of old, they and their men servants and maid servants must leave the house of their ancestors and wander to a strange land. After a lucid constitutional argument in favor of annexation, Mr. H. took up the Slavery argument. He drew with fervid eloquence a glowing picture of the Abolitionists and their works, and asked what was to be the condition of the South with regard to that matter in the future, when the waves of northern population would have rolled over the Rocky Mountains and formed States after State on the shores of the Pacific? What protection would there be for the South with a festering slave population, many times outnumbering the whites, in case an extension of territory should be denied. He pursued this theme with such a burst of argumentative eloquence, interwoven with garlands of the most beautiful imagery, that the attention of the whole House was riveted upon him. Many members left their desks, and gathered round him like bees. His remarks were cut short by the expiration of the hour.

Correspondence of the Courier.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

It is a common remark here, to-day, that the prospect of the annexation of Texas is brightening. I could mention the names of Southern members heretofore desponding, who are now encouraged to believe that some project may pass the House, and probably the Senate at this session.

The Madisonian mentions a rumor that Col. Benton has relinquished the idea of making the ascent of Mexico necessary to annexation. His bill, however, guards against any unreasonable opposition to the measure from Mexico, and he may possibly consider, that circumstances which have greatly changed since his bill was proposed, may render it proper for Congress now to declare that ascent unnecessary.

Mr. Benton carries with him the votes of Mr. Allen and Mr. Tappan, and his great influence, too, strange as it may seem, over one or two whig votes. The names of fourteen whig members of the House who are favorable to annexation, have been shown to me to-day. Twenty-eight votes for annexation are now counted in the Senate, provided that Mr. Benton goes for it.

Mr. Haywood, of North-Carolina, to day brought forward his project for annexation. It has been a subject of anxious consideration with him and he thinks that his plan removes constitutional difficulties. He takes the ordinance of 1787 for the government of the north western Territory as the basis of his scheme, and applies it to Texas, providing that slavery shall not exist north of the 34th parallel of latitude. Mr. Haywood's Speech was well received in the Senate.

[From the N. O. Tropic January 10.]

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival last evening of the steam ship New-York, Capt. J. T. Wright, 42 hours from Galveston, we are in possession of later intelligence from Mexico. The progress of the revolution seems to be onward, and the star of Santa Anna appears to pall before his victorious foes.

We copy the following interesting particulars from the Galveston News, of the 7th inst. — By the arrival on Sunday last of the sloop H. L. Kinney, Capt. Lewis, direct from Corpus Christi, through the politeness of her commander, we have been furnished with letters which came from Matamoros to Corpus Christi by express, from which we have gleaned the following, later and important news, in relation to the movements among the revolutionists.

From the latest official news at Matamoros, from the interior of Mexico, it appears that Gen. Paredas at the head of 8,000 men, marched against Santa Anna, who at that time had under his command 13,000 troops. On the approach of Paredas, Santa Anna immediately retired, great numbers of his soldiers deserting his cause. This retreat extended to the city of Puebla, where he was attacked by Paredas and defeated.

Gen. Santa Anna, who made his escape, was compelled to disguise himself and take conveyance in a common coach of the country. The particulars of this battle are not given but we presume the victory was achieved by Gen. Paredas at great expense of life, as is usually the case in Mexican warfare.

In northern Mexico the revolution has been general throughout the country. At the last accounts, Gen. Canales in conjunction with Gen. Arista, were marching at the head of a large force against Gen. Wall, who still held out in the city of Matamoros on the 19th ult. On the reception of the news in Matamoros, of the success of the Federal party, the citizens opposed to Centralism and in favor of Federalism, assembled at the most public places and immediately denounced the Tyrant, and publicly proclaimed for the Federal cause. Great excitement prevailed in the city during the outbreak—Gen. Cela was seized and imprisoned—the shout for liberty and down with Centralism became general in all quarters, until the revolutionists became triumphant.

In Monterey the same scenes were enacted as in other cities, but of a more sanguinary character. The particulars we have not received, than an account of the death of Gen. Jose Maria Ortega, Governor of the city of Monterey, who was publicly butchered for his faithful adherence to the cause of Santa Anna.

We are informed says the same paper of the 7th inst., that on the 27th ult., upwards of fifty horses were stolen from Corpus Christi. It is not known by whom the theft was committed, but an expedition had been fitted out and sent in pursuit, who had not returned as last accounts. We also learn that the Caronkawa Indians have collected a large body and are committing depredations upon the proper-

ty of the inhabitants surrounding Aransas Bay. The most important rumor afloat is in reference to Gen. Duff Green, the U. S. Consul at this place, who, it is reported, has been harshly treated by the Executive. If so Uncle Sam will have more difficulties to arrange besides those of a Mexican charter.

