

Correspondent of the Chas. News.
WASHINGTON, May 13, 1843.
Payment for lost property—A just claim—
The Abolitionists—How Mr. Tuck
was confuted by Mr. Bart—Mr. Holmes,
&c.

On a bill for relief of the legal representatives of Benjamin Hodges, a debate, possessing much interest, took place to-day in the House of Representatives, in committee of the whole; Mr. Sims in the chair. Mr. Tuck an Abolition member from New Hampshire, opened the discussion in an hour's speech against the claim, for a slave taken away from Maryland, at the close of the last war, by the British. Although a provision to pay for similar losses was made under the treaty of Ghent, he presented the usual stereotyped views, such as, "that we cannot take the money of the people to pay for slaves," "they are not property," "we ask to be exempt from the curse and sin of the institution," and to crown his absurdities, he pertinaciously insisted that in the case of Groves vs. Slaughter, the Supreme Court through Justice John McLean, decided that slaves are not property under the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Bart desired to put the gentleman on his guard, and asked distinctly whether he understood him to say that the Supreme Court had made such a decision. Mr. Tuck read from the book, "that slavery is a local and municipal institution, and the holding of slaves is only in virtue of municipal regulations," and he said that this was the decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Rhet, who reported the bill under consideration, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a plain statement of the case; and in a very few words, showed that Mr. T. was wrong from beginning to end. Great Britain, by the treaty of Ghent, agreed to pay for slaves taken away by her vessels on the American coast. There was some doubt as to the terms of the treaty; reference was made to the Emperor Alexander, of Russia, and he decided that Great Britain should pay. Great Britain agreed to a commission, and a list of claims was made out; by another Convention however, she agreed to pay a round sum of money, between 12 and 13 thousand dollars, and our Government consented to take it, and satisfy the claimants. Our government, in fact, assumed the payment with the British money. Claimants have been satisfied. There yet remains a sum of two thousand dollars in the treasury, and from this claim of the legal representatives of Mr. Hodges was to be discharged. Mr. Rhet took occasion to give the fanatics a good beating, which their friends in the Hall did not relish, as a matter of course.

Have already remarked that Mr. B. asked several times, whether he understood Mr. Tuck to say that the Supreme Court of the United States decided through Justice McLean, that slavery was not property under the Constitution of the United States. That gallant Carolinian now arose to settle with Mr. T. the issue as to the decision

galleries, at an early hour, were densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen. I do not know of another Senator, whose great talents and proud position attracts to a greater degree, the public attention. Neither party claims him as its champion; there he stands, occupying a position high above all selfish and petty considerations, and speaking fearlessly and freely on the important subjects deeply affecting the interests of the Union. He denied, in the course of his remarks, that there was any proof of undue English interference in the affairs of Yucatan, and that circumstances would justify the interposition of our Government. Having been a member of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet, the only one surviving, he defended it from the interpretation sought to be given to the declaration, that no portion of the American continent was to be subject to European colonization. However, there might, he said, arise cases in which he would interpose the power of this government, even at the hazard of war, such, for instance, as the subjugation of Cuba by a foreign state. The annexation of Texas prevented the shadowing difficulties with England as well as Mexico. He differed with Senators that the acquisition of Yucatan would aid our commerce, and to take military possession of it would not only prove expensive but keep up a continual war with the Indians, and would be inconsistent with our present condition towards Mexico. If the appeal for aid resulted from the massacre of the whites, humanity would authorize it being given, but there were powerful considerations which should induce us to act with extreme caution. Mixed populations in other quarters of the globe were liable to produce a similar state of affairs to that now presented in Yucatan; and if we interpose in its affairs, where will the policy terminate? He was willing to send our vessels to that neighborhood, to rescue such as desired to escape; and said that England had given such relief, and no more. He believed that the Yucatanese feared Mexico more than they did the Indians, and he doubted the propriety of furnishing arms and ammunitions to them, as the bill proposed. But I do not pretend even an outline of the Senator's remarks; they were listened to with marked attention. After he concluded them, a moving in the galleries towards the doors, showed that there was but of little remaining interest on the occasion.

Messrs. Cass and Foote delivered their views, and subsequently the Senate adjourned.

