### [For the Ledger.] Kossuth and Non-Intervention. PLEASANT HILL, S. C.

The extraordinary excitement occasioned by the visit of the "Swedish Nightengale" to our shores, had scarcely died away ere it was eclipsed ly the shouts of applause and enthusiastic welcome which greeted the arrival of the distinguished Hungarian Exile.

The honors conferred upon this illustrious foreigner are of the highest character, Czar, than rejoice in the liberty & indeand speak well for the hospitality of our dependence of Hurgary, Italy, Germany countrymen. It is not, however, of Kossuth's reception that we wish to speak; but of his mission.

The last effort of Hungary for liberty and independence, resulted in the most brethren, let us pray and go to the Lord's signal failure.

combined forces of Austria and her allies: I will leave you to the old Reman Moriand the civilized world has been shocked bundi Salutand-the dving bid you fare- rons of his paper, who have not paid, to by the deeds of inhumanity and murder, well; and in bidding you this farewell; perpetrated by these execrable despots, up- I will bless you with the warmest wishes to which Hungary has reduced Louis Kos- the horizon of your happy land, suth, the indefatigable champion of liberty, confidently asserts the ability of his countrymen to free her from Austrian tyrrany, provided they are secured against the interferance of Russia. It is for this that he pleads with the spirit of a true martyr. He did not solicit this aid from any of the Crowned Heads of Europe, but came direct to America; the people from whom he has adopted his principles—the boasted land of the free and the brave.

On his arrival he finds himself overwhelmed with honers and professions of sympathy for his afflicted country. He is not, however, satisfied with this empty show, but asks for a more substantial evidence of our sympathy for the republican cause in Europe. He stands before us in the name of oppressed nations and of bleeding humanity. He does not ask for armed intervention-he does not ask us to fight the Lattles of his country-but simply to maintain the laws of nations against foreign interferance, that down-trodden liberty may have play to fight its own battles with its | conversation now are, the new Hotel to be | chusetts and New York. The Exemption own force.

It is now almost certain that the mission of Kossuth will prove a failure. The doctrine of "Non-intervention" is preached by our sage politicians, and the number of its adherents, far exceed these, whose Mr. Forrest has met with great success at sundries, the lot and buildings thereon to the more generous feelings would induce them to espouse the cause of suffering humanity. Our people do not like to interfere in the European affairs; particularly when that interference might affect the good feelings existing between the United States and the despotic powers of Russia and Austria. A continuance of this feeling is preferable to the advancement of republicanism in the Union passes a high enlogy in the merits beds and necessary bedding a two bedsteads

Some of our State Legislatures have passed resolutions, strongly disapproving of any action on our part in behalf of the Hungarian cause. "Let Hungary fight earth might adopt this motto with better wealth, a married man and the f ther of sa grace than the people of America. In eral children. So much for Burton. our own struggle for independence such My opportunities for political knowledge an answer was not given to Benjamin are very limited. I am enclosed in this city ishness. tained military troops and fleets to fight think Mr. Webster is decidedly the choice of board. our battles and received a negotiated peace the New York people for the Presidency. by the intervention of France. Like Hun- The city, I feel confident, will give him a gary, fighting for our homes and our liber- hearty support, it is supposed by some that ties; destitute of means to maintain the the State is devided. I have heard a number tened, and suffering, we asked a thing but no doubt the people will ultim tely set more than we had a right to expect would the upon two. More snon, be granted by a generous people.

More than half a century has elapsed since that memorable period, and in the meantime, we have grown great and powful, and with it, it would seem that we entered, by breaking the gate lock, on have also grown selfish. With astonish- Tuesday night last; and that several articles ing rapidity, we have advanced to r. truly were stolen therefrom. enviable position. Our fame is extended far and near, as a great and mighty Re- o'clock, yesterday morning, an attempt public, with twenty millions of Freemen, and unlimited resources, we can bid defiance to a combined world-we acknowledge no superior, either on land or sea-yet, when asked to exert this mighty influence in behalf of suffering humanity, we laud the suppliant with professions of sympathy for his oppressed country; but say in language too plain to be mistaken, "It is of the men as the marks of their instument against our policy to render any assistance to your people-the friendship of Russia is of more consequence to us than the lberty of your country."