Capt. Jacques of the Rover, arrived at Galveston on the 3d inst. from Havana, reported that when he sailed, a rumor had reached that city of the capture and imprisonment of Santa Anna at Vera Cruz.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

By the fine steamship New York, from Galveston, which arrived last evening, we are in possession of Galveston papers as late as the 7th inst. The principal news brought by this arrival is the intelligence from Mexico, which the reader will find in another place. The domestic news from Texas is of no great moment, but such items as we find interesting, we give below.

Count Saliguy, Minister of France, and Hon. A. J. Donelson, U. S. Charge d'Affaires in Texas, arrived at Galveston on the 1st inst., in the steamship New York, from this port.

The Civilian of the 1st inst. has an article in reference to the various projects now before our Congress for the annexation of Texas. Speaking of Mr. Benton's proposition, making the ascent of Mexico necessary to the consummation of the measure, fixing the western boundary of Texas between the Nueces and Rio Grande, and limiting the frontier to the North, and prohibiting slavery, except in one half of the territory to be annexed, the Civilian says — "These provisions will never be agreed to by the Southern members, and if they were, would be rejected by Texas." The same paper speaks of Col. Benton's resolutions and inquiry submitted to the Senate in reference to speculating operations in Texas, and as to the when the Texas Treaty was agreed upon, and to obtain "the private letter" from London, as neither very friendly towards the advocates of annexation or to the measure itself. The News says that if Col. Benton's bill passed the U. S. Senate, which that paper thinks is likely, "every true Texan will reject it with the contempt and indignation."

[From the Picayune same date.]

Verbally we learn that a large majority of the people of Texas are warmly in favor of annexation, and entertain strong hopes that a bill to that effect will pass before our present Congress closes its session.

What can be going in Northern Texas, of good quality, and in quantity more than sufficient for home consumption. We would infer, from the tone of the Texas papers that the people of that country, however much they desire annexation, would not consent to come into the Union upon the terms of Col. Benton's bill. They appear in regard to the proposition of Col. Benton as insulting to them, in so far as it implies a claim of Mexico upon the territory of Texas, or countenance the idea that they can be subdued to the Mexican yoke. They likewise scout the idea of any terms being imposed upon them in respect to slavery, by the act of annexation. They desire to come into the Union free to act as they think fit on all matters of domestic policy, just as the States of the Union now are.

Two men were arrested in Elliot street on the night of the 13th inst. by the City Guard, charged with having attempted to pass a counterfeit ten dollar note, of the Planters and Mechanics' Bank of this city; and on examination before the Mayor and B. C. Presley, Esq. they were committed. During the investigation a similar bill was found on the floor, doubtless dropped by one of the party. They gave their names as G. W. Bradwell, and J. R. Tomlinson and stated that they were from North Carolina. A third person, who calls himself Wilson Sands, was in company, but made good his retreat, and has as yet succeeded in escaping the vigilance of the officers.—Charleston Cour. 16th inst.

The Massachusetts Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. Hubbard, appointed and clothed with especial powers to interfere with the internal affairs of Louisiana arrived at New-Orleans on Friday or Saturday week, and as appears by the papers, responded to the solicitations of some prominent citizens who exhorted him peaceably to abandon the place, by expressing a firm and unalterable determination to remain, and await the action of the Legislature, which was to have assembled on Monday last.

With a wisdom and "discretion," however, which "sober second thoughts" suggested, a passenger at Mobile, from New Orleans states "that on Saturday night the indignation of the citizens became so apparent, Mr. Hubbard took advantage at once of a vessel on the point of sailing for Boston, and hastily turned his back upon the labors which had been assigned him by the arrogant authorities of Massachusetts."

Gov. Briggs of Massachusetts, has sent a special message to the Legislature of that State on the subject of the expulsion of Mr. Hoar from this city. There had not been any Legislative action thereon.—Charleston Courier.

[From the New Orleans Bee, Jan. 7.]

MR. HUBBARD.

We learn from last evening's Courier, that the Hon. Henry Hubbard—the Massachusetts Commissioner—has left the city. Before departing, he wrote a letter to a gentleman of high standing in which he frankly declares that he is fully convinced of the fruitlessness of his mission, and that if persisted in, it will occasion great excitement. He adds, therefore, that he is preparing immediately to leave.

