VOL. 24-NO. 10.

COLUMBIA, S. C. MARCH 10, 1838.

\$3 PER ANNUM.

umbia telescope

A. S. JOHNSTON, Every Saturday Morning. AND EVERY WEDNESD Y AND SATURDAY MORNING

DIBING THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE. TERMS:

Three dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or Four dollars at the end of the year. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 371 cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements ordered in the inside every publication-or inserted otherwise than regularly, to be charged as new for every insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them will be continned till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Classical Teacher Wanted

THE Subscriber and his associates have erected in Columbia a comfortable School House, in a retired and pleasant part of the town, for the accommodation of twenty Scholars, and they wish to procure a TEACHER who can fit boys for college and come well recommended. The allowance for Tuition will be Fifty Dollars a year, payable quarterly. The place can be had immediately by applying to A. BLANDING.

March 3.

Division Orders.

HEAD QUARTERS-THIRD DIVISION. WINNSBOROUGH, January 25, 1838. NOLOEL GEORGE LIGHTNER and Captain Jo-SEPH MCMULLIN having been duly appointed and commissioned, the former Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Colonel, and the latter Division or Deputy Quarter Master General, with the rank of Major, they will be obeyed and respected ac

By order of Major General BUCHANAN. SAMUEL H. YONGUE, Aid-de-camp.

Strayed or Stolen.

ROM the Subscriber, living in Butcher town, above Columbia, on the night of last Sunday, a bay mare between 13 and 14 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, one glass eye, a mark like a scald on one hip and both hind legs, body marked with the traces some-

I will give five dollars for the Mare, or ten dollars, upon evidence to convict the thief. JOHN ZENONY.

Feb. 23, 1838

The Patent Corn.

COPY OF MR. BADEN'S LETTER. Near Nottingham, Prince George's Co., Jan 26, 1837. SIR :- I received yours of the 14th, making inquiespecting the "Maryland Corn," which you understand I had raised. I have the pleasure to say that I have brought this corn to its high state of perfection, by carefully selecting the best seed in the field for a long course of years, having especial reference to those stalks which produce the most ears. When the corn was husked I then made a re-selection, taking only that which appeared sound and fully ripe, having a regard to the deepest and best color, as well as to the size of the ear. In the spring, before shelling the corn, I examined it again, and selected that which was the best in all respects In shelling the corn, I omitted to take the large and small kernels at both the large and small ends. I have carefully followed this mode of selecting seed corn for twenty-two or twenty-three years, and still continue to do so. When I first commenced it was with a common kind of corn, for there was none other in this part of the country. If any other person undertook the same experiment I did not hear of it; I do not believe others have exercised the patience to bring the experiment to the present state of perfection. At first I was troubled to find stalks with even two good ears on them; perhaps one good ear and one small one, or one good ear and a "nubbin." It was several years before I could discover much benefit resulting from my efforts; however, at length the quality and quantity began to improve, and the improvement was then very rapid. At present I do not pretend to lay up any seed without it comes from stalks which bear four, five, or six ears. I have seen stalks bearing eight ears. One of my neighbors in-formed me that he had a single stalk with ten perfect ears on it, and that he intended to send the same to the Museum at Baltimore. In addition to the number of ears, and of course the great increase in quantity unshelled, it may be mentioned, that it yields much more than common corn when shelled. Some gentlemen, in whom I have full confidence, informed me they shelled a barrel (ten bushels of ears) of my kind of corn, which measured a little more than six bushels. The common kind of corn will measure about five bushels only. I believe I raise double, or nearly so, to what I could with any other corn I have ever seen. I generally plant the corn about the first of May, and place the hills five feet apart each way, and have two stalks in a hill. I can supply you with all the seed you may need, and I suppose I have no in my corn-house fifty, and perhaps more stalks, with the corn on them as it grew in the field, and none with less than four, and some six or seven ears on them. I will with pleasure send you some of these stalks, and also some seed corn, if I can get an oppor-

