

EXTENSION OF SLAVERY.

The Whigs of the North seem to regard the extension of the institution of slavery, as morally impossible. They contend that the existing laws in California and New Mexico prohibit it, and therefore bend every nerve and use every means in their power to extend over those territories the Ordinance of 1787. The Constitution and the Missouri Compromise are to be set aside, though called into existence at a later period, with a view to a permanent settlement of the difficulties then existing on the subject of this vexed and disturbing question. And why do they occupy this position? If it is morally impossible that the institution should exist in these territories for the reason assigned, why distract the country by these insidious movements? Why do they not content themselves, and leave undisturbed the institution where it does exist, in good faith? A abandoning every measure which formerly made up the code of their party tactics, finding from long experience that the great body of the people of the States are hostile to their existence, the Northern Whigs, steeped in the depth and dregs of Abolitionism, have determined to harass the country by throwing their whole force into the scale of Abolitionism, believing that by this means alone, they can eventually succeed in fastening upon the country their cherished principles. They are aware that this can only be done by enlisting the disaffected Democracy, who, like themselves, are ready to sacrifice every principle of their own party, to accomplish their nefarious purposes in opposition to slavery. In this movement too, they trust to the efficiency of their long established political opinions, treacherously to seduce the Whigs of the South.

To sustain us in these views, we ask where, in the free States, can be found a single Whig, who may be pointed to as friendly to the institution, tacitly or by positive declaration? Is there one? We answer no, without fear of contradiction. The Whigs of the North are, to a man, opposed to slavery. Southern Whigs, who sustain the political principles to which they are wedded, act in conjunction with Northern Whigs. In contending for these principles, they but aid in extending this unholy crusade, if such we may call it, against an institution which affects their best interests. Is it not a matter for serious consideration with them whether their adherence to the political principles of their party, which never can exist permanently in the States, had not better be abandoned; and, if they cannot be reconciled to the policy of the Democratic party, would it not be better to enlist under the broad folds of the Democratic banner, and battle for the rights guaranteed under the Constitution and its compromises, on this momentous question? Far better would it be for Whigs and Democrats South, to cease their contentions as to their favorite political opinions, apart from this question: yea, that there should be a dissolution of the Union, rather than by contending therefor, they should further the obnoxious insurrectionary movements of Abolition Whigs or Democrats. We hold that the Union of these States under the Constitution, which alone can bind it, is preferable to every other consideration; and if either of the great political parties of the States occupy a position warranting the permanent establishment of the Union on this foundation, it is far better that the two great parties South, should, even though tacitly, acquiesce in the predominance of the principles of either, than jeopard that protection which is better secured by union, and which formed the paramount consideration of our forefathers in framing the federal compact. This proud position is occupied by a large number of the Democratic party North.

To the Democratic party North, then, we look for the preservation of this glorious Union. Already have they stepped forward, and posted the flag of the party on the platform which has hitherto secured to the people, life, liberty, and property. Viewing the question of slavery as irrelevant to the great objects and principles of the party, they have fallen back, and in their retreat, gloriously recovered the ground they had partially abandoned, and with stentorian voices declare that they are henceforth ready and determined to battle for Liberty—the Constitution—Union. The subject of the existence or the extension of slavery, is henceforth to be abandoned by the Democracy of the North, and the institution left in the hands of those whose right and privilege it is alone to encourage, to sustain, or to abolish it. How different this position from that occupied by the Northern Whigs—Abolitionists, who resolve and re-resolve to contend with a blind zeal for liberty, to the destruction of the Constitution and of the Union. These are the allies of Southern Whigs. Let them look to it.

MR. CLAY ILL.

On Friday last Mr. Clay was induced to visit the examination of the Law School at Ballston, where, after several hours' close attention, he made a brief address. He then returned to Saratoga, and, although complaining of illness, attended the dinner which had been tender-

ed him. Here he remained several hours, and of course went home seriously indisposed, and passed a critical night. On Saturday evening he was reported considerably better; and if suffered to be quiet will probably recover the usual tone of his health in a few days.—Carolinian.

KEOWEE COURIER.

Saturday, Aug. 25, 1849.

