# THE SUMTER BANNER

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BY W. J. FRANCIS.

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From the Southern Standard

### Letter of Hon. A. P. Butler.

Messrs. Editors:—Your readers, whether agreeing or disagreeing, with the views expressed in the annexed letter, will, no doubt, feel an interest in perusing the opinions of the writer upon the questions discussed. I, therefore, send it to you for publication, with the single remark that, however much many of his friends may differ from our Senator in the construction given to the Democratic platform, or as to the policy recommended by him—the tone and sentiment of this letter will meet a warm response in the general heart of the people of South Carolina, irrespective of all past or present differences of political opinion.

Very respectfully,

I. W. Hayne.

—

Washington, August, 7, 1852.

My Dear Sir.—It may be, perhaps, my duty, in reply to your letter, to express some of my opinions upon the more prominent political questions which now engage the public mind, especially as they may affect the State of South Carolina.

With a firm belief, that the Constitution of the United States has been undermined by construction, and the interests of the South sacrificed by compromises, I can entertain no opinion that could favor either one or the other. When the Missouri Compromise was adopted, I believe a fatal breach was made in the Constitution, and that the elements of the dominant majority were then introduced into this government, which now assume to rule the destinies of this country.—This measure had the sanction of great names, and pure patriots. I nevertheless think it a fatal error, influenced, perhaps, by lights which time and events have shed upon its operation, and which were not apparent to those who adopted it. It was regarded, however, as a part of the system of this government, for a long time; and if it had been observed in good faith, perhaps the South ought not to have disturbed it. But its spirit and principles have been notoriously disregarded and violated. With this certainty before me, I would have been false to my own convictions if I had been willing to adopt any compromise involving any concession by the South. And I am not now willing, by any opinion which I may express, or any course of policy which I may pursue, to give any sanction to the Compromise measures of the last Congress. Time has not made them more acceptable to me than they were at the beginning. They met with my opposition while they were under discussion, and my protest after they were passed,—and my judgment can never be reconciled to approve them. They afford no security to the South against the agitation of the Slavery question. That agitation is doing its work every day—in the school-house, pulpit, halls of Congress, and in the assemblies of the people and State Legislatures of the non-slaveholding States—not only unchecked and uncontrolled, by compromises and platforms, but, in every successive stage of its aggression, *is ratified and sanctioned by them.*

With regard to the admission of California, my views upon that subject have been frequently expressed, and remain unchanged. That State having been admitted without precedent, it has opened to the majority the power of making and moulding States into the Union according to the Constitution. Justice and candor, however, require me to say, that California has no temptations from interest, that I can see, to be against the South on the doctrines of free trade, and at present, perhaps, none on the subject of African slavery.

With these views, it is impossible that I can take any interest in the Presidential election, so far as to give any positive countenance to the doctrines and measures of the Compromise; and, I cannot overlook, or disregard the fact, that both the candidates for the Presidency, stand upon the Compromise, as a part of their platform, each of the great parties having solemnly incorporated it into its political creed. I cannot abandon the principles upon which I based my opposition to these measures, or approve now what I disapproved and denounced a few months ago. Notwithstanding my personal regard for General Scott, and my admiration for his military fame, I am the very antipode of his school of politics and would be compelled if he were elected, to take an active part against his administration, if it should be conducted upon the doctrines which he maintains, and guided by the associates with whom he is allied. With General Pierce, I might have politically, nearer affinities. In doctrine, he is a strict constructionist, of the State Rights school, and so far as it regards the South, I believe he has no prejudice or bigotry, and would do his duty to her according to the Constitution.—But both my experience and observation teach me, that it is *in vain to look* HERE *for the reform of this government, or to hope for the security of the South, as the result of a Presidential election.* The disease which we would heal, is radical, and unless there be applied, some enforcible power to confine the federal government within the sphere prescribed by the Constitution, it must become an elective despotism. In my deliberate judgment, this enforcible power will never be found in any Chief Magistrate that will ever be elected. The power to regulate commerce alone, which may be so used, as to exhaust the means of one section to build up the prosperity of another, unless controlled, will, like Aaron's rod, swallow up all the rest.