We think Mr. Hubbard has acted wisely and properly in his determination. It was folly in him to come among us on the absurd and impracticable errand of attempting to overstep the police regulations of the State, by judicial decision—it would have been still more foolish in him to remain among a population as susceptible as ours of the score of such interference; and brave the excitement occasioned by his arrival. Let him return to Massachusetts and inform the Governor of that State that the people of Louisiana are perfectly competent to protect themselves without the

counsel or intermeddling of other members of the confederacy; that the laws of which Massachusetts complains are part and parcel of the municipal enactments of the State, framed with a view to protect her citizens from the danger of servile outbreaks; that such laws originate in the impulse of self-preservation and are paramount to all interpretations of judicial tribunals—and that any and every effort to overthrow them or set them aside, will only create unpleasant, if not serious, collisions between the North and the South, and weaken the ligaments that bind together the several members of our glorious Union. Let Massachusetts think of these things, and let her remember too that she practiseth not what she preaches—that if a slave touches the soil of Massachusetts, he becomes free, that she protects the fugitive and refuses to surrender him to his master. She does not recognize slavery, though the Constitution of the U. States does. Why, therefore, should she murmur that we, who possess our domestic institutions guaranteed to us by the organic law, should labor to keep them free from the perilous conduct of fanaticism; in short that we who live in a land where slavery exists, should adopt fitting measures to prevent the mad attempt of fools and knaves to instigate our black population to revolt. The law which prohibits the entrance into our State of free persons of color, is a portion of this salutary code, and it is not likely to be repealed, so long as the people of Louisiana are alive to the instinct of self protection.

The Legislature.—Both branches of the Legislature met yesterday at the State House. A quorum was present in each. The Senate organized by the election of the Hon. Felix Garcia, President, and Hon. ratio Davis, Esq., Secretary. In the House, Hon. Antoine Boudonsque, (W.) was chosen Speaker on the first ballot, and T. Landry, Esq., was elected Clerk. In both Houses the Sergeants at Arms and Door Keepers of last year were re-elected.

The only business that came before the Legislature was the appointment of the usual Joint Committees to make preparations for the celebration of the 8th of January, to wait upon the Governor, &c.

Massachusetts Mission.—The New Orleans Picayune says: Governor Mouton sent to the Legislature, yesterday, a message in relation to the appointment, on the part of Massachusetts, of an agent to inspect and control the operation of a law of this State prohibiting the entrance of free negroes within the limits of Louisiana. This message taken a firm stand against the interference of Massachusetts, or any other State, in our local legislation or police regulations, and covers certain communications from Mr. Hubbard, the Agent of Massachusetts, which we have not yet seen. Committees were appointed by both Houses to take into consideration the matter of the message and accompanying document. In the House, Mr. Wadsworth presented a preamble and bill, which we think reflects the sentiments of the Legislature in regard to the subject under consideration. These were referred to the committee. We cannot predict the final action of the Legislature, but have little doubt that it will be in conformity to the spirit of, if not in the language of the preamble and law.

Serious Accident.—Yesterday, about 11 o'clock, an occurrence took place at the new Cotton Press, on Dewees' wharf, which at the moment, threatened to involve the loss of several lives.

It appears that a cylindrical curb, some twenty feet in depth, and about ten feet in diameter, had been sunk in the dock with a view of digging a well for the purpose of obtaining a supply of fresh water for the use of the machinery. Every reasonable precaution had been taken to prevent the curb from yielding to the pressure of the water from without, but yesterday, at the hour above named, the least indication having been previously observed, it suddenly collapsed while one white man and seven negroes were at work within it.—Those at the bottom of the well rose as the water entered, and not having been wounded, were taken out without much difficulty, while those employed on the upper scaffold received the force of the blow from the upper ends of the plank as they collapsed, and one negro was caught so tightly between the staves as to render it necessary to cut them away to extricate him.

But two negroes were at all injured. The one pressed by the timbers complains of internal pain, and received some contusion on the face and limbs, and another was severely cut in the ankle. The escape without loss of life was providential.

We take this occasion to notice that the Steam Cotton Press, complete in all its parts, and working so smoothly as to command the admiration of all, has been in the "full tide of successful operation," for several days past, and will, we trust, receive a patronage that will amply reward the enterprise of the public spirited proprietors.—Charleston Courier.

We learn from the New Orleans Crescent City of the 17th inst. that the brig Cashier, arrived at that port from Cambridge, in eleven days, the captain of which states that the revolution in Mexico was still progressing, and that Santa Anna remained at Queretaro, hemmed in by the two aspiring parties, each demanding the settlement of his account with the government. The captain states also, that a number of young men, about 400 of 500, had marched against Tabasco, and that the city had been revolutionized, and declared in favor of the new federal party.