We humbly trust that the sympathies of our people, may be more warmly enlisted in behalf of Hungary and that that the burglarious entries into their residences, make money. It is no chimera obscura he mission of the illustrious Magyar may be and we have now to record another case in eventually crowned with success.

Kossuth's commanding eloquence and been more successful. power of fascination are said to be irresistible. From a speech which he delivered in New York City, we extract the following beautiful and soul stirring language: "I stand before you to plead the cause

of my country—the cause of your unfortunate Brethren-the cause of humanity. I may succeed or I may fail-but I will

COMMUNICATIONS. say with Luther, "May God help me." I cannot do otherwise."

> On another occasion, when urging the people to grant his humble request; he says "I have said that all this will bring you in no complication, in no war; be- THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1852. cause you are powerful and the word of the powerful will be respected. Well, you may answer me that you don't believe me, that you are not conscious of your power, that you fear Eussia, that you know that Russia does not fear you and will not respect your word; that you would rather be on friendly terms with the

of sorrow from my eye, and say to my er Eccles! last supper, and then to battle and to After being betrayed by the traitor Gordeath, there is no help for us but in the gey, she became an easy conquest to the trust to God and our own good swords.

New York, Merch 15, 1852. DEAR B\*\*\*\*: -You must excuse me for my remissness in not writing to you and theLedger the past week. Important business transactions must be my spology.

Correspondence of the Ledger.

In this great city of business pleasure gossip, &c.: one feels as if time is thrown away, to sit by a table to write. Every body and every thing is always on the gui tire and you hardly have time (so immagined) to est a meal dee ntiv. Vice the necessary consequence of a large population. I regret to say, does not abote in our city, but I fear increases. The other day a most inhum; n murder was committed by an Irishman, named John Mulloy, while in a state of intoxication, and the victim was his earn wife The Police officers found the poor wom n stretched on the floor in the embrace of death, and her two little children weeping o ver her. The unforten te man was t ken to to t ke the Station House. The princip I topics of Hi you wish to find vegrants go to Massaor Mrs. F. that was. It is said that the Ho- ry wearing apparel, &c., the lot and build the Broadway Theatre, so has Mrs. F. at the value of 1000 doll rs. No wonder such Brouham's Lyceum. Still as each ha strenuous opposition is made to the Maine friends who condemn the other party, there Liger Law. There may be a few other s one unprejudiced would receive.

My favorite Theatre Burton's, is always very few States which do. nightly crowded. Burton is a man of talent Mr. Lester in his new p per the Herald of cet, were as follows: To each family, two Englishman and an educated man-has de- one loom, and one cow and calf; if a farmer voted his life to literary and histrionic pur- the necess ry f-rming utensils; if a mechan-

BURGLARY .- We learn that the premises of Mr.Roper, in Society-st., were forcibly

We also learn that, about half past 3 was made to break and enter the premises occupied by Mr. Crawford, in Meeting-st. next North of the Hall of the S. Carolina Society. The inmates were aroused by a suspicious noise in the piazza and a servent dispatced to ascertain the case, discovered three white men, who, on seeing him, rushed from the piazza in the yard unbarred the street gate and made their escape. There was no doubt of the burglarious intention were left on the door of the house.

SUCCESSFUL BURGLARY .- We vesterday afternoon warned our citizens again a set of scoundrels who are infesting our comunity, and recounted two instances of which these nocturnal depredators have years, and I have made money—the rest of

nated in Hasel street, opposite Maiden lane. where entered last evening or early this morning, and several atricles of value, including silver spoons and forks abstracted therefrora; no noise was made. The rogue or rogues quietly raised the only sash) on the extreme West) which was not fastened go on, pleading with that faith of the mar- down by a catch, entered the apartment, tyrs by which mountains were moved, and quietly appropriated what did not be I may, perhaps displease you, but I will to them, and as quietly decomped. quietly appropriated what did not belong

# Lancaster Ledger.

Lancasterville, S. C.