These being my convictions, do not desire to see South Carolina absorbed in any organization looking to a Presidential contest. If she cannot be the champion of the whole South, let her assume the humbler and more unpretending office of being the sentinel of her own honor and interests, and the firm and consistent friend of her natural allies. It may become her duty to vote in the approaching Presidential election, and if so, that duty, though disagreeable it may be, should be performed; but in doing so, I should be sorry to see our State descend to wage an internecine war at home. When the time to vote shall arrive, let her take choice of the alternatives presented, and vote for the candidate least offensive to her self-respect and political principles. Impressed, as I am at present, I think the State should vote the Democratic ticket, in preference to the Whig. It is her duty to maintain that this is a confederacy of sovereign States, instead of a consolidated empire, subject only to the will and wisdom of a bare majority. I would not have South Carolina to forget that she is one of these sovereign States, and to suppose herself bound to conform, in all things, to the policy of parties in her sister Southern States; yet I think it is her true policy, on questions of great and vital interest, which involve the public safety, not to wholly isolate herself from the States with whom she is most nearly identified. In the practice and observance of this policy, she may find a motive and justification for casting her vote in the approaching election for President. In deciding upon her course, she should be governed, not by those partizan feelings, which too often constitute the elements which enter into a contest like that now before the country, but by those high considerations of the patriotic duty and devotion to principle to which she is indebted for her present rank, position, and consideration among the States of the Union.

I am, dear sir, with very great respect, your obedient servant,

A. P. Butler.

Col. I. W. Hayne, Charleston, S. C.

### Thrilling Dialogue.

A gentleman of Snow Hill, Somerset county, Maryland, who has just returned from a visit to Accomac county, Virginia, gives the editor of the Baltimore Argus an interesting account of a joint Democratic and Whig meeting in Mr. Wise's district. That able and distinguished Democrat spoke eloquently for about four hours. He was replied to by Mr. Mass, a Whig elector and member of the legislature, who charged Franklin Pierce with being identified with freesoilism and abolitionism, and gave for his authority the Concord Democrat and Manchester Democrat. He had been in New Hampshire some two years ago, and had heard speeches from John P. Hale and General Pierce.—Mr. Wise took the stand and rebutted the charges most successfully, and made Mr. Mass acknowledge that Franklin Pierce was not what these abolition Whig papers (although called Democrat) represented him to be. The following dialogue took place:

Mr. Wise.—Were you in New Hampshire two years ago, and did you not hear Hale speak, and say in his speech that he would head an army to march upon the South, and put down slavery?'

Mr. Mass.—I was there, heard Mr. Hale speak and say what you state.

Mr. Wise.—Did you not hear Franklin Pierce reply to this and say: 'If Hale should head an army to march on the South, he had first to march over his (Pierce's) dead body; for he would head an army to oppose him?'

Mr. Mass.—I did.

You can imagine, says our correspondent, the feeling which this reply elicited. The Court house rang with shouts of applause, repeated again and again. Mr. Wise then requested his opponent to state the facts again, which he did to an almost breathless auditory. 'General Pierce did say (slapping his hand upon his breast) that Hale WOULD HAVE TO MARCH OVER HIS DEAD BODY BEFORE HE MARCHED UPON THE SOUTH.'

The Death of Mr. Rantoul.—The National Intelligencer, in recording the death of the Hon. Robert Rantoul, jr., says:

"Mr. Rantoul was in his seat in the House on Tuesday last, the 3d inst. At that time he appeared to be in usual health, with the exception of what he considered to be a small bile upon his forehead. On Wednesday morning the little sore was surrounded by erysipelatous inflammation, in consequence of which he was prevailed upon to remain in his room and procure medical advice. Thursday the disease seemed to be entirely arrested, and on Friday morning he felt very much better, and spoke confidently of returning in a day or two to his duties in the House. On Friday evening he became much worse; the erysipelas spread over the entire face, and his brain was evidently affected. On Saturday evening the left side became paralytic, after which he sank rapidly, and expired at about half past 10 o'clock, P. M.