Early last spring I let George Law, Esq., of Baltimore city, have some of this seed corn; he sent it to his friend in Ilinois, with instructions how to manage it. A few weeks since, he informed me that the increase was one hundred and twenty bushels on an acre; that there was no corn in Illinois like it, and that it produced more fodder than any other kind. I have supplied many friends with seed corn, but some of them have planted it with other corn, and will, I

I have lately been inquired of if this corn was not later than other kinds? It is rather earlier-certainiy not later. Corn planted in moist or wet soils will not ripen so quick as that which is planted on dry soil. In the former there will be found more dampness in the cob, although the kernel may appear equally ripe in both. In the two last years, the wet sons have injured much corn that was too early

I believe I have answered most of your inquiries. I hope I have not exaggerated-I have no motive for doing so. I raise but little corn to sell, as tobacco is my principal crop. Should I fail to send you some seed this spring, I will next summer gather some stalks with the corn, fodder, and tassels and all, as they grow, and send to you, that you may judge If of the superiority of this over the common

THOMAS N. BADEN. Your's &c. Hon. H. L. ELLSWORTH, Commissioner of Patents, Washington City. Extract from Mr. Ellsworth's Letter.]

"PATENT OFFICE, Jan. 30, 1837. "SIR :- Hearing of some great improvement that had been made in the common corn, I addressed a letter to Mr. Baden, a highly respectable gentleman in Maryland, to ascertain what facts I could n the subject. His letter is very interesting, and I transmit you a copy of t. This experiment of Mr. Baden shows most clearly what can be done to improve seeds, by carefully selecting each year the best kind Theoretical opinions sustain Mr. Baden : but few experiments have been tried so successfully. What

might be effected for agriculture by similar efforts!

The like efforts in improving the breed of animals have been crowned with great success, especially in Europe. I avail myself of this opportunity to send you a small sample of the corn mentioned by Mr. Basen. I will only add, that I have conversed with several persons who have planted the "Baden' corn, and the concurrent opinion of all sustains the statement made in the letter. I have a few samples at the Patent Office, of corn raised in this neighborheod, which has four and five ears on a stalk : and I expect soon some stalks containing six, seven, and eight ears. If this corn were generally introduced, how greatly the amount of bread-stuffs might be increased, without any extra labor. I hope some public spirited citizens will try to improve wheat, oats,

The above Corn for sale by R. E. RUSSELL. barley, and other grains.

Proclamation.



By his Excellency PIERCE M. BUTLER, ESQUIRE, Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,) COLUMBIA, 19th Feb., 1838.

HEREAS, information has been received at this Department, that MINA McCOY dul, about two years ago, feloniously steal, take, and carry away a Negro man slave, the property of T. L. KENNEDY, of Sumter District, in this State, and did also, about the same time, feloniously steal, take, and carry away three other Negro slaves, the property of WILLIS SPANN, of the District and State aforesaid, and hath since fled from justice-

NOW KNOW YE, That to the intent the said Mina McCoy may be brought to legal trial and con- Caldwell, Lewis M dign punishment for the crimes aforesaid, I do hereby offer a reward of three hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said Mina McCov. into any jail within this State. The said Mina Mc Coy is about five feet ten inches high, rather slender made, weighs about 140 pounds, natural complexion fair, but somewhat weather beaten, dark hair, thin visage, full white teeth in front, and shows them very plain when laughing or in conversation, left eye out, which is very visible, though the ball has not entirely sunk, shoulders round, with arms thrown a little forward, and voice strikingly nasal. Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this nineteenth day of February, in the year of our

Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and in the sixty-second year of the independence of Earle, B J the United States of America. P. M. BUTLER.

By order. B. H. SAXON, Secretary of State.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing those who are indebted to him by note or account, that was due on first January, 1837, that if not paid before return day, their notes or accounts will be put in the hands of authorized persons for collection.