A Watch maker could do a good busi-

ness in this town. So we think.

TO HIRE A FIRST RATE NEGRO CARPEN-

Apply to

R. S. BAILEY.

We are serry, very serry, there were so many typegraphical errors in our last number, but who can correct proof sheets while All this you may answer if you please. sufferring with the tooth ache? Is this Dreadful as it is, I will wipe off the tear some of the misery' you alluded to Broth-

> We are requested to state by the Editor of the Camden Journal, that he expects to be in Lancasterville, during Court, and will be very much obliged to those pattake that epportunity of doing so.

We earnestly hope this request will be prepared to give him a helping hand.

# HOMESTEAD LAW.

Virginia has always been considered one States in the Union This is the Exemption Law in Virginia:

"No growing crop of any kind, not severadian corn, which may be taken at any tin fter the fifteenth of October in any year. In c se of a husb nd or p rent, there shall exempted from such distress or levy the following : rticles, or so much or so many thereof: s the p rty may have: One cow, one bodsterd, with a bed; nd necess ry bedling for the s mer six ch irs one table, six shives and six forks, six plates two dishes. two basins one pot, one oven, six pieces of ourtenances, one spinning-wheel, one p in rds and one axe; five b rrels of corn; five ushels of wheat or one barrel of flour; two dred pounds of b con or pork, and five sh Il not be distr, ined or levied upon, with at the debtor's consent, where there are othgoods and chattels of such debtor sufficient for the purpose, and which it is in his power

built on Broadway, and Mr. and Mrs. Forrest | Law of the former provides, besides necess a tel which will be called the Metropolitan will ings thereon occupied as a residence, and cost some half a million of dollars, and will owned by the debtor, to the value of 500 have five hundred rooms &c; but no doubt dollars. In New York besides wearing apyou have seen a notice of it in the p pers. parel, spinning wheels, and a whole list of of course is not that universal approbation States providing the Homestead to the value of 500 dollars and upwards, but there are

The property in this State exempted from and genius, and possesses great perseverance. Levy and a le prior to the adoption of this of Mr. Burton. Mr. Burton he says is an one spinning wheel, and two pairs of cards suits-that he is a very early riser, and decide, the tools of his trade; the ordinary cookvotes a portion of every morning to his cl.s. ing utensils, and ten dollars worth of provie to a system which the reason of any reasonable man would tell him was utter fool-

French Government. We asked and ob- save that occasionally I take a trip to Staten right, but we conduct a free Press and we

There is no law which has been enceted calculated to propogate idleness, and make vill ins. (for idleness is the root of all evil) position we had assumed, feeble, dishear- of Honorables spoken of for the presidency then this a merbonain ble Homestead Law, risks or dingers, emberks his : Il for the be exempted, to wit:

"To each family the dwelling house, and houses apparten at thereto, together with fifty teres of land, and theo one horse, and wen.y-five doll is worth of provisions, be nd the same are hereby exempted from le vy and s le under fieri f ei s and ; ssignment der mesne or fin 1 process: Provided, that the said exemption shall not include, or extend to any property situate within the limits of any city or town corporate of this State. And provided further that the value of said real est te shall not exceed the sum of five hundred doll..rs.'

We will now suppose a case. A man has a family and his little Homesstead worth Five Hundred Dollars. Yes, he has it no power of the law can wrest it from him. So might I have 500 dollars in a trunk but I am not allowed to have the key. But poh, you say it is his home, the home of his fathers, his blessed birth place, &c. Nonsense. Well he has his homestead, yet he finds he is starving; his brother, or may be his wife's brother, or may-be who you please. writes to him from Florida, Texas, or any other place you like, that if he would only come out and bring a small amount of capial, say Five Hundred Dollars, he could enter into mercantile, or any other business you like better, and his word for it he would writes, "I have been here now about five the family are all here, and to induce you to The 1 remises of Mr. G. N. Reynolds sit- come, I make you this offer." No, no! cant think of leaving the old Homestead.