### The Value of Labor.

We are aware that, generally speaking, no regular standard has been established by the various trades and professions as recompense for services rendered. 'Tis true physicians, at least those entitled to be regarded as such, recognise the existence of a "fee bill;" so too among practitioners at the Bar; which fee bills are strictly observed by those who have made these different professions their permanent vocation.

Among the different trades, however, we find competition carried to such an alarming extent that in many cases parties making contracts have fixed the amount to be received, as recompense, at so low a standard, in order to get a job, that they have, in their failures, in some cases, inflicted serious injury upon their creditors or endorsers.

It is to be regretted that labor in our country has been so lightly regarded that the white mechanic in very many cases, is compelled to work in competition with other classes at such prices that serious losses are sometimes sustained, and his family compelled to relinquish the enjoyment of the common necessaries of life, in order to meet his liabilities.

Among that class who labor at the Press, or case, throughout the entire South, there has been a uniform standard fixed as compensation, for the services of journeymen. In some instances, we are aware, that employers have deviated from a rigid compliance with these established prices, and taken advantage of the wants of the journeyman; hence, by a certain class who conduct the Press "ratism," is boldly encouraged. Such characters we detest, and unhesitatingly assert, that no man who has served a lawful apprenticeship to the Printing business and finally succeeded in becoming proprietor of a press, should be entitled to the countenance of gentlemen, if he be guilty of the practice above specified.

"Labor is "money," is a proverb admitted by all. But notwithstanding common custom, and we may say almost universal habit, has fixed the standard for advertising throughout the South, as well as the length constituting a square, yet one or two, or perhaps half a dozen cases, may be found among the conductors of the Press who appear to regard *their* services *less valuable* than their fellows, and are willing to labor for half price. We are not of that class.

We are totally opposed to every thing which may tend to infringe upon the prices established in this State by every Press of respectability, either as regards compensation for services rendered, or the standard fixed upon and strictly observed since we first entered a Printing office, for the insertion of Advertisements, and we earnestly call upon the conductors of the Press, generally, to maintain and carry out strictly the rules and usages of every well regulated and respectable Printing establishment, and affix their seal of disapprobation upon any who may be guilty of an infringement of those wholesome and long established rules, for soon as a Press of influence suffers its advertising columns to be bought up at less than the usual price, a general disposition will soon be manifest to complete, and bank-ruptcy must necessarily follow.

Would it not be well for the Conductors of the Press throughout the State to hold a Convention in Columbia, during the next session of our Legislature, to consider this subject, and adopt such general rules as may be thought advisable. We throw this out as a feeler. What say the Press?—[*Fairfield Herald.*]

Progress of Events.—The Missouri election has probably resulted in sending Mr. Benton to the House of Representatives, by what may be considered a Freesoil vote. We learn from the papers that a delegation will attend the Pittsburgh Freesoil Convention from the county of Madison, in Kentucky, another from the city of Baltimore. The object of the Freesoil party is the abolition of slavery, and thus agitation has entered three of the border States.

The election of Mr. Benton to the House will make him a formidable candidate for the nomination of the Pittsburgh Convention for President. And if he is the candidate the effect will be powerfully felt in the ranks of the Democratic party in every Northern State, as well as in Missouri and one or two other Southern States. It may bring the election into the House.

But, however that may be, nothing is more probable than that agitation on the slavery question is to continue. The Freesoil party is too powerful, the Freesoil doctrine is prevalent, and recent victory has given it too much confidence to assume a condition of quietude.

Events of great importance may supervene, either in our foreign or domestic affairs, but we know of none into which the anti-slavery will not interfere. And we believe it is now the opinion of members of Congress and of well informed persons generally, that there never has been a time when anti-slavery was more powerful, active and formidable. This is as obvious within the ranks of the two parties as without. Presses and politicians in both, who have heretofore been anti-slavery, do not hesitate to avow their determination to maintain the war, and defy the authority of party and party platforms that prescribe a different course. It may be expected that whichever party in the North is defeated, it will forthwith form an alliance with the Freesoil party, and when this is done another mighty stride will be taken towards that settlement between the South and the North, whose coming is marked with all the circumstances that usually attend the march of destiny.—*Southern Press.*

Our Country.—In 1792, the corner-stone of the present Capitol at Washington was laid. At that time, General Washington, in whose honor the new seat of Government was named, officiated. Fifty-eight years afterward, namely, on the 4th day of July, 1851, the corner stone of an extension of the buildings was laid, and the Secretary of State made an address, in the course of which he presented a sketch of the comparative condition of our country at the two periods.