ROBERT WADDELL.

SOUTH CAROLINA-FAIRFIELD DISTRICT.

TOLLED before me, by Benjamin Nickey, a bay MARE MULE, age unknown, no visible brands—appraised at thirty dollars.
WM. MOORE, Q. U.

Polock, Solomon, & Co. HAVE just received and offer for sale the fol-

Superior Bleached Sperm Oil; New Orleans Clarified and Lump Sugar; Goshen Butter; New Orleans Molasses, very fine;

Prime Rice, &c.

10,000 superior quality Spanish CIGARS, in boxes f 125 each. March 3, 1838.

Louisville, Cincinnati, and CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that according to a resolution of the Directors, an instalment of Five Dollars on each share in this company, is hereby alled for, to be paid on or before the first Monday in April next. The said payment may be made into any bank within the States of South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, or Kentucky, in the bills of any of the said banks in good credit; or to any Director of the Gereral Board, or to any Board of Commissioners appointed to receive the original subscrip

Certificates will be forwarded to the Treasurer in Charleston, of the amounts so paid in. The payment of the instalment now called for is indispensable. 10 enable the company to carry on their operations. The Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road has been purchased, and the first link in the chain, which is to extend across the mountains, has been laid out. A loan of a million of dollars under the guarantee of the State of South Carolina, is about to be effected. and a resolution has been adopted, to put the Rail Road Bank in operation early in the fall.

To secure to themselves the advantages of these measures, the stockholders are requested to comply with the requisition now made, which will enable the company to proceed vigorously with the prosecution E. H. EDWARDS, Treasurer.

The State of South Carolina.

RICHLAND DISTRICT. IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY. George W. E. Green, by Guardian, Applicant.

Daniel H. Tillinghast, Thomas H. Wade, Mary Wade, Ann Wade,

Loui a Wade, Leroy Boyd and wife Sarah. Wm Ferguson and wife Louisa,

The Heirs and Representatives of Mrs. Elizabeth Green, deceased, the wife of Dr. Samuel Green, late of Columbia, deceased.

and the Children of Hampton Wade

T appearing to my satisfaction that Daniel H. Tillinghast, Mary Wade, Ann Wade, Louisa Wade, Leroy Boyd and wife Sarah, and the children of Hampton Wade, some of the defendants, reside without this State: It is therefore ordered, that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the real estate of Elizabeth Green, on or before the first Monday of May next ensuing, or heir consent to the same will be entered of record

JAMES S GUIGNARD, Ordinary. Columbia, 28th February, 1838.

In Equity.

SUMTER DISTRICT-JANUARY TERM, 1838 The Winyaw Indigo Society et al,]

John V. Cowling and wife and W. W. Anderson

confesso against them.

John V. Cowling and Sarah J. his wife reside without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that the said John V. Cowling and his wife do appear, plead, answer or demur to the said bill within three months from the publication of this order, and in default thereof, that the said bill be taken pre

JOHN B. MILLER, Comr.

Edgar's Hotel.

ADAM EDGAR begs leave to inform the Citizens of Columbia, and all Person or Persons whatsoever, that he has again taken his old stand; where every at ention will be paid to Travellers and Boarders; and assures the Public generally that every effort shall be used to give satisfaction. His Table, Bar, and Stable shall have a full and constant spply of every article the market or country can afford; and his faithful Ostler Jess will at all tunes be found at the stable. ADAM EDGAR.

N. B. As the Proprietor has been compelled reluctantly to take possession of his old stand, he again offers it for Sale or Rent. To a competent person. of good character, the terms will be made liberal. It is unnecessary to say any thing about the stand; it is known over the whole southern country.

List of Letters

Hood, M C

Jones, General

Kelly, Wm 2

Kelly, John

Lang, S 2

Lee, James

Jones, Mrs Mary Ann

Lawson, John & Co.

