From the Spirit of the Age.

"COUSIN SALLY JONES." BY THE AUTHOR OF "COUSIN SALLY DILLIARD." above appellation for her maiden name. was ably healthy. Her features were well formhave been as fair as 'monumental alabaster," but in spite of all her mother's pains. her face would freckle. Her hair too, was of heart, of step and of manner, that rendered her infinitely agreeable. She could jump to her own height with ease, and was playful as a fawn. Sally had cherry red lips, and a set of teeth that was the envy of her sex and the despair of dentists. She was married at eiglateen, to Colonel Smith, of Roanoke a sensible, accomplished, well looking man, who loved her with his whole soul. They had five lovely children in about eight years, at the end of which time she was better looking and more interesting than she had ever been before. The invidious speeks of her youth bad given place to a clear red and white, beautifully mingled, and the levity of her action to a sedate and dignified demeanor. She had all the ar:lessness of her childhood, with the grace of woman. Smith. as we said before, loved her dearly; the choicest flowers, the richest dresses, the most tasty furniture, the most stylish equipage,

he was ever at home, rejoicing in his teeming cornfields, his pleasure grounds, his greenhouse and his wife and children. Happy man was he! for he knew he was beloved in turn by true and innocent hearts! A liberal board, a fine library. a cordial and hearty manner, and a good literary taste, made his house the resort of much excellent and polished company. He was beloved by the poor as well as by the rich for he bestowed much in charity-gracefully and

were all her's to command; for his means

were ample and his temper munificent. Colo-

nel Smith was essentially a domestic man,

without ostentation. He had some tastes however, as most men have, different from those of his wife. He loved fox hunting and fine horses; but for the time we are remarking-that is, for the first eight years of his-married life, he indulged his taste with moderation. About this ime however, he began to rise earlier to his ort, and to remain out longer than he had lone, and as it was ever the fashion to carry with thom a flask of brandy, Smith and hi companions sometimes returned not a little fustrated with fatigue and drinking. Pursu ng their sport with increasing eagernes: they began, after a time, to find it necessary to relenish their ticklers at a neighboring dram shop and even to abide there a little after sunrise to rest and refresh themselves. This roystering life was kept up till the elegant Colonel Smith was about to become a drunkard. His more refined neighbors began, one by one, to tail off in their visits, and their plaees were filled by rodyish, hard drinking, fox hunters, whom he formerly had kept at a distance. To a critical discerner it might be noticed that a change had taken place in his domestic affairs. His fences had gone down and briars had grown up in the corners .-His fallow ground was not broken up in the fall. His crops were less abundant His slaves less neatly clad. His horses shabby. His houses leaky, and once or twice in the last year also, it was noticed that the Sheriff had paid him a visit, and after that for some time his air was more petulant and crusty towards those around him. But such was the implicit confidence of his lovely "Cousin Sally," as every body called her, that she

sin Sally, the whole secret at once flashed over her senses, and was like a thunderbolt. But she bore up under the afflction with rare fortitude. The scene was repeated again and again, and it began to be common, but such was her respect for her husband that she did not even murmur. At length one morning she complained of a most dread ul tooth-ache, the first she had ever had in her life. No remedy could be found, and she seemed to suffer the pangs of death .-For several days and nights her sufferings continued, her appetite failed her, her strength began to give way, and her husband became alarmed for her situation. A dentist was brought in, but she would not hear to having a tooth extracted, though her husband urged it upon her most earnesty. At length, in the urgency of his solicitation, he declared that 'he would do any thing she would ask him to do, if she would submit to the operation.'

never once dreamed any thing was wrong.-

At this she looked up with tears in her eyes, and asked him "if he was in earnest in

that proposal." "As I live I will do it," said Smith, with

"Will you join the Sons of Temperance if I

will submit to have my tooth pulled out?" said she solemnly.

"Yes" said he, after a pause as if gatherng strength within himself-" yes, as live I will do what I say, I have done exceeding wrong, but I have never yet violat ed my word, so come on doctor."