Then we had fifteen States, now we have thirty-one.

Then our whole population was three millions, now it is twenty-three.

Then Boston had 18,000 people, now it has 137,000.

Philadelphia had 42,000, now it has 409,000.

New York had 33,000, now it has 515,000.

Then our imports were $21,000,000, now they are $178,000,000.

Then our exports were $26,000,000, they are now $151,000,000.

The area of our territory was then 800,000 square miles, it is now 3,300,000.

Then we had no railroads, now we have 8,500 miles of railroads.

Then we had 200 post offices, now we have 21,000.

Our revenue from postage then was $100,000, now it is $5,000,000.

These are only a few facts to show the rapid growth of the country; and what we and our children have to do to secure the continuance of its prosperity, is to love, fear, and obey the God of our fathers; to avoid intemperance, pride, contention, and greediness of gain, and cherish in all our hearts a true patriotism, and a just sense of our obligation to those that shall come after us.

### The Battle of the Bees.

A curious circumstance occurred a few days back at Cuilleville, Eureet Loire. A small farmer had in a field about two hundred and fifty beehives, containing a vast number of bees. He sent a man with a cart, drawn by five horses, to remove some earth from the wall near which the hives were placed. The carter having occasion to go to the farm house, tied the horses to a tree. Almost immediately after, a multitude of bees, either irritated at the shaking of the hives, or by the removal of the earth from their wall, or excited by the electricity with which the atmosphere happened to be charged, issued from the hives as if in obedience to a given signal, and with great fury attacked the horses. In an instant the poor animals were entirely covered with bees from head to foot; even their nostrils were filled with them. When the carier returned he found one of the horses lying dead on the ground, and the others rolling about furiously.—His cries attracted several persons; one of them attempted to drive away the bees, but they attacked him, and he had to plunge into the pond, and even to place his head under the water for a few seconds; in order to escape from them. The cure of Cuilleville also attempted to approach the horses, but he too was put to flight by the enraged insects. At length two fire engines were sent for, and by pumping on the bees, a great number were killed on the horses, or put to flight. The horses, however, were so much injured that they died in an hour. The value of the bees destroyed was 1,500f, and of the horses 2,500f. A few days before, bees from the same hives killed seventeen goslings.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Trade between Brazil and the United States.—A letter from Rio Janeiro, in the New York Times, draws attention to the inequality of trade between Brazil and the United States. Our country takes of Brazil one-half of its immense coffee crops, costing millions of dollars, all of which enters our ports free of duty. Brazil however imposes a duty of 30 per cent upon the flour from the United States; 45 per cent on our furniture; 150 per cent on carriages, and admits nothing under 30 per cent. Mr. Schenck, our present minister to that country, has endeavored to get these restrictions on American commerce removed, but so far without effect. The correspondent of the Times proposes as a remedy, to restore equality of trade, that the United States should put a duty upon coffee.

Tolls for Grinding.—A friend has handed us for publication, the following Act of Assembly, passed 8th March, 1795, regulating the tolls for grinding, to which the attention of all interested is invited:

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passing of this act, no person shall take more toll for grinding Corn, Wheat, Rye, or any other grain, into good meal or flour, than one eighth part, for any quantity under ten bushels, or any quantity above, at one time brought, one tenth part only; and that all grain as aforesaid chopped for hominy, feeding stock, or for distilling, one sixteenth part.

"Sec. 2. That any person or persons taking more toll than hereinbefore directed, shall be subject to a fine of ten times the value of the toll so taken, to be recovered in the most summary way before the nearest Magistrate: one half to go to the prosecutor, and the other half to the person aggrieved.—[4 *Statutes at Large*, 652.

The virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude.

President Fillmore will be 53 years of age on the 7th of January next.


# THE SUMTER BANNER.

## Sumterville, So. Ca.

JOHN T. GREEN, Editor.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 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 too late, but to save ourselves. Thus in my view, concert is the one thing needful.."*—Calhoun.

*"What is the remedy? I answer secession, united 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 advertizements will please let us have them at least by 8 o'clock on Monday.

### Agitation.

In an article under this head, the *Carolinian* asserts, that there is at this time a combination among some papers in the State to agitate the Electoral question, for the purpose simply of keeping up agitation. The evidence of such combination is not before us, nor can we believe that it would require any combination in order to call forth the expression of the press on this question. The combination does not see any cause for the agitation of this question at this time, scarce the purpose of keeping up party dissention and discussion and to form party organization with the hope of petty rewards. We can satisfy ourselves that this question is now discussed for reasons not quite so shallow as those above referred to. That there must be some change in the time of Electing Electors is beyond dispute, unless the people are willing to be taxed every four years to the amount of some ten or twelve thousand dollars for the privilege of having the Electors elected by the Legislature. Either the time for assembling the Legislature must be altered or the Election must be given to the people. This is a proper time to discuss this alteration, for if nothing is done the next Presidential election will find us in our present condition. This discussion cannot be for the purpose of keeping up party line, for the reason that both parties have expressed themselves through candidates for the Legislature, as being in favor of giving the Election to the people. In this District Secession men as well as those of the opposite party are all agreed. The agitators of both parties, (if agitators they be) are certainly not weak enough to suppose that the party lines can be kept up upon such an issue as this.

The North-Carolina Election.—"Scott's last chance, for a Southern State, gone!" So exclaimed a Scott man of this city, when, yesterday, he heard of the vote of North-Carolina. He was right: the chain of Southern States will be unbroken! Had the Whigs carried North-Carolina, Scott might have stood some chance for the vote of Maryland, Kentucky, or Louisiana; but his managers, at Washington, having spent their full strength upon North-Carolina, and failing to carry it, the Southern States will now vote in a body against him. The result will be to give us peace, or an unconquerable Southern party.

From our North-Carolina exchanges, we gather returns from thirty-eight counties. In them the gain of Reid, the Democratic candidate, over his vote of 1850, amounts to 1370. His majority in the whole State will, no doubt, be over 4,000 votes, probably 5000.

The Legislature will be unchanged. The Democrats had, before, a majority of four in the Senate, and ten in the House. In the counties heard from, the Senate is unchanged, and, in the House, each party has gained and lost six members.—*Standard.*

Peace with the Indians in New-Mexico.—A letter, dated Santa Fe, states that every thing was quiet there, and the civil government, under Col. Sumner, the military commander, was progressing in fine style, The letter adds:

"Our relations with the Indians are in an equally if not better condition. Fort Massachusetts, in the North, is occupied by Major Blake, with two companies, and all in that region indicate that even this force, placed in their country, will keep the Utahs quiet. With the Navajoes the most friendly relations exist. A number of the Apache Indians, from the eastern side of the Rio Grande, arrived here a few days since, asking for peace, and a treaty will be made by Col. Sumner with them. It is also known that Major Morris is now on his way from Fort Webster with a large delegation from the Gila Apaches for the same purpose."

Another Nomination.—A communication in the Winnsboro' *Dailey Register* of yesterday, nominates Col. Maxey Gregg, of this place, as a candidate for the office of United States Senator at the ensuing election by the Legislature.—*Palmetto State Banner.*

Repairing a Ship's Bottom while Afloat.—The London Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal contains the following account of a method adopted by a shipwright in the British service, to repair a steamship of war while afloat, whose bottom had been injured by striking on the rocks near Rio Janeiro:—