McAlister, James D

Myers, Miss Maria

Myers, Mrs Phoebe 2

Lewis, Miss S E

Lester, Mrs L

McIntosh, J 2

Mahony, D

Mickler, C

Posey, J B

Raoul, F 2

Rice, Wm

Ray, WJL

Roach, A W

Roach, T J

Ross, John

Rabb, John

Rocchietti

Neil)

Seigler, Daniel

Simonds, L E

Smith, Wm

Scoby, Mr

Striplin, E

Striplin, A 2

San:mons, John

Simons, James

Smith, Harvey

Thomson, John D

Turnipseed, Matthew

Terry, Joseph N Thomson, W R

Weathers, M W

Ward, Micajah 2

Worthy, Buck Wade, T H

Watson, John

Ware, A G

Taylor, Levy

Smith, John (Admr. of

Patterson, J W

Morgan, Joseph Marshall, Miss E

McClennand, A W

McGill, John P M

Price, Thomas A

McGuinnies, W

REMAINING in the Post Office at Columbia, on the 1st March, 1838.

Anderson, A Allston, John A

Bates, Martha R Bryant, John Beauty, John Brooks, Preston Barrett, James Barrett, Mrs Judah Bookter, C Bacon, Augustus Q Belton, H I G Bull, Wm A Bronson, Mrs Mary Butler, Mrs E

Bust, Wm P Crim, Samuel Cobb, John G 2 Collins, Ira 2 Clendenin, Nancy 2 Can pbell, R L Capers, Susan B ıllen, P W happell, I S happell, Margaret G ook, Mary

Daniel, James M 2 Davis, Mrs Mary Davis, Henry Davis, Tobithy Daniels, Mrs É I H Dubose, L W

Edmunds, Mrs A V Edgar, Adam Edwards, John D Furnace, Miss Martha Fuller, Rev Richard

Gates, W Griffin, Richard libson, Nicholas George, Bobbe Geiger, I Wm Gerow, FP Gunter, Erasmus Gibson, C'B

Hunt, Wm G Hayes, Wm N Hays, Daniel Her emont, Alexander larrison, E W Hicklin, James E House, John Hodge, Mary Ann Hory, DI Hewett, BF Henderson, C C

Wilson, J H Willard, N P Workman, John Wallace, Rev James Wood, K D M Wingard, Joseph Yeaman, Wm

Williams S or A Boden

BENJAMIN RAWLS, P. M.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$60,000.

Brilliant and rich Scheme. 15 Drawn Numbers in each Package of 25 Tickets. Class No. 1 for 1838. ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

For Internal Improvement in the District of Columbia To be drawn in the city of Alexandria, D. C., On SATURDAY, the 24th day of MARCH, 1838. 75 Number Lottery-15 Drawn Ballots.

Number odt	ENDID S	CHEME
l SF1	Prize of	\$60,000
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i	do	15,000
	do	10,000
1		9,000
. 1	do	8,000
1	do	7,500
		7,000
1	do do	6,000
1	do	5,000
1	go	4,000
î	do	3,000
i	do	2,500
î	do	2,220
î	do	2,000
5	do	1,600
5		1,500
	do ·	800
50	do	700
50	do	600
50	do	500
50	do do	400
50 60	do	300
60	do .	250
60	do	200
60	do	150
60	do	100
60	do	90
60	do	80
60	do	70
60	do	60
11/7/17/19	do	50
120 5825	do	40
1770	do	24
7080	do	20
8850	do	16
8850	do	12
0000	uu	

Tickets, \$20; Halves, \$10; Quarters, \$5; Orders from the country (free of postage) wil meet with attention if addressed to D. S. GREGORY & Co.,

Managers, 26 Broad-street, Charleston, S. C.