'Yes come on doctor." said the lady, and down she sat with as much composure as if she were going to take her tea. The Dentist had been ready all the time and knowing how variable are the resolutions of ladies upon occasious of this trying charac-

teath and told him to take that out. The cut me like this."

forced away for a moment, when again ad-

ed and her complexion, when a girl, would time, as he began to fix the cold implement months ago by George Wood and Rulus upon her tooth, she indicated the one she Choate, esqrs. for the defendants; and Danhad first pointed out as the offender, which | iel Lord, esq. and the Hon. Reverdy Johnson. no little increased his confusion; but on her for the complainants. We copy the abstract coarse and disobedient, for she never could again urging him he wrenched the unoffendmake it tie smooth. Yet there was a good ing moliendar from its bony socket. The humored expression of face, and a lightness pang was borne without the twitching of a the case, referred to the fact that the Methomuscle or the twinkling of an eve.

"Now," says she, "I have fulfilled my part of the bargain, now stand to yours! 'I will do it as I live' said Smith with in-

creased firmness.

In the mean time the dentist was curiously examining the tooth which he had extrac-

'I fear,' said he 'that I have pulled the wrong tooth, for certainly that one has never ached. Will you permit me, Madam, to examine your other teeth ?'

'It matters not,' said she laughing. 'I am certain that has hurt me as much as any of

Smith saw though the ruse, and taking his lovely wife in his arms, kissed her fer-

with my bloody. Very good said he as he, wiped the crimson gore from his lips and gazed at it on his handkerchief. It is in truth a bloody token—but it is the sacrifice of a true heart, and I should be worse than an infidel if I did not fulfill my promise.

And he did tulfill his promise. Eight more years have transpired and all that time the in that event to be organized in a separate in favor of this party, which has some cre- and-" halcyon days of their early love have continued to dawn upon that house. Sons and daughters have grown up around them, and call them blessed. But Smith has never taken another fox hunt; he has never filled another tickler. He has never been in the inside of that loathsome grog shop, for he took the pledge and he has faithfully oberv

Sally Jones was once twitted by one of her inquisitive cousins about that tooth drawwith emotion, "it is better to lose a tooth once, tugged at for a whole lifetime.

EFFECTS OF FEAR.

The following is quoted from the Boston Medical Journal a periodical in which we should not look for a fictitious narrative, yet the story is wonderful:

"A young man, twenty-three years old came from the mines to San Francisco, with the intention of soon leaving the latter place for home. On the evening of his arrival he, with his companions, visited the gambling saloons. After watching for a time the varied fortunes of a table, supposed to be undergoing the process of 'tapping.' from the continued success of those betting against the bank, the excitement overthrew the better judgmen', and he threw upon the 'seven-spot' of the new deal a bag which he said contained \$11.000-his all, the result of two years' privation and hard labor-exclaiming, with a voice trembling from intense excitement. My home or the mines.'

"As the dealer slowly resumed the drawng of his cards, with his countenance livid with fear of the inevitable fate that seems ever attendant upon the tapping process when commenced, I turned my eyes upon the young man who had staked his whole gains upon a card; and never shall I forget the impression made by his look of intense anxiety, as he watched the cards as they fell from the dealer's hands. All the energies of his system seemed concentrated in the fixed gaze of At length having remained at the grog shop his eyes, while the deadly pallor of his face for the greater part of one day after his usubespoke the subdued action of his heart. All al hunt, ne was brought home by two of his around see med infected with the sympathetboon companions, dead drunk. Poor Couic powers of the spell-even the hitherto successful winners forgot their own stakes in the hazardous chance placed upon the issue of the bet. The cards are slowly told with the precision of high-wrought excitement. The seven spot wins. The spell is broken-reaction takes place. The winner exclaims, with a deep-drawn sigh, I will never gamble again,' and was carried from the room in a deep swoon, from which he did not fully recover until the next morning, and then to know that the equivalent surrendered for his gain was the color of his hair, now changed to a perfect white."

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. The following table of the number of

pounds, or of various articles to a bushel nay be of interest to our readers:

Of wheat, sixty pounds. Of shelled corn, fifty-six pounds.

Of corn on the cob. seventy pounds.

Of rye, fifty-six pounds.

Of oats, thirty-six pounds. Of barley, forty-six pounds.

Of potatoes sixty pounds.

Of beans, sixty pounds. Of clover seed, sixty pounds.

Of timothy seed, forty-five pounds. Of flax seed forty-five pounds.

Of hemp seed, forty-four pounds. Of buckwheat, fifty-two pounds.

Of blue grass seed, fourteen pounds. Of castor heads, forty-six pounds.

Of dried peaches, thirty-three pounds.

Of dried apples, twenty-four pounds.