"In obedience to directions to report the manner in which I proceeded to replace a defective sheet of copper on the bow of Her Majesty's ship Hyacinth, the same being five feet below the light water-line, I beg to state, that on considering what means could be adopted for so doing, short of heaving the vessel out, it occurred to me that the principle of coffer-dram might be applied to it. I accordingly caused a water-tight case of three sides and a bottom to be made, ascertained the curve on the bow on each side of this detective part, and cut the mouth or open side of the case to fit it; and having lined or dressed the curved edges with felt, saturated with tallow, and attached ballast to the rough tree rail, and lowered until the top was within a few inches of the surface, opposite the defective part, over which it was hauled by means of two hawsers, one placed vertically from the the rough tree rail under the keel to the opposite side, the other horizontally from the quarter round to the stern, to the opposite side, and both set taunt with tackles.

By these means the case was made to fit close to the bottom, where it was further secured by a shore, reaching from the side of the ship to its outer edge, to prevent its rising. The suction hose of a fire engine was then placed in the case, and the water contained in it pumped out. When empty, two shipwrights descended, and removed the defective copper, replacing it with a new sheet. The operation, from the time of suspending the case until completed, did not occupy more than twenty minutes.

This principle could be applied to the repairs of many defects under water, such as the wing cocks of ships, or the pipes in the bottom of steam vessels."

We learn, says the *Charleston Mercury*; that a party of gentlemen are at present engaged in a Natural History Survey of the country around Aiken and Graniteville, and that they have developed many interesting and valuable facts, particularly in the geology of this region. The party is composed of Professor Holmes, of the Charleston College, as Geologist, assisted by Dr. Miles, of the Medical College, in the depart of Zoology, and Mr. Henry W. Ravenel, of St. Johns, in that of Botany.

It is proposed to continue the survey up to Augusta, Ga., and perhaps still higher. One of the most important results of their investigations is the discovery of the outcropping of a stratum of sand-stone, of exceedingly light and porous character, and which, if underlying the general formation, will afford the strongest hopes of final success to the operations at our Artesian well.

The same paper says: We learn from authority which is perfectly reliable, that the Cotton Worm has commenced its ravages in the neighborhood of Beaufort.

The Southern Press.—The *Southern Press* of Monday last, announces that its publication cases with that number. And now, since its Editors have taken off their armor and sheathed their swords, numerous little skirmishes, who never dared to meet them in a fair manly contest, begin to exhibit their craven nature by attacking the defenceless. Such antagonists are worthy compeers of the civilized savages who delight to mutilate the dead bodies of the foes whom, living, they feared. And the editors of the *Press* may now judge of how much they were feared in battle by the virulence of such attacks upon them in their retirement. We differed from the *Press* in several material points, and were never reckoned with those who approved its policy for the South; but we deeply regret its discontinuance. Much as we hope for, from the sectional tendencies of parties, we have a foreboding that the South will yet have need for an organ at Washington. The *Union* is not even a fair party organ—its sympathies evidently being with the Northern section. Its aim is the spoils; and its influence, therefore, will always be in favor of that section which has the *power* to reward; but even were this not the case, if the party organ at Washington were equally fair to every section, still the South would need be an independent organ at the seat of government. That she has failed to sustain the *Press*, while the *National Era* is prosperous, augurs ill to any future effort of that sort. It seems to establish the fact, that we, who have millions at stake, are not willing to pay the sentinel—whilst they, who are banded together for the destruction of our property, contribute thousands for the accomplishment of their end.—*Southern Standard.*

The Corn and Cotton Crops.—We have recently had the opportunity, says the *Palmetto* (Chester) *Standard*, of the 11th inst., of hearing from nearly every section of the District, and everywhere the crops of corn are said to be the best that have been made in this District for many years. We have no doubt that the greater number of our farmers will make a sufficiency for two year's supply.

The Cotton fields look remarkably well, and have so far met with no blighting influence, Should the season prove favorable for maturing, there can be no question that the crop will be a full one.

### Destruction of the Cheraw Bridge.

On Friday evening last, says the *Cheraw Gazette* of Tuesday, about 9 o'clock, our citizens were startled by a tremendous crashing of timbers, as if some large superstructure was being swept from its foundations by the hurricane's resistlesss blast. Upon inquiry, it was ascertained to have been caused by the falling of a large portion, say two-thirds, of the bridge across the river.