South Carolina. IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

NEWBERRY DISTRICT. Dr M T Mendenhall, Declaration in Attachment

HEREAS the Plaintiff did this day file his

declaration in the office of the Clerk of the Honorable Court, against the defendant, who is absent from and without the limits of this State, (as it is said) and having neither wife nor attorney known within the same, on whom a copy of the declaration, with a rule to plead thereto might be served : It is ordered that the defendant appear and plead to the same, within a year and a day, otherwise final and absolute judgment will be given and

awarded against him. Y. J. HARRINGTON, C. C. P. Office of Common Pleas, Newberry district, April 6th, 1837.

In the Common Pleas.

Declaration in Attachment.

James T. Rives.) HEREAS the Plaintiff in this action did on this day file his declaration against Jas. 1. Rive the defendant who is absent from and without the limits of this State, (as it is said) & having neither wife or attorney known upon whom a copy of the above declaration with a rule to plead thereto may be served: It is therefore in pursuance of the Acts of plead thereto on or before the eighteenth day of October next, otherwise final and absolute judge ment will be then given and awarded against the said

JAS. S. GUIGNARD, Clerk of the Court. Office of Common Pleas, Richland district, Oct. 17th, 1837. Oct. 21

BEAUTY'S EMPIRE.

What avails thine iron brow, Strong one of the battle field? Thou hast met a stronger now-Render up thy lance and shield. Yield at last-who yielded never; Beauty reigns on earth for ever.

What avails thy purple pride, Monarch on thy golden throne? Cast thy haughty looks aside; Jewell'd slave, thy sovereign own. Kneel-thy whole allegiance give her, Beauty reigns on earth for ever.

What avails thy lore severe, Sage-by midnight taper sought ?-Hark! there's laughter in thine ear. And thy boasted strength is naught: Mocking all thy life's endeavor, Beauty reigns on earth for ever.

Ah! her might too well I know, Caught-made fast-by sweet surprise : Spare me, lips of rosy glow, Spare me, melting, sunbright eyes! Only Death my chains can sever, Beauty rules the earth for ever.

From the Charleston Courier, Feb. 27. PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the Citizens of Charleston, held at the City Hall, last night, to receive the Report of their Delegates to the Southern Commercial Convention, his Honor, the Mayor, was called to the Chair, and H. BAI-

LEY appointed Secretary. The Mayor stated the object of the meeting. After which, the Hon. GEORGE M'DUF-FIE, one of the Delegates to the Convention, rose, and after returning his thanks for the honor conferred upon him by his being appointed one of the Delegates of the city, said, that although he had been engaged for nearly 20 years, with but a brief interval, in the service of South-Carolina, and filled various public situations, he doubted whether he had ever occupied one more honorable, more useful, or more important, than that of a representative of Charleston in the late Commercial Convention. He then proceeded to show the indispensable necessity to the prosperity of the South of possessing a commerce under their own control; and traced the decline which had marked the prosperity of the South to our having permitted our commerce to be under the control of others. He congratulated the South on the removal of some of the causes to which this drain of our prosperity was due, and upon the present signs of a reviving commerce. Above all, he congratulated his fellow-citizens upon the union of feeling which prevailed to combine their efforts to build up again the lately depressed

commercial prosperity of their country. He then pronounced an eloquent eulogium on commerce, and proceeded to show what was necessary to be done to promote the common object, and what the obstacles to be removed. Opening communications with the interior, and arranging the exchanges --- educating our youth to commercial pursuits, which he declared to be more honorable than occupying a place at the fag end of the bar, or engaging in the miserable scrambles and squabbles of trading politicians. We want merchants, but we have capital in abundance, and every other element of commercial prosperity. We must secure the direct trade, which he contended was, from the nature of things, cheaper, and better in itself, than a circuitous trade, and its profits would be our

He concluded with an animated appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of Charleston, who, he said, had ever been distinguished for their high minded devotion to their country. Never, he said, was there an occasion when their patriotic feelings and their most energetic action were invited to a more important object.