There was nothing of importance in the House, apart from a brief debate which took place on a resolution offered by Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, to furnish a statement of the aggregate imports of specie from 1824 to the present time, and the exports of breadstuffs from the same period. An issue was joined between Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, and Mr. Stewart. The former gentleman gave notice that he would show that exportations have been largest under low tariffs, and Mr. Stewart promised to prove the contrary.

SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA. The French Elections Passed off Quietly. —Our Charge d' Affaires welcomed by the Pope of Rome—Capitulation of Schleswig—Great Slaughter—Twelve thousand Men killed and wounded—The War in Lombardy—Cities Captured by the Austrians—Disturbance in Spain—Political Excitement in Madrid—Portugal on the Eve of Revolution—Deplorable Accounts from Baden—Death of Gen. Gaderen—The Markets—Advance in Wheat—Improved Feeling in Cotton—&c. &c. &c.

BALTIMORE, May 14.
The Steamer Cambria arrived at New York last night, having left Liverpool on the 29th ult. She reports the Hermann as being detained in consequence of injury to her machinery; she leaves on the 15th of May.

The French elections have passed off quietly—the moderate party being universally in the ascendancy.

The Pope of Rome has given a very cordial welcome to the Charge d' Affaires from the United States.

Although political affairs continue unchanged, commercial matters are gradually improving in England and France.

The troops of the Confederation have captured Schleswig, after several severe engagements. The Danish artillery and fortifications were taken by the Prussians at the point of the bayonet. The conflicts were bloody, the Danes having lost twelve thousand in killed and wounded. The Prussian loss three thousand.

The war is still progressing in Lombardy. King Charles Albert gallantly maintains his position in Messina. His quarters being at Volta. Lombardy is separated from the Venetian provinces, the Austrians having taken Treviso and Valvasaur.

The Sicilian Commons, dreading Ferdinand as one of the Bourbon dynasty, which has been always unsuccessful, have determined to govern themselves.

Spanish affairs are very much disturbed. Revolutions in prospect.

Lord Palmerston addressed a letter to the Spanish Government, which had been returned in an insulting manner. Madrid was in a state of political excitement, and business of all kinds at a stand.

Portugal is on the point of revolution. The Queen is about to abdicate in favor of her son.

The accounts from Baden are deplorable. The inhabitants capitulating with the force sent against them. Gen. Gaderen was shot dead by the rebels, which caused a conflict, followed by dreadful slaughter.

Vienna is represented to be tranquil.

MARKETS.—The London money market is firm. Consols 82.

Wheat has advanced 1/2 per quarter. Flour unchanged. Corn 25 to 30s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Fair Uplands, 44; Fair Middling, 44; Fair Orleans, 44. The sales of the week ending Friday, the 23, amounted to 37,000 bales.

TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society have appointed Wednesday 11th June next, as the time at which the State Temperance Society shall be held, in the town of Camden.

I am authorized in saying that there will be no danger in a visit at that time, to this ancient and Revolutionary town. If any spot in Carolina, outside of Charleston, deserves to be more cherished as a revolutionary relic than another that spot is Camden. There our ancestors poured out freely their blood for the sake of freedom—there slumbers the soldier of freedom the pride of two worlds, the old and the new, the brave veteran and generous stranger DeKalb. Such a spot demands a visit independent of the noble cause of Temperance. It is easy of access by the Rail Roads and Stages.

Friends of Temperance, it is the first time our banner has been planted by a Convention East of the Wateree. It is our duty from the West, to be there in all our power.

Many interesting subjects will be considered. To those however, who think rightly on the momentous subject of Temperance, it is enough to say that a semi-annual conference is worth every thing to each and all of us. It places arguments in our mouths it nerves our arms and strengthens our hearts for the glorious work.

To our friends in Georgia and North Carolina, we repeat our invitation—Come and go with us. Upon Georgia especially, we have claims, which can only be repaid by sending us a Delegation of her noble and gifted sons. By Divine permission South Carolina will be represented in Georgia's great Temperance Convention at Atlanta, on Wednesday 5th of July next—we hope therefore, Georgia will be sure to be at Camden. There our fathers battled on a common field of glory, for liberty and independence. There again let the sons fight for freedom—freedom from all which intoxicate!

The Societies of, and below 100 members, will be entitled to two Delegates; one Delegate may be added for every additional 100 members. The District Societies, the Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, and the Tents of the Rechabites, will be each entitled to two members. Come up Brethren, one and all to "the help of the Lord—he help of Lord against the mighty."