Of onions, fifty-seven pounds. Of salt, fifty pounds.

A St. Louis paper tells us a storry of a

disconsolate widower, who, on seeing the re- General Conference. ter, he lost no time in getting to the work. _ | mains of his late wife lowered into the grave. Which tooth is it, enquired he."

She put her finger on one of her back

We lost considered that the complaint the considered that the considered

WILMINGTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1851.

The following is an abstract of the decisdressing himself to the task, but she this ion of Judge Nelson, of the U. S. District The daughter of Eve, who rejoiced in the time pointed to another tooth. This some- Court, at New York, in the important case what confounded the artest, but she fearing of the Methodist Book Concern, briefly mensmall of stature perfect in form and remark- that her stratagem might be discovered tioned in the Sun yesterday. It will be reurged him impatiently to proceed. This membered that the case was argued several from the Express:

The Judge reviewed the various points in dist Church was organized in the United States in 1784, under the superintendence the decree. and sovereignty of the travelling preachers. who, in General Conference, were the whole power of the church, the lay members then and now having no voice in church govern-

Before this the Methodist Church was conducted by John Wesley and his agents; and the change was made by his assent and wish. The church was never incorporated, but held together and kept organized by certain prin-

The plaintiffs say that the differences between the Northern and Southern branches of the church sprung up previously to 1844. as to the ownership of slaves. This breach threatened to impair the safety of the church explanatory of the matter. It is of some ing in your kitchen at this very moment, 'There' said she, our covenant is scaled | The question arose in 1844, whether or not there should be a separation, and resolutions were passed, by a large majority of the conference of that year, held in New York, decided that should the annual conferences in the slaveholding States consider it best to separate, they might do so.

church, to be called "the Methodist Church | dence here, and has induced many indeed Ministers might attach themselves to either two other ships sailed yesterday with a the Northern or Southern church.

The plaintiffs allege that the Conference had this power, and this was confirmed in 1845 by a counsel of the Northern Bishops.

The Church, the plaintiffs then say, became divided into two distinct bodies, Northern and Southern, and that the South was entitled to its share of the property belonging, but she cut the matter short by saying ing to the body. The Church owned a large \$750,000, but the agents of this concern as

> The plaintiffs further say that a part of them are travelling ministers, and that they and 1.500 other travelling ministers have no interest in this fund-that the church has about 460,000 members South, and that there a e about 639.000 North.

plan of separation was illegal because unconstitutional, and further that the South in withdrawing did so voluntarily, and thereby renounced all their privileges as owners of the Book Concern.

They acknowledge that the Book Concern of superannuated preachers.

such proceeds and profits.

preachers were represented. ing a necessary incident to the growth of the navy, which they have effected, is a sort the country. They originally had the pow- of entering wedge, likely to work great miser to make as many distinct organizations as chief. It is the first step towards democrat they pleased. The Conference had the izing the service, and is to be followed by same power in 1844 as in 1784, when the other seemingly humane improvements, ten-

whole body acted for itself. Canada Conference was originally a part of point. the American Methodist Church, but in 1828 was allowed to separate. The Texas Con-

in the fund, not having forfeited it; it was not in law in the power of even the Confer-

ence to take it from them. Upon the whole, the conclusion of the court is that the complainants are entitled to their share of the produce of the Book Concern; and a decree will be ordered accordingly. Whether the fund shall be administered by an application of the produce pro rata or by an apporttonment of the capital a shoulder of mutton, which Rowan orderare questions reserved until the settlement of ed to be roasted. Presently the master of a

ted in a spirit of harmony and Christian feel- ed what they could have for dinner. ing, without the legal enforcement of the de cree.-New York Sun.

MORE FLIBUSTERING.

A PROJECT TO TAKE THE SANDWICH IS-LANDS! The San Francisco papers by the late arrival contain various ambiguous paragraphs in relation to an expedition that re- the landlord, much embarrassed, "but-" cently started for the Santwich Islands .-The New York Commercial Advertiser gives of the hunt, imperilously. I don't understand for the captain and mate, to Lynch them, and the following extract of a letter, received this, Gwilliam! Nothing but bread and cheese from San Francisco by the last arrival, as to offer us! Why, I smell something roastconsequence as showing the progressive spir- sir !' it of our people in California:

"There has been an expedition fitted out South." It was also decided that travelling to join the party. The "Game Cock" and large passenger list for the islands. Should the expedition be successful their fortunes are made, as it is as fine a spot as lies out of

Daniel O'Connell addressed a new Lord Lieutenent of Ireland thus: "If I should happen to abuse you in my speeches, I beg you will take no offence, I shall mean amount of property, among which was the nothing personal." "Very well," replied the liam?" than to have your heart-strings continually New York Methodist Book concern worth magistrate, and if I should happen to hang you in the course of duty, I beg you will well as the principals refused to allow any take no offence, I shall mean nothing per-

e'rom the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser. HINTS ON NAVAL DISCIPLINE. DEMOCRACY IN THE NAVY.