Gen. ROBERT Y. HAYNE also addressed the meeting in a strain of great eloquence, and concluded by offering the following preamble and resolutions, which were seconded by C. R. Holmes, Esq., and the blank in the 5th resolution having been first filled, were unanimously adopted;

The citizens of Charleston have received with satisfaction the Report of their Delegates to the Convention of Merchants and to the Convention, and the ADDRESS to the people of the Southern and South Western States, are calculated to make a deep impression on the public mind, and we trust may lead to the adoption of those measures which of Charleston here assembled, do adopt the

following Resolutions, viz: 1st. Resolved, That we believe it will be eminently conducive to the prosperity and welfare of the Southern States, that a DIRECT IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE with foreign countries should be established, and promoted, and we entirely concur with the Convention, in the opinion they have expressed, and which has been so forcibly illustrated in their Address---that the Agricultural staples of the Southern States, which form the basis of the foreign commerce of the Union, offer us facilities for carrying on this trade, greater than those possessed by any other portion of the

2d. Resolved, That influenced by nospirit of unkindness towards our Northern brethren, and feeling in no degree jealous of their commercial prosperity, we yet believe that it is a duty which we owe to ourselves, to use all the profits derived from the exportation of our the Proprietor assures those who may tavor him with own productions, and the importation of those their patronage, that no exertions will be spared to the General Assembly of the State in such cases made and provided, Ordered, that the defendant do foreign goods which are received in exchange to the injury of the South.

3d. Resolved, That fully aware of the difficulty of changing the existing relations of commerce, or turning the current of trade

nto new channels, we cordially concur in the propriety of appointing Delegates to meet the citizens of the other Southern States, in Convention, at Augusta, on the first Monday in great object may be secured.

that free and direct communications should received in our ports, and to open a direct ously support all those measures which may in our opinion be calculated to open such communications, and establish such connections, believing that they will furnish the

bonds of our Federal Union. Delegates to represent the City of Charleston kin, James Robertson, Alex. Black, A. Tobias, David Alexander, R. W. Fort, L. M. Wiley, H. W. Conner, Henry Gourdin, Andrew McDowall, I. E. Holmes, Judge Evans, Chancellor Harper, Judge O'Neal, Chancellor Job Johnston, G. H. Kelsey, S. P. Ripley, Charles F. Lowndes, G. A. Trenholm, J. N.

Cardozo, Ker Boyce. 6th. Resolved, That our fellow citizens in the several judicial districts of the State, be earnestly requested to hold public meetings | pears likely to produce the greatest good, we at their respective Court Houses, to appoint Delegates to represent them in the Convention, and that His Honor the Mayor, in behalf of the citizens, be requested to transmit are to the future, we can rarely, very rarely, copies of these proceedings to the different Districts, and take such other measures as he may think best calculated to promote our

7th. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Delegates who so ably represented us at the Convention in Augusta, in October last; to the Committee, for their report and address, and also to the way of their emancipating their Slaves, but Chairman and Secretary of this meeting; and as a naked, abstract question-whether it is that these proceedings be published in all the gazettes of this city.

The meeting then adjourned. H. L. PINCKNEY, Chairman. H. BAILEY, Secretary.

From the New York Herald. Chivalry of Rochester to Lady Head --- Project of Kidnapping the Lieut. Governor of Up-

We regret to learn that a great deal of rudeness and brutality was exhibited at the Eagle Tavern, Rochester, to Lady Head, the consort of the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, as she passed through that city, on her way to New York. Her Ladyship was only accompanied by her daughter, and Mrs. Dalrymple, the widow of the General of that name, and sister of Sir Francis Head. They did not think it necessary to be accompanied by any gentleman-as they thought that unprotected females would find a passport every where in the gallantry and sense of honor of the other sex, however their feelings might be excited by passing events. Not so thought the patriots of Rochester. A bystander informs us, that Lady Head and her female companions had taken an extra, paid their way through to this city, and had the way bill in their possession. At the Eagle Tavern, Rochester, where they stopped for an hour or two, a crowd collected, and were very anxious to know whether Sir Francis was present, and insisted upon knowing the fact. In consequence, several of the mob came into the room, and the clerk of the coach office made a demand for the way bill from Lady Head, and would not be satisfied until she delivered it up. The language of the crowd was very an essential process in emerging from savage violent, and the apprehensions of the ladies life. It must then produce good, and prowere very painfully excited by the menaces more the designs of the Creator. and curses of the persons round the house in