But another reason. Not only in this community, and this State but in the whole country, we all know there are men who will not pay a debt unless absolutely compelled to do so by law A number of such men own a little estate and this property has been the means of an indemnity, for contracting debts. These men should selves under the wing of the Homestead bigot.

Law. But it will be said we can and must refuse them credit. Very well. But we have honest men, likewise, who own small estates. Must we apply the same rule, and refuse credit merely depending upon chance to recive our pay. It certainly would be chance, for though a man may be ever so honest, still that which was the true cause of his obtaing credit, fails to be such. A man may not be worth two dollars independent of his homestead, must I refuse him my paper because I can have no recourse upon his property?

The fact is as a cotemporary remarks in nother State.

"Exemption laws are not based on principles of justice, but are rather the offspring of n overweening spirit of generosity."

On the 4th of March on Exemption Bill was introduced by Mr. Williams into the Senate of Maryland, but with a blank amount leaving the Legislature to fix the sum. The there is great diversity of opinion among the the people of Hungary lands to occupy, members, as to the value of property, which and millions of money to bring them hithshould be exempted not a f-w being unwil- er. A representative would have been ling to have it higher than Fifty Dollars. Hear what that paper says:

"Men in possession of no more property therefore, than the Lw allows will be regarded as weath nothing by the business comon a brave and inoffensive people. Yet of my heart, and pray to God that the complied with, on the part of those who munity, and will be trusted for their hones. notwithstanding the deplorable condition sun of freedom may never decline frem are still in arrears, and that they will come ty or not stall," and further, "What justice is there in the enactment of a law, which de. their State, and at the same time our popprives us of the remedy we now have of collecting what is due us, from persons in whom we may in this way misplice confidence?

In conclusion there is no clearer proposiof the most, (if not the most) prosperous tion than this, that no monean want an exempted Homestead, unless he is apprehensive that, at some time or other in the course of his life, he may not be ; ble to pay his debts, and that he will then have a home of after his arrival in N. Y. To sum up which his creditors cannot deprive him. But | what we have said, we think Kossuth a the expense of others, who in some cases may the sooner the country is rid of him the themselves have no home, and whom his his thus leg lly defrauded? Justice answers that he does, but generosity seems to divest the answers of all its force long before it re ches the consciences of the legislators of the present progressive age."

Gentlemen of the Press look into the mitter-because a minority only are opposed to this law, still we may be right, and I tell you we ARE right. Down we say, with a law alculated to instil idle and vicious principles erime. "Idleness," we repeat, " is the root of all evil" and if man knows he is not obliged to work, he will not work. "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou e. t broad."

## Kossuth - Intervention - "Suffering Humanity.'

Our Corrrespondent, C., appears to be verm admirer of Kossuth, and a strenuous dvoc to of the c use he is eng ged in. We eserve to ourself the privilege of opposing the views which any of our correspondents might adopt, and in the present instance, though our sympathies are : Iways (in merited cases) on the side of "Suffering Humanity," we unhesitatingly declare our opinion to be directly adverse, to that of our corres-