With a view of accommodating our Subscribers who live at a distance, the following gentlemen are authorized and requested to act as agents in receiving and forwarding Subscriptions to the KEOWEE COURIER, viz: M. J. W. S. GRISHAM, at West Union. EDWARD HUGHES, Esq., " Horse Shoe. E. P. VEENER, Esq., " Bachelor's Retreat. M. F. MITCHELL, Esq., " Pickensville. J. E. HAGOOD, " Twelve Mile. T. J. WEBB, for Anderson District.

THE MASK THROWN OFF.

Our readers are aware that President Taylor is making a tour through a portion of the Northern States. He disclaims having any political object in view, and yet we find him availing himself of the opportunity presented by his reception at Lancaster, Pa., to declare himself in favor of protecting the coal and iron interests of that State. We had hoped that the protective policy had become an obsolete idea, and that the very favorable operations of the present tariff would be sufficient to satisfy all, that free-trade is the best, and prevent any recurrence to a measure, which is taking from the people to enrich the manufacturer. But from the position the President takes, there can be no doubt, but that the subject of protection will be thrust before the next Congress, and it will greatly add to the distraction of the public mind, already sufficiently disturbed.

Read the following extract from the President's remarks to the coal and iron-miners of Pennsylvania, and judge for yourselves:

"In regard to the development and protection of the great interests of Pennsylvania, her coal and iron, no one takes a deeper interest in them than myself, or will more heartily co-operate with the National Legislature in recommending and carrying out such measures as will facilitate the objects referred to. In conclusion, sir, I thank you, and through you the citizens of Lancaster for the cordial reception I have met with on this occasion."

SAVE YOUR INK AND PAPER.

We were informed by Mr. James E. Hagood that some fifteen or twenty of the Brutuses came to his office, which he refused to hand out; and that he made a very neat pile of them in his yard, and applied fire, and watched the smoke as it rose curling upwards, until the whole were consumed—that a package of True Carolinians directed to a private individual, was consigned by him to the same fate.

We have also been informed by another Postmaster, that he invariably destroys all such documents as soon as they arrive. The writers of these and similar articles will see the force of our remark, to save their ink and paper, when they learn that none of their productions are read, but are always immediately destroyed. They need not think that the people of our District are so easily gulled as to reject the substance, which they now enjoy, to "grasp at the shadows" which they offer them through abolitionism.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

This gentleman, distinguished in the political and literary history of our country, departed this life on the 12th inst., at Astoria, Long Island, at the advanced age of eighty-eight. His health has been feeble for sometime, and his death for several years past expected.

We have been furnished by the Magistrate who committed Thos. Reese, of whose arrest and release we published an account some time since, with the following facts upon which he based his judgment: That Reese had a letter or some document from which he read, but would not allow any one to inspect—that when he was brought before him, he refused to give any account of the letter or a book which he also had in his possession—that having said he was going to Georgia, he took a different direction—and declined giving any account from whence he came.

We make the above statement in justification of the Magistrate who committed Reese; and we further state that we had no intention of doing injustice to the Magistrate or any other party concerned in the arrest, in the article which we published a few weeks since.

THE REVIEWS IN PICKENS DISTRICT.

The general review of the 2nd Regiment S. C. M., came off on Tuesday last. His Excellency Governor Seabrook, with his staff, being present reviewed the Regiment. The Brig. General and suite were also present, and the whole number, handsomely dressed in uniform, and being all fine looking men, presented quite an imposing appearance. The Regiment was called out at an early hour, for the purpose of undergoing an inspection of fire arms, which we are pleased to say resulted in great credit to the Regiment—nearly every man having a rifle in good order, and his own property, affording the gratifying evidence that we have in our hands—in every cottage, the means of defence, in case of sudden invasion of our rights. The performance of the Evolutions selected for the occasion passed off well—exc-

uted in good time and order, doing great credit to the field officers as well as soldiers. The young Majors especially did themselves great credit in the promptness and accuracy with which they discharged the duties assigned them. At the close of the review His Excellency made a patriotic address to the Regiment—recurring in spirited language to the crisis before us, and according to the mountain yeomanry praise for their military spirit and their apparent readiness to defend their homes from the invasion of the heartless abolitionist or any other common enemy to Southern rights and institutions.

The Band of Music was also present and contributed their part to the creditable exercises of the day.