JOHN BELTON O'NEAL,
President of the State Temperance Society.

Columbia, S. C., May 8th, 1843.

From the South Carolinian.

NEWBERRY C. H., May 1st, 1843.

Pursuant to appointment at an adjourned meeting on Friday last, a meeting of the citizens of the Village and District, took place in the Court House, this day; whereupon, B. F. Higgins, Esq., having resumed the Chair, the Committee of five

elaborate opinion affirming the power of the United States Senate (in the case of the reporter Nugent) to commit and imprison for a contempt of its authority, and declaring it to be beyond the jurisdiction of the court.—Baltimore Sun.

Virginia Election.—The Washington Union gives the result as follows:

"In the last House of Delegates the whigs had a majority of 7; and in the next House, the Democrats have probably a majority of 16. In the last Senate the Democrats had a majority of 10, in the next Senate they will have a majority, of 12. On joint ballot the democratic majority will be 27."

From the Correspondent of the Chas. Cour.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.
Gen. Taylor is now in our city. I saw him yesterday at the Episcopal Church, looking in better health and spirits than ever.

One of our courts has been engaged for the last two or three days trying an *habeas corpus* case. A young girl named Mary O'Neil, aged about thirteen or fourteen, said to be very wealthy, having been abducted from her guardian, Morgan W. Brown, of Nashville, Tennessee, by her uncle, Dr. John S. Crocker, assisted by a Dr. Chapman. The Judge decided that she should be restored to her guardian.

I. O. O. F. OF GEORGIA.—The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of Georgia held their annual communication at Savannah. The Order was represented to be in a most flourishing condition throughout the State. Ten charters were granted for new Lodges. P. G. Thomas E. Loyed was elected M. W. G. Master for the ensuing year.—Chas. Mercury.

Advertising, to be profitable to the advertiser, should be systematic; there is no charm or juggle in it by which one advertisement will make a man's business grow—it should be pursued as a regular and necessary expenditure, as much a part of one's business as rent, light, or fuel, the mere fact of keeping one's name before the community by advertising in a paper which every body sees, attracts the best kind of customers, those who go a shopping with the cash in hand. A good stand, a good supply of goods, an accommodating disposition, are all good things; but regular advertising makes all these merits known to ten, where one would only find it out by accident.—Louisville Courier.

The Rev. Mr. Pepper, a Presbyterian clergyman of Albany, N. Y., has invented a compound of clay, called Argillo, which resembles in structure and appearance the richest, variegated agates. It is to be used for door knobs, pavements, table tops and other ornaments. It surpasses in brilliancy any known variety of marble and is equally cheap. The Hartford Whig speaks of it in the following terms: "No one, who has not seen it can form any idea of



WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1848.

ADVERTISING.—Our Advertising patrons are requested to send in their favors by twelve o'clock on Tuesday.

Our Correspondent "96 Men," is respectfully informed, that his Query to the Candidates has already been answered by them, in the affirmative.

We publish for the benefit of candidates to the Legislature, an extract from an article signed "Many Voters," which we have copied from the Hamburg Republican. Some of the candidates may not be subscribers to the Republican, and we wish to give them an early opportunity of reading the queries addressed to them in the paper above mentioned.

We have received a copy of the Report of the Committee on the Judiciary, in the United States Senate, to whom were referred certain resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, "in favor of the passage of a law by Congress, to enable citizens of slaveholding States to recover slaves, when escaping into non-slaveholding States." We have published this Report in full, as it affords matter of great interest.

Lieut. Wm. C. Moragne, of the "96 Boys," has opened a Recruiting Rendezvous in Hamburg, Edgefield District.

Ordinary's Election.—J. W. Burbridge, was elected Ordinary of Colleton District, on the 8th instant.

Whig National Convention.—This Convention will assemble in Philadelphia on the 7th of June.

Population of Savannah.—According to the Republican, the population of Savannah is a little over thirteen thousand.

Wisconsin.—The Bill providing for the admission of Wisconsin as a State, into the Union, has passed the House of Representatives. In a short time this Territory will become the 30th State.

Starvation in Ireland.—Mr. Reynolds said in the House of Commons, on the 11th of April, that one million of human beings had starved to death in Ireland, within eighteen months.

The Astor Estate.—We see it now stated, very really amounted to 16 or 17 millions of dollars.

April, that Pope Pius the 9th, finally, to quit the capital of the Catholic world.