reference to Sir Francis. Connected with this subject, we have ascertained that, in expectation of the Lieut. Governor passing that way, a gang had posted itothers, held in Augusta in October last, on self at Lewiston, with a view of taking posthe subject of establishing a direct trade with session of his person, and carrying him to foreign countries. The harmony which Lockport, where the Grand Jury had found marked all the proceedings of that Assembly, a true bill against him, McNab and others, as and the able manner in which the subject has being accessories in the Schlosser business. been presented to the public in the REPORT | Fortunately for the honor and tranquility of these States, Sir Francis did not leave his government to escort his family, feeling fully confident that females would be treated with respect every where. Had he passed through, the consequences would have been painful; may eventually crown the patriotic efforts of he would have resisted any indignity, and the the command of abundance of land, he one the Convention with success. In order to evil passions which urged the instigators of contribute as far as may be in our power, to-wards this most desirable object, the citizens with this further violence, and Lynch law might have ploy more capital than he can use with his wards this most desirable object, the citizens further violence, and Lynch law might have been the result. Great Britain would have flown to arms, to avenge the insult offered to the representative of its crown, and we should have had to make a humiliating apology, or maintain an unjust course originating in violence, and supported by injustice. It is a bad business in every respect; and the spirit which prompts such manifestations, will yet set the frontier in a flame, unless energetically and immediately repressed.

The militia of New York State is estimated at about 184,000, of which 7000 are horse and 9000 artillery. The whole number less by 8000 on the muster books than last year. The cause is not stated. It is not diminished increase of population, but perhaps greater emigration to the west.

Carolina Hotel. THIS Establishment is now placed in the most complete order for the re-

contribute to their comfort and convenience. The Proprietor takes this occasion to return his for them, which profits have heretofore been sincere thanks for the very liberal support he has realmost exclusively enjoyed by others, greatly ceived for a series of years past, and assures his old customers that his arrangements are such as to enable him to offer better accommodations than at any

other period since his commencement in business. ANGUS STEWART.

[From the Southern Literary Journal.] MEMOIR ON SLAVERY .- Continued.

If we should refer to the common moral

sense of mankind, as determined by their April next, that by wise and prudent mea- conduct in all ages and countries, for a stansures. matured by the common counsels of all | dard of morality, it would seem to be in fathose interested, the accomplishment of our vor of Slavery. The will of God, as determined by utility, would be an infallible stan-4th. Resolved, That deeply sensible of its dard, if we had an unerring measure of utilibeing indispensably necessary to our success, ty. The Utilitarian Philosophy, as it is commonly understood, referring only to the anibe opened, between the South Atlantic Cities | mal wants and employments, and physical and the Western States, in order to furnish a condition of man, is utterly false and degramarket for the foreign goods which may be ding. If a sufficiently extended definition be given to utility so as to include every thing interior trade between the South and the that may be a source of enjoyment or suffer-West---we cordially approve and will zeal- ing, it is for the most part useless. How can you compare the pleasures resulting from the exercise of the understanding, the taste and the imagination, with the animal enjoyments of the senses—the gratification derived from a surest means of securing the prosperity of fine poem with that of a rich banquet? How the Southern States, and strengthening the are we to weigh the pains and enjoyments of one man highly cultivated and of great sensi-