Man may speak of this great and glorious government, he may rehears to you the hone. its and blessings enjoyed in this I ad of the free and the home of the brave, but this country was rescued from the power of British tyny by the exercise of virtuous principle .her own battles," is emphatically what they sical studies, particularly to the critical sions. In the none of all sense and justice reading of the Greek writers in their originates was this not enough, was it not just? Do which was built this fabric - a country ressical studies, particularly to the critical sions. In the name of all sense and justice Virtue, was the bulwark—the basis upon recommend. Any people on the face of the naltongue. Mr. Burton is a man of some you wish more? It is folly, yes we say it pected and honored, second to none and chieving this conquest. When Benjamin Franklin went as Ambas dor to the Court of France,-he stepped with the hold step of a Franklin when he solicited aid from the as if the chinces walls extended around it We may be assuming a too imperative man asking for assistance, to restore to a virtuous people their just rights. The justness of his cause, gloud his cause. When a single judividual, with a magn nimity of soul, reg riless of cost-reg riless of dinsince the cursed Bankrupt act.) which is ger-fired only with those virtuous principles, to aid a virtuous people. When a single man we repeat, disregarding all personal This is the Law the following property shall | Cause of American Freedom! When all this was done by a single individual, it shows on what rested the merits of Benjamin Franklin's mission. Marquis Lafavette gave his il for American Freedom. It was not only Suffering Humanity," but it was the cause of justice, b sed on patriotism and virtue.

Who is Kossuth? How did he come to dead the cause of "Suffering Humanity?" He came as one expecting to achieve a triumph. The acclumations of the people tickled his ear, and he delighted to hear his praises sung. Officiousness char eterised his very movement. Of this we have abundant proof, and this fact is known to all of our readers. Yet he came to plead the cause of "Suffering Humanity." But again. Because Mr. A. or Mr. B. loons me his horse to go to Camden, must I loon my horse to every one who wishes it !-- to draw the an-

Because France extended assistance to us. s that even a moral obligation upon us that we must extend it to Hungary, also?

INGRATITUDE, the very extreme of ingratiude to those who fought and bled for America, to cast away and to trifle with the boon so hardly won. George Washington charged us as his children to be careful how we acted, "to speak and think of it as the pulledium of our political safety." Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, says Washington, "the jealously of a free people, ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government." Washington further cautious us to have as little connection with foreign nations as possible; yet this great and glorious republic, that such true hearts bled for, must sweep her treasury, to aid 'Suffering humanity.' There is no suffering humanity, it is to pamper the they now contract debts, will shelter them- pride and feed the ambition of a crushed

of hundreds and thousands were lauding him to the skies at Castle Garden in New York-if he had have declined all these public honors, and gone at once to Washington city, thank the President and American Congress for their magnanimous intervention in his behalf-he could have achieved the object of his mission, to aid "Suffering Humanity". If he had done as a valued cotemporary in New-York informs us, as was proposed to him the second day of his arrival, gone to Washington, done this, represent his troubles and petition aid as Benj. Franklin did, he would have aided "Suffering Hagerstown Herald and Torch Light says Humanity." Congress would have give

sent to the Court of Vienna, and Austria would have granted the request and libcrated the Hungarian people. In a few ter which makes "man the noblest work years, being in der the protection of this government, and enjoying its priviledges, Kossuth would become the Governor of ulation greatly augmented. As our New York cotemporary justly observes, here would have been something practicable. instead of that, the syren song of adulation chained him to the people-there he could shine with more brilliancy. Mind, he was recommended this plan the day does he not in that event hold this home at dangerous man, a second Aaron Burr, and

# Money.

The great app rent principle of life the ever upon which turns power and greatness. from time immemori I to the present, is Money. This f cin tion for money, this love for gain, is proportion to to the inteligence or ignor nee of a community. As the moral and intellectual c pacity of man exinto your children, result a g pachapa in pand, or is advaced, so will dy nee those extended benevolent, and charit ble feelings the pride of calighten d mankind, and the joy of God. Men we snot mede for himself lone; or in other worls, m n was not made to propogate and advance those pleasures, comforts, and enjoyments, merely Graham's Magazine, George R. Graham, to gratify his own a clion I appetite.