The Charleston Courier of the 15th inst. says: On the 9th inst., the President of the United States officially recognised Edward L. Trenham as Vice Consul of Sardinia for the State of South Carolina, to reside at Charleston.

The New York Express of Wednesday last says:—The news from Europe has had rather a favorable influence. The cotton market is decidedly better, and the accounts for Provisions is also good. The slightest advance in Cotton has a beneficial effect. The crop coming forward is so large that any advance is important.

The people of the United States consume five million pounds of tea annually.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1845.



We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the ruins.

At the commencement of the new volume, we will change the day of publication of our paper to Friday. According to the present mail arrangements, we will thus accommodate a greater number of our subscribers, than we now do. We think that this change will not subject any of our subscribers to inconvenience, or delay in the reception of our paper.

TO OUR PATRONS.

As this number closes the volume, we embrace the occasion to say a few words to the friends and patrons of the Advertiser. Good friends, we have presented you week after week, a sheet of news, political, commercial, agricultural and miscellaneous. We have served you up dishes of all sorts—in fact, an *alla polidra*, as the Spanish say, and if our cooking has not always been palatable, or delicious to your taste, we regret it. We think, however, that out of our long bill of fare, you have certainly found something which you could digest. For your benefit, and your pleasure, we have toiled day after day, and we do believe, that the laborer is worthy of his hire. Our course has not been altogether a smooth one. We have had various difficulties with which to contend. The extraordinary pecuniary embarrassments under which the whole country is now laboring have affected us considerably. We have sadly felt the want of money, to meet the various demands which were so frequently made upon us. When bills have been presented to us, we have looked into our "greasy wallet," and alas! have not found a single penny! Some how or other, cash has a wonderful facility in escaping from our purse or pocket. It will not stay with us. But truth compels us to say, that the smallest possible quantity has ever found its way into our pocket book. Some time since, we sent a Collector into certain sections of the country. What report think you, he made to us? He got scarcely any thing else but promises to pay. One gentleman who had been taking our paper for four years, said to him, that he did not know that he had any thing to pay! He thought that he was getting the paper for nothing. If the publisher charged him, that he would instantly stop the paper! We would have no particular objection to furnish this gentleman and all others with the Advertiser for nothing, if we had nothing to pay ourselves, for paper ink, journeymen's wages, and all the necessities and comforts of life. But this world is not yet a paradise, and we must all render an equivalent for what we receive.—Printers in common with other persons, must receive some compensation for their services, and we therefore boldly call on our friends to afford us some new aid. We cannot believe that this appeal will be made in vain, to those old and steady friends who have stood by our side, in many a by-gone year, and who have formerly extended us, so liberal a patronage.

We will publish, in alphabetical order, the names of all our subscribers, in order that they may see the amount of their indebtedness to us. This will save us the trouble of sending separate bills of their accounts to each. Those who are not indebted to us, will also see the period up to which they have paid their subscriptions.

THE WEATHER.—We have had a number of bright pleasant days the present winter. In consequence of the small quantity of rain during this season, the earth had become dry and dusty. On Friday evening, however, a change took place. Late in the day there was a considerable fall of rain. On Saturday night, it recommenced, and scarcely ceased until Monday night.

Col. John S. Ashe, was on the 13th inst. elected, without opposition, Senator for the Parishes of St. Michael and St. Philip, in the place of the Hon. Wm. Aiken, elected Governor.

The Hon. James S. Rhett, was on the 13th inst. elected Senator, for Christ Church Parish, in the place of Maj. Andrew Hibben, whose seat was declared vacant by the Legislature in December last.

A joint committee on the part of the citizens, the City Council, and Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, have sent on by J. D. Porter, Esq., and the Hon. Ker Boyce, a memorial to the Post Master General, setting forth the disadvantages and the injustice of a change of the great mail route between Charleston and the North.

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA.—Governor Briggs of Massachusetts, in a special message to the Legislature, has noticed the expulsion of Samuel Hoar from South Carolina. The Governor recommends no particular course for Massachusetts to pursue, in relation to this matter.

Mr. Hubbard, who was sent from Massachusetts, as an emissary to Louisiana, on the same business which brought Mr. Hoar to South Carolina, has been compelled on account of the great excitement at New Orleans, to abandon his mission.

Miss Webster, who was a short time since, arraigned at Lexington, Kentucky, for stealing certain negroes, has been convicted of the offence. She formerly occupied a respectable position in society.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Legislature of this State, met at Harrisburg, on the 7th inst. From the Governor's Message it appears that the State debt amounts to upwards of forty millions. The money in the Treasury is sufficient, to meet the amount of indebtedness in February next. The Governor thinks that with proper economy, that the State will hereafter fulfil all her engagements. It is much to be desired, that the Key Stone State will wipe out the stain of repudiation, which has formerly blackened her fair name.