France.—The late attempt made by members of the ultra Democratic party, to displace the Provisional Government having failed, the government seemed to gain increased strength. The fraternization of the National Guard, and the army was celebrated by a festival. The elections, so far, have passed off quietly. The moderate republicans seemed to be in the ascendancy. It is greatly to be hoped, that peace will still prevail, and that a republic, such as ours or one approximating to it may be established.

Southern Quarterly Review.—The number for April, contains eight articles. The following are the titles:

- 1st. Prescott's Conquest of Peru.
- 2d. Ida Norman.
- 3d. A new route to China.
- 4th. The History and Economy of Rail Roads.
- 5th. North American Foxes.
- 6th. The Philosophical Character of Swedenborg.
- 7th. A History of Georgia.
- 8th. Critical Notices.

We will notice but a few of the articles in the present number. The third article, entitled "a new route to China," contains matter replete with interest. It is a review or notice of various reports made to the House of Representatives, by Mr. Thos. Butler King, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. On matters connected with the Navy, such as the establishment of a home squadron, the establishment of lines of war steamers, coastwise and foreign for the transportation of the mail, and for naval service in case of war, in possession of the law of March 3d. 1843. On the memorial of the Alabama, Florida and Georgia Rail Road Company, and others asking Congress to grant alternate sections of public land, through which the rail road will pass, in aid of the construction thereof.

Report on the advantages of employing men of war built steamers in the merchant service, and as a line of mail steamers to China.

The last report of Mr. King noticed by the reviewer is of particular importance, and it opens a vast field for the future commerce and enterprise of our citizens. The reviewer very properly speaks in terms of high commendation of the labors of Mr. King to advance the interest of our navy and our commerce.

The sixth article is entitled "the philosophical character of Swedenborg." This article gives a pretty full and satisfactory account of the philosophical writings of this very learned and illustrious Swede. The philosophy of this great man has long been overlooked, but scholars and others, are now beginning to award him that praise which seems to have been so long withheld from him.

perly." Mr. Bart remarked that, as the gentleman had read what purported to be the decision of the Supreme Court, he was yet almost inclined to doubt whether he ever read the decision which he quoted to the Committee. Mr. Tuck adhered to his position. Mr. Bart then read from the record the case of Groves vs. Slaughter—precisely the same to which Mr. Tuck had referred—and instead of Justice McLean delivering the argument of the Court it was delivered by Justice Thompson. Justice McLean only delivered an opinion on a subject not involved in the question and merely in extension. The opinion of the Court, so far from being that slaves were not property under the Constitution of the United States, was, that the question at issue entirely depended upon the construction placed on the Constitution of the State of Mississippi; and the only question decided was whether a note, (given for slaves) the subject of dispute, was void under that Constitution, which interdicted the importation of slaves as merchandise, or whether that clause of the Constitution had been carried into effect by the Legislature of Mississippi! My limits will not permit me to give a detailed history of this case; but sufficient is written to show that Mr. Tuck was too positive in his assertions, and, as Mr. Bart suspected, had not read the decisions of the Supreme Court. Mr. Bart triumphantly challenged any man who fraternized with Mr. Tuck, to produce a single decision of the Supreme Court, which holds that slaves are not property.

Mr. Woodward ally delivered a few remarks in support of the position that slaves are property, and slaves are persons. Property for the purposes of taxation; persons for the purpose of apportioning Representatives; and this was the compromise of the framers of the constitution.

Mr. Venable of North Carolina, as an offset to the assertion of poor Tuck, referred to the journals of Congress of 1815. Justice McLean, who was then a member, voted for a direct tax on slaves as property.

If the owners refused to pay the tax, the slaves were subject to seizure by the marshal, and sold for the benefit of the United States! Negroes had always been taxed. Messrs. Chapman, of Maryland, and Atkinson, of Virginia, declared that slavery was right in the sight of God and man; and Mr. Holmes said that people had a right to property in persons, and that Southern men will exercise that right over four millions of slaves, irrespective of the fanatics of the North.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, spoke against the bill, and Mr. Giddings repeated his abolition speech for the sixty-ninth time.

The bill, after all, was not passed—no question having been taken.

CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1848.