Leaving mor, lity out of the question, and pply the rule merely to men's physical ondition, it is utterly impossible for man to contribute to his person I comfort, by soleppropri ting the comforts of life to lims If There is a dependence in life which is equal ly oblig tory on one cl ss or profession of life. the farmer is looked upon as the most independent, and yet the farmer is as dependent as any other. He is dependent on the Libour of others to m ke his crop-he s dependent on the f ctor to purchase his rop, and he is dependent on the merchant | dant-" Let me try my hand too." The Mawho supplies him with his n c ss rice But we will go a little firther.

Man as a moral being, is utterly inc. puble of using the comforts which God has given him alone. As the intelligence of man is advenced, so will those high, mor. I and enobling virtues, which were before dorment dy need also. He now is the being of anther stomp-In the viste of the past, he sees | lars. his old shedow, and shudders: t the thought of his former self, yet rejoicing at the change which has taken place. As this change comes over society-as the darkness of ignor need is made clear by the light of week. learning and inteligence, then there is an of- The Live GRAFFE. inity, which draws m n to m n-, recipro-I love, which unites men as brothers, and, m n is then only second to God. This we tle of Raleigh Punch. We like the Giraffe, ay is done by the power of intellectual reason. This is to be accomplished in this way you will continue to exchange. viz, by using every means to advance our knowl\*lge-school our children, and school ourselves. Learn all we can, always keep- tor at Two Dollars a year. ing in min i, that there is much for us to earn and do it.

But we commenced about MONEY. What money? Wayland says 'Money is the instrument for facilitating exchanges. This when considered as money, is its only of-

Exchanges are made to promote our comfort-thus money is only to be used to contribute to our h ppiness. When we go bemoney, we are certainly deficient in mental inteligence. What are these comforts and enjoyments?-they are many. First we take it in a physical sense. We must provide ourselves with food and clothing, for without these we would cease to exist; then we must use money in the manner which our conscience dictates to us, and this comprises ail, there are many. In a moral sense our conscience points out many ways to use money-educate our children, as we remarked and learn ourselves, by reading books, taking newsp. pers, &c.

Recapitulation. All we have said amounts o the fundamental principal of Dury .-Man's duty it is do all th's. He owes it to himself as a man. The trate cannot enjoy ive matter. We have read this number carethe influences and blessings of an enlight. fully, and admire Mr. Lester's mode of wriened mind -man can. Man will find that it will advance his comfort, and it is his duto advance his comfort, for as his comfort is advanced so will the comfort of his fellow man be advanced. An intellectual man finds pleasure in the society of his brother in learning. But there is a day, a moral duty higher and holier. Man owes it to his at Two Dollars per year, or Ten Copies for God. God gave him his talents, and God told him to improve them. If he does not, he displeases his God and mars his temporal happiness.

Christi n Reform. As man advances

If Kossuth had not been so inflated with | lead him higher—he aspires to the good, the | reads, and every man of business should have ambitious pride, and used the proper beautiful, the true-a lively interest is felt a copy. Price, One Dollar and Twenty-five means to aid 'Suffering Humanity," the to present oblations of gratitude to the cents. Address H. M. Rainey, Charleston way was plain and clear. On the second Divine Author of his knowledge. Thus he S. C. You can see ours if you wish by callday of his arrival in America, when crowds reasons to this, he must be thankful to God ing at this office. and show forth his praise by obeying, loving and serving God The light of knowledge brings him into closer connection with the attributes of His Will. He knows and feels that not only his temporal heppiness will be the Mercury not wish to exchange! If promoted, but his eternal happiness hereafter. Let us, therefore use money in that way which will contribute to our comfort, and to the comfort of our fellow men, keeping in mind at the same time, thet we are fulfilling the duty we owe to our God.

> The Charleston Conrier by Wednesday's the Editors and Proprietors of that Jour-

> Col. King was a man not only esteemed in the community in which he lived, for his many virtues, but the conductors of all the journals in the State ever found him characteristic of those traits of characof God."

The Courier says. "It will afford gratification to his friends, and to a sympathising community, to learn that his interest in the Courier will be continued for the benefit of his bereaved widow and family."