For many years past certain pseudo reformers have undertaken to abuse the public The defendants (Messrs. Peck, Bangs and mind in respect to the discipline and mode others, agents of the Book Concern) acknow- of government which prevail in the naval ledge the adoption of the Resolutions. but service. The idea has been attempted to be state that they were intended to meet a con- inculcated that the officers are exacting and tingency which never occurred, and that the tyrannical, and that Jack is beaten and banged about in a manner derogatory to his manhood, violative of his rights, and outrageous on humanity. It has been gravely proposed to abolish the existing regulations, disband the personnel of the navy, and substitute the elective system. as more conformwas established by travelling preachers, and able to our republican institutions and the that it is to be applied to their relief, and the liberal democratic feelings of the people .relief of their orphans, and also to the relief The necessity of such an innovation has laughing heartily at the joke. been earnestly urged in a certain journal The Court stated that the travelling prea- published in the city of New York, on the avity, "I am sorry to interrupt your mirth; I chers claim their share of the fund now. as ground that the despotic authority exercised delight in a joke myself—especially when its Certificates of service, under the act before separation. The establishment had on ship-board was inconsistent with the naproduced large profits, had been conducted tural rights of men, and absolutely intoler- here, who must be either drunk or dreaming. with great judgment, but owed its prosperi- able. All this wretched stuff passed unheedty mainly to the efforts of the travelling prea- ed, for it was inconceivable that such a prochers. The fund was originally intended for position could be entertained for one moment he was ordered to deliver to me by some gentheir benefit, and if attempted to be changed by any one outside of an asylum for idiots. it would be the province of this Court to pre- The thing was so absurd, and its demagogism so flagrant, that it was deemed impossi-The Court also considered that the Trus- ble for any impression to be made in any intees of the Book Concern stood in the light telligent quarter by an army of such hypoof the Beneficiaries of a Charitable Fund, crites, even when pretending to act from which had been endowed by third parties .- philanthropic motives. No man of ordinary According to the decision of the original understanding requires to be told that not founders, the proceeds and profits had been only the efficiency of an armed vessel, but devoted to their use, and if they came with- the safety of all on board, depends upon the ming of his pistol, 'for there's a delicious in the regulations, they were still entitled to maintenance of unquestioned and absolute little shoulder of Welsh mutton just roasted, authority on the part of the commander .-The Court desired to administer the law Any innovation upon it is subversive of orin behalf of the claimants, their case exciting der and destructive of the usefulness of the peculiar sympathy. The plan of separation vessel. Republicanism and equality wound in 1844 provided that there should be a pro charmingly and work practically very well rata distribution, and that each should have on dry land, but they are inadmissible on their share. It bore the impress of good will ship-board. Carry out the theory of these and good feeling, and was founded, so far as reformers, by introducing the republican the Court knew, on strictly equitable princi- principle, and you would have the captain ples. It was adopted by a vote of 147 to 22 inviting all hands on deck that he might in a body where more than four thousand take their opinion on the propriety of putting the ship about or taking in sail. The room to whom this watch belongs?" deman-As to the powers of the General Confer- absurdity of the scheme is so palpable that ded Rowan. ance, the Court considered that they were as one would suppose the most sanguine of the they were originally, and that they were not innovatiors must shrink from pushing it, on affected by being delegated to any lesser | seeing the inevitable consequences. And number, or the representative principle, be- yet the abolition of corporal punishment in ding to the demoralization of this once fa-The members were free to say what was vorite arm of the national defence. We the best policy of accomplishing the great published a paragraph, a few days ago, godesign of the Master in whose service they ing to show the injurious effects of this be- of the room-not even to the person from J. H. Adams, of Richland, appointing the fourth were engaged. the object being the spread nevolent reform. An occurrence on board whose hands I received it. Well. I must keep Monday in April next, as the day on which the of the Gospel. The Court also thought that the frigate Raritan, now in the South Pa- it, I suppose, until a claimant starts up. I've Convention shall assemble, was passed to its secthe idea that the Church had but limited cific ocean, as we find it described in an ex- no other course to pursue. In case you hear

travelling preachers, and their field of labor the confusion, while hammocks were passing of the Rowan family."