Yucatan.—Mr. Calhoun—His Speech, &c.
It having been known that Mr. Calhoun was to speak to-day on the bill authorizing the temporary possession of Yucatan, the

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

2. Do you design to withdraw if Henry Clay or any other man shall be a candidate?

3. Have you stated that you are in favor of the Tariff of '45, the Sub Treasury, that you originated the War—should select your own cabinet from both parties? To this letter Geo. Taylor has made the following reply:

BATON ROUGE, La. April, 20, 1848.
Dear Sir: Your letter of the 10th inst. which alludes to certain statements that have recently been made in some of the papers at the North, and which submit several inquiries for my consideration has been received.

To your enquiries I have respectfully to reply:

First: That if nominated by the Whig National Convention, I shall not refuse acceptance, provided I am left free of all pledges, and permitted to retain the position of independence of all parties in which the people and my own sense of duty have placed me—otherwise I shall refuse the nomination of any convention or party.

Secondly: I do not design to withdraw my name if Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention—and in this connection I beg permission to remark, that the statements which have been so positively made in some of the Northern prints to the effect that "should Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention," I had stated "that I would not suffer my name to be used," are not correct, and have no foundation in any oral or written remarks of mine. It has not been my intention, at any moment, to charge my position, or to withdraw my name from the canvass whoever may be the nominee of the National Convention, either of the Whig or Democratic party.

Thirdly: I have never stated to any one that I was in favor of the Tariff of '46—of the Sub Treasury, nor that I originated the war with Mexico—nor finally, that I should, (if elected) select my Cabinet from both parties. No such admissions or statements were made by me, at any time, to any person.

Permit me, however, to add, that should such high distinction be conferred upon me as that of elevation to the Executive Office, the Constitution, in a strict and honest interpretation and in the spirit and in the spirit and made in which it was acted upon by our earlier Presidents, would be my chief guide. In this, I conceive to be all that is necessary in the way of pledges.

The election of another candidate would occasion no mortification to me, but to such a result, as the will of the people, I would dilated and calmly submit. As I have had no ambition to serve, but in the desire to save the country, it would bring me no disappointment.

With sentiments of high respect and regard, I remain your most ob'dt serv't.

Z. TAYLOR.

NEW YORK, MAY 15, 1848.

market is firm at prices last quoted.

Flour, Genesee \$6.75. Rice \$34. Corn 55 cents per bushel.

BALTIMORE, May 13.
Rice to-day commands 38. No change in other articles.

From the Griffin (Ga.) Georgianian 11th inst.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

The annual convention of delegates of the Baptist Church of the State of Georgia, assembled this year at Griffin, and opened their deliberations on Friday last and closed on Monday. Our avocations did not afford us opportunity to attend their sittings. Understand the whole business of the Convention was despatched with the utmost harmony. During the sessions of the day, there was stated preaching at both churches here morning and evenings, large and attentive audiences, we trust to good effect to the community.

The introductory Sermon was preached on Friday morning Rev. V. R. Thornton. In the afternoon the Convention was organized: H. C. Stocks, President, Rev. P. M. Mellick, and Rev. C. M. Irvine, Assistants.

On Friday the Southern Publication Society was also organized—Dr. Meindell, President. At night the report was read, and addresses by several of the Ministers.

On Saturday night reports on Foreign and Domestic Missions were read, and able addresses delivered by Rev. R. Holman. Corresponding Secretary of Home Missions, and J. B. Taylor, Corresponding Secretary Foreign Missions.

On Sunday at 11 o'clock, Rev. N. M. Crawford preached an sermon on educating the ministry, at the afternoon, Rev. C. D. Malory, minister, preached the Anniversary sermon before the Griffin Sabbath School. We shall only remark of this last session, that we hope to see it in print, a cheap form so that it may be accessible to every parent in the State. It replete with able argument and instruction.

It is not our province to give more than this birds-eye of the proceedings of the Convention; anything like a succinct detail would occupy columns of our paper. We close, however, without expressing only gratification that the Convention did in this place: We found more talent in the Baptist clergy than had anticipated, springing (not from prejudices) but our want of knowledge, and we are more happy to be so fully undeceived. That there were shining lights among them we well aware, but that knowledge was so generally diffused, and such large efforts were making, that we were not prepared to make any acquisitions we had to leave the Convention.