# EDITOR'S TABLE.

Gody's Lady's Book, for March, was re-

We were formerly a subscriber to the Laly's Pook, and when the mil brought us this, it looked like an old filend coming to isit us once more.

This number has some twenty embelish-

ments-two fine mezzotint engravings. "The Cottager's Sunday morning" is pretty an engraving as we ever saw-ret when we turned to the "Soldiers Dream of I can hardly conceive of an American, Home," we saw its equal. In glancing over the reading matter. (for we have not had time to read it) we thought it excellent. The f et is, the reading m. tter in Gody's Book is to its owner. lways good.

The price of the Lady's Book is \$3 for single copy, or 5 copies for \$10. We will give a copy of the Ledger and the Book for \$4 one year, thus putting the Book at \$2. Will friend G, send us the January and February numbers?

Philadelphia.

Mr. Gr. ham has kindly sent us the Janury, February and March numbers of his de-

servedly popul r Magazine. In writing this notice we look at Gody nd then at Gr. h m. and we hardly know which is the best It puts us in mind of an friends and admirers, it must be peculi-needed we heard once. A c se came to arly valuable, and the possession of which men, as another. Of all the professions of be tried before a Magistrate in North Carolina. The Councel for the Pl intiff made his

speech, and at once the "Squire" exclaimed. "You are right, sir, and M---- has no use to speak, you are cert inly right," "But wait awhile," said the Councel for the defengistrate reluctantly gave consent, and so soon s the speech was concluded, the Squire agoin excl. imed- You are right, Gentle-

Graham's is a first rate magazine. Price of Gr. ham's Magazine is, single copy \$3, two copies \$5, five copies Ter

We will take ple sure in showing specimens of these Magazines and hope they will be patronized for they deserve patronage. We will publish your Prospectus next

it is certainly a witty, spicy sheet. Hope

N. C., by W. Whitaker, Editor and Proprie-

PATMETTO SENTINEL. This is the title of a new paper just estab. lished at Blackville, in this State

The Sentinel is neatly printed and of pretty fair size. E. A. Bronson is the Proprietor, but we have yet to learn who is the Edtor. His editorials are well written whoever he might be. The Sentinel says:

"We deem it our duty, at the outset, to define our position and vouch for the charac- speech has provoked him not a little, and yond this, and prise it merely because it is ter of the paper: As a Southerner and native Carolini n, the Rights of our State and the Institutions of the South, shall by us be maintained and defended, determined ever the St te decides to act, to go with the State and for the State, for west or woe .-So much for the politics of the Palmetto

Somehow or other, we cannot understand this supporting Southern Institutions, and yet, go with the St.te for weal or wee.— How then ?

THE HERALD OF THE UNION: by C. Edward

Lester, New York. We have received the fourth number of this journal. It is a large mammoth sheet and well filled with interesting and instruct ting. One commences a long piece with the thousand dollars. The purchaser was W. intention of merely glancing at it, when he is unknowingly led on to the end. Mr. Lester is a writer of care; very unlike the writer whose writings he criticizes-Edgar A Poe The Herald of the Union will be publish ed until the close of the Presidential election Ten Dollars. Would be obliged to Mr. Lestor, if he would send us the preceding num-

THE AMERICAN I BWYER AND FORM BOOK .-Mr. H. M. Rainey, of Charleston has sent telectual knowledge, so do his aspirations as the above Pock. It is exectly as the title Trustees,

CHARLESTON MERCURY .- This pape made very favorable mention of the Ledger, still does not exchange with us. Does so, let it be.