instrument needing some adjustment, he was THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN. within their original jurisdiction. Assuming down, was seized by the working part of the that the General Conference was not author- | crew, blindfolded, gagged, taken to a gun ised to make the division still the complain- and had four dozen administered to his naants were not deprived of their rights to share | ked hide, with the admonition of "Go and do your share of work." In the morning inquiries were instituted as to who were the offenders: answer, no one.

ROWAN AND THE WATCH.

OR HOW TO "POCKET AN INSULT." Hamilton Rowan, on his way to Holyhe ad stopped to dine at the little inn, at Chapel Currig. There was nothing in the house but neighboring hunt, with two other Nimrods, The decision concludes by expressing the rushed into an adjoining room and swearing hope that an arrangement may yet be effect they were half-starved, clamerously demand-

> The landlord with my apologies, told them he had nothing but bread and cheese to of-

"Nothing but bread and cheese! Nothing but bread and cheese!" they all exclaimed, stamping about the room.

They all swore they smelt it.

from here of some three or four hundred per- the host, still more embarrassed. "There mate-get her into their command, and go where sons, bound for the Sandwich Islands. with certainly is a shoulder of mutton at the fire, they pleased. This was attempted about 12 the view of taking possession of them, either and I wish with all my heart I could let your by snasion or force. It is rumored that the | honors have it; but unfortunately it's bespoke All the Southern annual conferences were King has on certain terms agreed to abdicate by an Irish gentleman in the next room there

> say, Gwilliam?" roared out the master with wards. The Captain and Mate have kept out of "Yes, sir, and _ "

Here the landlord was interrupted by a perfect mouth-quake of laughter, in which the whole trio joined.

"Pray, what's this Irish gentlemen like?" demanded the Squire, as soon as he could when they retired, not however without the inspeak. "Has he been long caught? Has terference of the police and Vigilance Committee. he lost his tail yet? Oh! for heaven's sake! do tell us-has he lost his tail yet, Gwil-

"Ay, has he lost his tail yet, Gwilliam?"

ed most outrageously.
"Indeed gentlemen"—began the landlord. " No more of this," said the Squire, cutting him short, "unless you mean to make us sick sir. Go! send the mutton to us, and let this Irish gentleman have a Welsh rabit. And d'ye year?" continued he, pulling Amount paid on certificates for out a fine old family repeater, and putting it into the landlord's hand, "take this in to him, with my compliments, and ask him if he can tell what time of day it is by it. Go !- go. sir! do as I order you; or it shall be the worse for you!" The landlord, who durst not disobey, after many apologies, delivered the watch with this message to Rowan, who has overheard all that has passed.

Perhaps the Squire could not have selected a worse subject for this gratuitous insult. his travelling pistols which lay in the window, immediately joined the trio, who were

"Gentlemen,' said Rowan, with great sua good one. But the fact is, our landlord or both, has just brought me this watch, with a most impertinent message which he affirms tleman in this room here. Now. though I cannot for an instant suppose any person present," continued Rowan, fixing his eye on the Squire, "guilty of so blackguard an act. ! must request as a mere matter of form, to know whether any gentlemer, here did send me this watch, with any such message. I'll thank you for an immediate answer, gentlemen!" added Rowans examining the pri-

that I'm anxious to pay my respects to." Perceiving them all dumbfounded, Rowan demanded of each in succession whether he was the owner of the watch.

They all replied in the negative. "Most extraordinary!" said Rowan; then alling in the landlord, he asked him if the watch belonged to him.