5TH REGIMENT, S. C. M.

The 5th Regiment was reviewed on Thursday by Brig. Gen. Garvin; the Governor finding himself so pressed by other civil duties that he was unable to attend. The officers of this Regiment also done themselves great credit in the promptness and despatch with which the commands were given and executed, though they labored under great inconvenience, for the Colonel being unable to appear on the field from indisposition, a commanding officer, Capt. Hollinsworth, was taken from the line, and the Adjutant performed the duty of both Majors. The arms of the Regiment were inspected and found to be in fine order, with very few exceptions. The Evolutions having been executed in good time and orderly despatch, the Regiment was drawn up in close column, and Col. Towns, Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency, delivered a brief address to the Regiment, in which he accorded to the soldiers and officers the praise they so richly merited. Gen. Garvin then made a most patriotic address, in which alluded in most feeling terms to the great crisis, exhorting all to be cautious of Northern spies, and always ready to do duty to our common country. The Regiment was dismissed in good order, and peace and harmony prevailed up to a late hour.

The Saluda Band was there too, and performed their part admirably.

THE WEATHER.

For several weeks we have had very warm and dry weather—the thermometer ranging from 88 to 96°—but on last Tuesday evening we had a fine shower of rain—but this had but little effect on the heat, for on Wednesday the thermometer stood 92° at 2 o'clock, P. M. This is much warmer weather than we generally have in this section, the thermometer usually ranging during the summer from 80 to 86°.

SYNOPSIS OF THE REPORT OF THE MILITARY BOARD.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for a brief of the Report of the Military Board of Officers, which convened at Due West Corner in Abbeville Dist., So. C., on the 15th inst., to take into consideration certain interrogations propounded by the Governor to that Board, respecting the defects of the Militia system, and the propriety of restoring Brigade Encampments. The Board was composed of the field officers of the Division.

The Committee report that it is impossible for them, in the short time allowed; to take all the important matters before the board into consideration in detail and will therefore present for the action of the Board such alterations as are deemed of most pressing importance in correcting existing evils:

1. The committee believe that great caution should be exercised by the Executive authorities of the State, in remitting fines imposed by a court-martial. The officers composing court-martial, being generally honest and intelligent; a case has never occurred, within our knowledge, in which such courts were guilty of tyranny and oppression. No case should be heard and determined by his Excellency on the Ex-parte showing of an interested defendant—a full exemplification of the proceedings of the court imposing the fine, under the hand and seal of the Judge Advocate, should accompany every such application.

2. One of the most fruitful sources of neglect, by the citizen, to perform military duty, is attributable to the person who grants, and the facility of obtaining, certificates of exemption in consequence of disability. Formerly that duty was confided to the Surgeon of the Regiment, but under the 39th section of the act of 1841, it appears to be the duty of the Clerk of the company. A skillful Surgeon could be induced to accept a commission in nearly every Regiment in the State, who would be competent to pronounce upon the physical disabilities of the soldier. His duties should be defined specifically by Act of the Legislature, and courts-martial restrained from receiving, as excuses for default of duty, certificates from any other than the Surgeon of the Regiment who had examined carefully the disability complained of.—In this connection it might be well for the Legislature to define with greater particularity, who are exempted from the performance of ordinary militia duty—what should be the extent of physical disability to exempt. An opinion

now prevails very generally that a man who has lost a joint or had a bone broken is exempt from duty, although his manhood is unimpaired, and his strength adequate to undergo the fatigues of an arduous campaign

3. Another evil, which requires the interposition of Legislative aid, is the occasional conflicting of civil and military public duties; originating in the stubbornness and design of the civil authorities—the Governor, Major General or Brigadier General orders out Regiments for drill and review on a particular day—the overseer or Commissioner of Roads selects the same day, within the limits of the Regiment, and after the Military orders are extended, for requiring the citizen to perform road duty. Here then is a conflict. Which mandate is to be obeyed? The Legislature should pass a law, prohibiting Commissioners and overseers from ordering out their hands, on the day of military training, either in Beat, Battalion or Regiment.

4. Your committee recommend that each Beat company meet for drill once in two months instead of once in three months, as now provided by law.