The Hon Wm C. Dawson, formerly a member of Congress, from Georgia, has been appointed by Governor Crawford, Judge of the Superior Court of the Ocmulgee Circuit.

WASHINGTON CITY.—This city of "magnificent distances," as it has been called, is on the increase. During the past year, there were erected in its limits, 357 buildings and 18 shops. The population is estimated at thirty thousand four hundred and twenty-six. The average number of buildings erected from 1840 to 1845, was two hundred and seventy-three.

Anti-Renters in New York.—Some weeks since, there was, as many of our readers know, considerable excitement in the state of New York, growing out of the refusal of several persons to pay rent to their landlords for their farms. The most violent outrages were perpetrated. At present tranquility is restored, and all parties look to legislative action, for the adjustment of their grievances.

On Monday night last, Mr. J. C. Wells, of Greenville District, died very suddenly. Mr. C. was employed in driving a Mr. Green's team, which had encamped within the limits of the corporation of this town. On Tuesday morning, Robert Anderson, Esq. held a jury of inquest over the body, who returned a verdict, "came to his death, as they believe, by the visitation of God."—Hamburg Republican.

We take this occasion to warn our brethren of the Press against a certain strolling writing master, who calls himself Charles Quin. He is travelling through the country on foot, offering his services as an instructor in the art of Penmanship. This cost away is in the habit of taking off and leaving his printer's and taverer bills unpaid. Look out for him below.—Abbeville Banner 16th inst.

Mismerism and Surgery.—The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel of the 14th ult. says: A surgical operation was performed by Dr. Dugas, on the 12th inst., which satisfied the most skeptical as to the influence of the mesmeric sleep. The subject was Mrs. Clark, the wife of Mr. Jesse Clark, of Columbia county, who had been afflicted with cancer of the breast. After having been, for several days previously, thrown into a mesmeric sleep by Mr. B. F. Kenrick, in order to arrive at a state of insensibility in the patient, which was satisfactorily tested by the usual tests, such as pinching, sticking pins in different parts of the body, and finally by the knife on the leg, the Doctor proceeded on the 12th inst. to remove the entire breast, which was accomplished without the slightest exhibition of pain by the patient. Indeed, so complete was the triumph, that the patient, who was not aware when she was put to sleep that the operation was to be performed, could not be persuaded that the breast had been removed, after she had been relieved of the mesmeric influence, until she satisfied herself by an examination of the part, which had till then been carefully covered from her view. We presume the case will be fully reported in the Medical Journal, when we will transfer it to our columns.

The Massachusetts Mission Again.—Much interests having been expressed to see the account which Mr. Hoar gave of his doings in Charleston, we publish his official communication to the Governor of Massachusetts. It is rather a dull, sickly whining affair, but bating a tone of exaggeration, and one or two inaccuracies springing out of a very natural desire to make his own bearing in the lion's den as heroic as possible, we believe his lamentable history, is tolerably correct, and establishes clearly enough that personally, as we said in noticing the affair at the time he was kindly and considerably treated. He was certainly very much frightened, and believed himself on the point of being cut-wampously chewed up. Now the amount of it was, that this community would not have allowed him to stay here on his incendiary errand, and if he had persisted in not using his own powers of locomotion, they would have transported him, and exported him. For ourselves we were at the time of the opinion expressed by the N. Orleans Courier in the case of Mr. Hubbard, that he was a proper subject for the city police and should have been taken up immediately and put in the guard house, as an enemy to the peace and good order of the city. But we chose not to interfere—deeming the matter safe in the hands of the authorities. If Massachusetts sends another such agent here, he will not be likely to fare as well. We are a peaceable people in Charleston, but get vexed sometimes and can't stand everything.—Charleston Mercury.

The Dull.—The Baltimore American of Tuesday says by last night's train from Washington, positive information was received that Messrs. Clingham and Yansy had met yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock in the vicinity of Beltsville, Prince George's County, Md. and that after one exchange of shots, in which neither party sustained injury, the difficulty between them was concluded by mutual explanations and concessions.

Banner State.—The Louisville, (Miss.) Banner says: "It appears that South Carolina is the Banner State. The Charleston Mercury estimates the democratic majority at 50,000. Mr. Pickens said at Baltimore, 'the Whigs in South Carolina were as scarce as mile stones.'" The point of the jest is the truth of it.

It is said that no less thirty-three cases of bigamy were brought before the criminal courts of Philadelphia during the past year.