"To me, sir? No sir!" replied the manih fifty new cases per day. great astonishment. "Do you know any person then out of this

'Out of this room, sir ?"

the point sir ?" "No, sir,-certainly, sir.-I don't know any

person out of this room, sir, to whom that watch bolongs.

ton up !- Well, upon my honor now! this is most useful and worthy citizen. - Standard. mighty comical !" continued Rowan, as soon as the landlord left the room. Here's a watch belongs to nobody in the room-nobody out and prescribed powers were erroneous. The change, furnishes additional evidence on this of any such gentlemen there's my card ond reading by a vote of 32 to 9. (throwing it on the toble.) Upon my word. A man who was constantly offending, and a mighty handsome watch! a repeater too? was put in confinement-no other means of Let me see-ay, just fourteen minutes forty terence was also brought into the American punishment having been substituted for flog- five seconds past five, the very time to attack Church, and in both cases by the act of the ging-had made his brags that he lived like a shoulder of Welsh mutton-ha, ha; ha .deneral Conference.

The Cour: considered that the complainlim at night, his meals at meal-times; that know what time of day it is!"

And with the complainter of the first state of t

From the Journal of Commerce of Tuesday last. CAPT. WATERMAN AND THE CREW OF THE "CHALLENGE."

The "Challenge" sailed from this port with a crew of 60 men-a large portion of whom are represented as having been landsmen. The labor of sailing the ship was consequently devolved on the experienced portion of the crew, and was regarded by them as too onerous to be endured .-The result is thus stated stated in the following:

Extract of a letter from the Consignees of the ship Challenge, arrived at San Francisco, Od. 29th. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 81, 1851.

She arrived here on the 29th instant, in beautiful order, her crew in rather bad plight, having suffer ed from dysentery, by which six men died, and three were lost from the mizen yard in a gale. Some of the sailors ran away before the ship came alongside the wharf; and told such shocking stories of the manner in which they had been treated, that a great excitement was created "I'm extremely sorry, gentlemen," said amongst the boatmen and sailors on the wharf, and the moment she arrived alongside the wharf "How d'ye mean?" interrupted the master her decks were covered with the mob, erying out had they fallen into their hands it would have been impossible to rescue them. They fortunately left the ship before she came to the wharf. It appears that it was the intention of the crew Why, that's very true, gentlemen" said to seize the ship off Rio, murder the Capt. and o'clock in the day. The mate was knocked down and stabbed by the crew but was rescued by the Captain, who succeeded in bringing, them to du-"A what? An Irish gentleman, did you ty, and they were not very kindly treated afterthe way. The excitement was so great that the mob visited our store, having heard that they were secreted here. They took forcible possession of the establishment, and searched until they were satisfied that no one was concealed here, They have threatened the ship-to burn and scuttle her. She is now in the hands of the U. S. Marshal, with a strong guard, as also a guard echoed the others; and again they all laugh- from the revenue cutter, and we trust all will pass off without further disturbance.

UNITED STATES MINT.

Operations of the Mint at Philadelphia for the week ending 29th November.

Amount of comage - - - \$1,415,352 bullion deposited and assayed - 1,459,377 Amount of outstanding certificates payable on demand - -Amount of bullion on hand un-172,535 assayed belonging to depositors Amount of bullion on hand belonging to the United States, having been paid for by the bullion fund 4,432,352 Coin on hand belonging to the bul-

lion fund - - -

than Hamilton Rowan, who seizing one of THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE-BOUNTY LAND The following reports on bounty land cases were made from the Third Auditor's Of-

> fice during the month of November, (twenty four working days:) of 28th September, 1850 - - - 10,271 Do. under bounty land acts pri-

Do. invalid pension cases -Pension Office.-For the four weeks en-

ling November 29, 1851, there were issued from the Pension Office-Warrants. Under act of September, 1850

During the same time there were examin-Under act of 1847-

Total -We learn that there are at present on hand only about 66,000 cases requiring settlement, to which, however, must be added a current income of about one hundred and

We regret to announce the death of Thomas A. Hayden, Esq., formerly one of the Editors of the Mountain banner. He died at Burthefordton on "Ay !-out of this room, sir! Have the the 21st November, aged; about 40 years. Mr. goodness to look back this way and speak to Hayden was a practical printer. He was for fifteen years the foreman of the Charleston Meroury office, and in 1848 he established the Mountain Banner. He was a handsome writer, a man "Very well sir; now go and serve the mut- 5 energy and excellent business habits, and a

COLUMBIA, S. C. Dec. 3, 5.30 P M.

In the Senate to-day the bill introduced by Mr.

THE AFFAIR OF THE PROMETHEUS. Immediately on receipt of the intelligence, at Washington, of the firing on this vessel by the British brig of war Express, a competent naval force was, by the President's direction, ordered ture, and inquiries were addressed to the British orders from his government.