THE LOSS OF THE CLAY MEDAL. - NEW-York, March 15th, 1852 .- Daniel Ullman Esq.: Dear Sir-The gold medal recently presented by the friends of Henry Clay, to that distinguished statesman, was by him entrusted, on Friday last, (12th inst.,) at Washington to the care of Miss mail brought us the melancholy tidings of Lynch, of New-York, to be deliverd to youthe decease of Col. W. S. King, one of Miss Lynch and her mother, with my family, left Washington on that day to return to New-York, under my protecttion. At my instance and persuasion, the medal, for greater safety, was placed in my carpet bag, which contained my writing case, and other valuables; and this bag was kept by me personally in the cars, and carried in my own hands at the various changes and stopping places on the route. until our arrival in New-York, on Saturday, at two o'clock, P. M. when it was placed on the hack which was to convey us to our residences. I saw it put on the driver's seat by Mr. Vreeland, the bag-gage master, and proprietor of the back, y the side of the driver, and it was in that situation, as we believe, when the carriage left the foot of Courtlandt-street, (Mr. Vreeland at No. 45 Ninth-streetthe residence of Miss Lynch-the bag was missing, and the driver could give no account of it.

Every step was immediatly taken to recover it that suggested itself to my mind, and no pains will be spared in prosecuting the search.

The committee can easily imagine the watchful care and solicitude which all my party felt, in common with myself, to convey in safety this beautiful medal, and the conflict of feelings at its sudden disappearance and possible loss.

I indulge a hope that it will be received. or man, into whose hands such a treasure might fall, who would not count it to his highest privilege and honor to return it

While I cannot reproach myself with any want of care-nor do I believe any person, with a knowledge of all the facts, would do so-still the charge, direction. and responsibility of my party mested, of

ourse, upon me. Under these circumstances, it is proper that I should communicate the fact to you, as the organ of the committee, with the expression of my deep regret for the occurrence, and to request that a perfect duplicate of the medal may at once be prepared at my cost, as soon as possible after the loss is finally ascertained, and transmitted to the distinguished statesman, to whom, as a tribute from his many at the present time, cannot fail to Be a grateful solace in his hours of confin

and reflection.

In the mingled feeling of sorrow as mortification which I have indulged, by satisfaction that it affords me an oportunity, which I should not otherwise have enjoyed, to unite in this worthy memorial to one of the most distinguished men of our country and age, whose career has men, he said, "you are norn right-I dis been as brilliant as it has been patriotic, and whose life and times will constitute an essential element in the history of our country during its most interesting and forming period, and whose name and memory, like that of the father of his country, will be cherished as the common inheritance of generations to come. I ame dear sir, with great respect, your obedient servant. CHARLES BUTLER

MOULTRIE HOUSE.-This beautiful and commodious building has been sold for Brother Whitaker th t is a tall p per you the sum of \$13, 000. It was purchased have in Raleigh. Think it is worthy the ti. by WM. M. MARTEN, Esq., for a company consisting of fifteen gentlemen.

KOSSUTH ATTACKING Mr. CLAY.-LOU-The Gir ffe is published weekly in Raleigh isville, March 8.-Kossuth, in his speech on Saturday night, indulged in much personal reflection on Mr. Clay. He chargeds him with a breach of confidence and gentlemanly courtesy, in having his speech published that was deliverd on the occasion of their interview in Wahington, inwhich Mr.Clay took strong grounds against intervention. He styles Mr. Clay's position as assumptions based on assertion merely. He says the publication of that he did not answer them on grounds of personal affection for Mr. Clay. He says "I took the interview for a private one and I refrain now from further discussion for the same cause, though I am provoked by this uncalled for publicity."

He reviewed Mr. Clay's position on nonintervention at some length, and more in-His speech has given much dissatisf here, especially to the friends of Mr. Clay.

SALE OF THE MERCHANTS, EXCHANGE. N.Y .- The Merchants, Exchang situated in Wall-st New-York, was sold on the 16th inst, at auction, to foreclose a mortgage, for the sum of sight hundred and. fire W. Deforrest. The building originally cost, about two millions of dollars.

So. Ca. MEDICAL COLUMN TI annual Commencement was field in Ch leston on the 12th. Exercise prayer by the Rev. Whitefoord Smith, De D. The number of grac unter was one hun dred and two. After an address-by I Geddings, the degrees were confe the Hon. M. King, Plesident