5th. Resolved, That influenced by these bility, against those of many men of blunter views, the following gentlemen be appointed | capacity for enjoyment or suffering? And if we could determine with certainty in what in the Convention to be held in Augusta, in utility consists, we are so short sighted with April next, viz: Gen. R. Y. Hayne, James respect to consequences—the remote results Hamilton, Gen. George M'Duffie, Hon. Hen- of our best considered actions, are so often ry L. Pinckney, Hon. Thomas Bennett, John | wide of our anticipations, or contrary to them, Robinson, James Adger, Col. A. P. Hayne, that we should still be very much in the dark. C. G. Memminger, Chancellor B. F. Dun- But though we cannot arrive at absolute certainty with respect to the utility of actions, it is always fairly matter of argument .---Though an imperfect standard, it is the best we have, and perhaps the Creator did not intend that we should arrive at perfect certainty with regard to the morality of many ac-

tions. If after the most careful examination of consequences that we are able to make, with due distrust of ourselves, we impartially, and in good faith, decide for that which apare free from moral guilt. And I would impress most earnestly, that with our imperfect and limited faculties, and short sighted as we indeed, be justified in producing considerable present evil or suffering, in the expectation of remote future good—if indeed this can ever

be justified.

In considering this subject, I shall not regard it in the first instance in reference to the present position of the Slave-Holding States, or the difficulties which lie in the better that the institution of mestic Slavery should, or should not exist in civilized society. And though some of my remarks may seem to have such a tendency, let me not be understood as taking upon myself that it is better that it should exist. God forbid that the responsibility of deciding such a question should ever be thrown on me or my countrymen. But this I will say, and not without confidence, that it is in the power of no human intellect to establish the contrary proposition--that it is better it should not exist. This is probably known but to one being, and concealed from human saga-

There have existed in various ages, and we now see existing in the world, people in every stage of civilization, from the most barbarous to the most refined. Man, as I have said, is not born to civilization. He is born rude and ignorant. But it will be, I suppose, admitted that it is the design of his Creator that he should attain to civilization. That religion should be known, that the comforts and elegancies of life should be enjoyed, that letters and arts should be cultivated, in short, that there should be the greatest possible de-velopement of moral and intellectual excellence. It can hardly be necessary to say any thing of those who have extolled the superior virtues and enjoyments of savage life -- a life of physical wants and sufferings, of continual insecurity, of furious passions and depraved vices. Those who have praised savage life, are those who know nothing of it, or have become savages themselves. But as I have said, so far as reason and universal experience instruct us, the institution of Slavery is

I add further, that Slavery anticipates the

benefits of civilization, and retards the evils of

civilization. The former part of this proposition has been so fully established by a writer of great power of thought-though I lear his practical conclusions will be found of little value—that it is hardly necessary to urge it. is commonly called, is the first element of civilization. But to accumulate or to use capital to any considerable extent, the combination of labor is necessary. In early stages of society, when people are thinly scattered over an extensive territory, the labor necessary to extensive works cannot be commanded. Men are independent of each other. Having will submit to be employed in the service of own hands, or those of his family, nor have an income much beyond the necessaries of life. There can, therefore, be little leisure for intellectual pursuits, or means of acquiring the comforts or elegancies of life. It is hardly necessary to say however, that if a mair has the command of slaves, he may combine labor, and use capital to any required extent, and therefore accumulate wealth. He shows that no colonies have been successfully planted without some sort of Slavery. So we find the fact to be. It is only in the Slave-Holding States of our confederacy, that wealth can be acquired by agriculture-which is the general employment of our whole country. Among us, we know that there is no one, however humble his beginning, who with persevering industry, intelligence, and orderly and virtuous habits, may not attain to considerable opulence. So far as wealth has been accumulated in the States which do not possess Slares, it has been in cities by the pursuits of commerce, or lately, by manufactures. But the products of Slave labor furnish more than two-thirds of the materials of

* The author of "England and America." Wedo. however, most indignantly repudiate his conclusion, that we are bound to submit to a tariff of protection, as an expedient for retaining our Shives, the force of the whole Union; being required to preserve. Slevery, to keep down the Slaves."