A Short Nag soon.—The Legislature of Rhode Island adjourned, after a protracted session of 10 days!

whereas, we deeply deplore the melancholy casualties which have thinned the ranks of that Company, distinguished for its valor and chivalrous bearing in every engagement with the enemy, as well as for its unassuming conduct during the service; and, whereas, a suitable opportunity is now presented, by the arrival of the remains of Corporal SWEENEY, for giving expression to these feelings, and for offering a just and becoming tribute to the memory of one who fell amongst them, in the dark hour of battle; therefore,

Resolved, That the people of Newberry District, warmly appreciate and admire the courage, the patriotism and the many manly qualities which belonged to the character of the deceased, and that they deeply lament the melancholy incident which deprived our gallant Company of one of its most efficient members, and the country of a brave and worthy soldier.

Resolved, That appropriate funeral ceremonies be performed over the remains of the deceased, and that the first Monday in June next, be the day appointed for their performance.

Resolved, That a Committee consisting of the Captains of the several Beat Companies, be appointed to repair to Columbia, at the most suitable time, and convey the body to this place.

Resolved, That a procession be formed on the day appointed, under the command of the Marshal of the day, and four Assistant Marshals, and that a Funeral Oration be pronounced.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to make a programme of the order of the procession, and to serve the Marshal of the Day with a copy of the same, and to make all other arrangements which the day and the occasion may require.

Resolved, That this meeting do deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased, and that they be furnished with a copy of the above Preamble and Resolutions.

After addresses from Dr. W. H. Harrington, V. B. Pope, Henry Sumner, Esq., and A. C. Garlington, Esq., the Preamble and Resolutions were put, and unanimously adopted.

Under the third Resolution, Gen. H. H. Kinard, was appointed Marshal of the Day, and Col. Jno. Fair, Col. James Duckett, Maj. Teague and Col. Jno. P. Kinard, Assistant Marshals; and it was also ordered, that Judge O'Neill be requested to pronounce the Funeral Oration.

To carry into effect the fifth Resolution, the Committee appointed, were Drayton Nance, F. B. Higgins, E. Y. McMorris, Y. J. Harrington and David Bozzer.

The proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the Edgefield Advertiser and Columbia papers, whereupon, the meeting adjourned.

F. B. HIGGINS, Chm'n.

R. GARLINGTON, Sec'y.

The Circuit Court, at Washington, on Friday, adjourned until to-day—His Honor, Judge Cranch having first occupied two hours in delivering a very able and

Springfield Mass.

AN OLD VETERAN.—There is a Printer now residing in Washington who has been setting type for 45 years! He was engaged in the last war, fought at the battle of North Point, assisted to establish the independence of Buenos Ayres, Venezuela and Mexico, and hunted the Creek Indians in 1836. He is, according to the Saturday News, as active as ever. He beats the Pittsburg type.

Richard Peters, Esq., late Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at Philadelphia on the 21 inst. He was the author of a Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the editor of the Laws of the United States, (Little & Brown's edition,) and of several other professional works.

From the Anderson Gazette.

THE PRESERVATIVE PROPERTIES OF CORN MEAL.

We have often found difficult matter to prepare beef-steak sweet and tender, for any length of time after procuring it in market; as the ordinary method of salting is sure, more or less to harden it, and to render it less palatable. Speaking of this matter not long since, to a lady friend of ours, she remarked that she had heard it said, that beef, well enveloped in corn meal would keep for a considerable length of time without salt. We, on hearing this, determined, at some convenient time to try the experiment. So, on Saturday morning, 15th ult., we purchased a fine piece of steak, and after cutting it into pieces of the weight of two or three pounds, instead of applying salt, each piece was completely enveloped with corn meal, and packed away with a sufficient quantity of meal between the pieces, to prevent them coming immediately in contact with each other. In this condition it was permitted to remain till it was prepared for the table. On Thursday morning following, being the sixth day after it was slaughtered, the last of it was served up; and was pronounced by those who partook of it, to be in every respect more delicious than it was the day we procured it. We state the above simple facts for the information of those who may not already be informed as to what is there stated; knowing at the same time that one simple fact is worth a dozen great theories.

NEW USE OF THE TOMATOES.—The Cheraw Gazette states that in addition to the advantage of the tomatoe for table use, the vine is of great value as food for cattle especially cows. It is said that a cow fed on tomatoe vines, will give more milk, and yield butter of a finer flavor, and in greater abundance than any other long feed ever tried. It is thought, too, that more good food for cattle and at less expense can be raised for cattle on a given quantity of ground planted in tomatoes than from any other vegetables known in the southern country.