This bridge was erected in 1832–3, upon Townes' plan. In length, it was near 500 feet, and rested upon two wooden piers, ascending from the bed of the river, and wooden abutments upon the banks. The piers were built of black cypress timber, and have stood since the bridge was built. Their renewal was deemed necessary by the company at that time, and workmen were engaged in the operation, and had succeeded in replacing about half the timbers in the one on the eastern side of the river. It is evident that the giving way of the pier undergoing repairs was the cause of the disaster.

The strength of the pier standing is beyond conception. More than 300 feet of the bridge had no other support but that and the abutment on the east bank of the river, the weight of which was so great as to break all the trestle timbers short off, near it, leaving it and about a third of the bridge at the west end, standing uninjured.

The falling of the bridge will seriously inconvenience the travelling public; but we hope for a very short time. Indeed, arrangements are already made for putting passengers over the river.

The Horse Trade of the West.—Horses are carried by Railroad from Cincinnati to New York or Boston in five days, and for the sum of $13 each. The Omnibus proprietors of New York are supplied from Cincinnati. The demand for good horses, says the Cincinnati Gazette, continues considerable ahead of the supply. The Mexican war emptied the pasture fields and stables of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois, and caused a rise in stock of fifty per cent.

Melancholy Circumstance.—We regret to learn that Mrs. Martha Cunningham, of Liberty Hill, came to her death on Monday morning last under the following circumstances: It appears that on Sunday night, Mrs. Cunningham apparently as well as usual, gave directions that a certain man should wait upon her in the morning for that purpose of receiving instructions relative to his work; that Mrs. C. retired as usual, and on Monday morning when the negro called, she was sent for, but was not in her chamber. Search was made immediately for her, and painfully to relate, she was found suspended to a limb of a peach tree in he garden, quite dead. Whether the awful act was committed by herself or others, we do not know. Two negro woman, to whom some suspicion is attached, have been placed in jail here for examination.—*Lancaster Ledger.*

Information has been received at the department of State in Washington from Erancis W. Rice, Esq., United States Consul at Acapulco, of the death within his consular district of the following American citizens, whose late residences are unknown, viz: John Sayres, Neil McQuarry, and Richard Wallace.

An Afflicted Family.—The family of the late Professor Kingsley, of West Point, have been sadly and painfully bereaved. In the year 1834 or 5, four lovely children died in one week of scarlet fever; subsequently yet another died after protracted sickness; then Professor Kingsley, in 1849 was thrown from his horse, receiving injuries from which he died; the remaining members of the family, in 1850 were thrown from a carriage and the youngest child aged 5, years was killed. Two daughters aged 13 and 21, were among the lost on the Henry Clay, and their names are in the melancholy list already printed. The heart broken mother and one son are the only survivors of this stricken household. In their aggravated sorrows they have the sympathies of many friends.—*New-York Observer.*

Isaac Lewis, of Bridgeport, Ct., returned from California by the last steamer, apparently in good health; but on getting out of the cars at B. he appeared very feeble, and died in the station house, before seeing his family or friends. Mr. Stone of Litchfield, Ct., came home with $15,000 in gold and in tolerable health, but became suddenly weak and died in four or five days.—*Hartford Times.*

Consumption.—Two or three years ago, experiments were made by the members of the London Faculty of physicians in different hospitals, for the cure of diseases of the lungs by breathing warm, medicated vapors. The success of the experiments were so gratifying that an institution—the Brompton Hospital—for the cure of bronchitis and consumption, was immediately established; and so favorable has been the result of the treatment, that between two and three thousand; and the hospital report shows that full seventy-five in every one hundred have been completely cured.

Cholera in New York City.—The Journal of Commerce, of Friday, says: "There were twenty-seven deaths among the emigrants on Ward's Island, in charge of the Commissioners of Emigration, during the week ending on Tuesday last, of a disease not named, but generally regarded by the physicians as Asiatic cholera. Twelve of the diseased, however, were children, and their death may be properly ascribed to cholera infantum.