5. The committee recommend the restoration of Brigade Encampments, as the only school of the Militia, where correct training, proper discipline, with a remuneration for the loss of time and expenses incurred, can be acquired by the militia officer. We believe that the civil and not the military officers are opposed to Encampments, and have repealed the laws creating them. If officers willingly incur the fatigues and expenses of an Encampment, leading a soldier's life, with soldier's fare, we cannot conceive why civilians and persons disconnected with the military should assume to abrogate the wisest military institution in the State. In this Division, we experience no inconvenience from the supposed immoral tendencies of such assemblies. True, there is some debauchery and riot; but that evil will exist wherever men assemble in large bodies. It is seen in the court yard, at Beat, Battalion and Regimental parades, and not unfrequently at much holier places. This evil at an Encampment may be very much lessened, if the commander of the camp would rigorously enforce the existing laws.

6. The laws now of force are sufficient for the collection of fines, if Colonels and Sheriffs would faithfully discharge their duty.

7. There might be an amendment to the latter clause of the 91st section of the Act of 1841. The Colonel instead of adjudging the case there contemplated, should direct the Sheriff to stay Execution and order the case back to the court, to be tried upon its merits.

8. No exigency has arisen to authorize the establishment of Arsenals within the Divisions of the State.

THE RAIL ROAD.—The Engineers of the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road have, at length, located their Depot at this place. The selection is a very good one, being equidistant from the extremes of the town, and not more than three hundred yards from the public square. The location is on the east of the village, not far from the Baptist church. Eleven acres of land have been purchased at an average of about \$100 per acre.—Anderson Gazette.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

We give below the result of the recent Congressional Elections, so far as heard from:

NORTH CAROLINA.

Whigs elected to Congress: Clingman, Caldwell, Deberry, Shepperd, Stanley, Outlaw. Democrats elected: Venable, Ashe, Daniel. No change in political complexion.

INDIANA.

Democrats elected: Albertson, Dunham, Robinson, Brown, McDonald, Fitch, Harlan. Free Soil: Julian. Whigs elected: McGaughey, Watts. These show a Democratic gain of 1, and Free Soil gain of 1, and a Whig loss of 2. Democratic Governor elected.

KENTUCKY.

Whigs elected: Johnson, McLean, Thompson, Breck, Morehead, Marshall. Democrats elected: Boyd, Caldwell, Mason, Stanton. Last delegation 6 Whigs and 4 Democrats.

TENNESSEE.

We have no complete returns from the Congressional Election. It is conceded that the Democratic party have gained two members of Congress, the papers claim three. Democratic Governor elected.

ALABAMA.

If Alston, Whig, is elected in the Mobile district as it is reported, there will be no change in the Congressional delegation—5 Democrats and 2 Whigs. Democratic Governor elected without opposition. We have no returns from Texas.

From the Telegraph.

Late and Important from Havana.

The following Despatch received by Telegraph from Baltimore, shows that the danger of a collision between our Government and the Cuban authorities is increasing.

Coupled with the late Proclamation, and the rumors afloat, the revival of the Rey difficulty, looks very ominous of mischief brewing.

The plot begins to thicken—and, as we anticipated, the Abduction Case is to be made the pivot on which this matter is to turn.

The Despatch is in the following words: The Steamer Falcon has arrived at New York, bringing the latest intelligence from Havana.

She brings the report that Rey gave his answer to the American Consul in presence of a file of soldiers and under threats. He was afterwards imprisoned—but contrived to send two letters to the Consul stating that he had been abducted, and desired American protection.

The Consul had demanded to see him. This request was (after deliberation,) refused by the Spanish authorities.

Great excitement prevailed at Havana on the subject, which was further increased by the arrival there of the U. S. Sloop of War Germantown, which however sailed without taking any steps in the matter.

Now if this despatch gives a true statement of the affair, with our Consuls letters to the Government will show, the controversy bids fair to brew trouble yet for both sides. We will know now very shortly.

[Telegraphed to the Charleston Courier.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 15—4, p. m.

THE ABDUCTION CASE.

A decision has been given in the case of the Spanish Consul, charged with the abduction of Rey. The Consul has been bound over to stand his trial before the U. S. Circuit Court next December, and has given bail in the sum of \$5000. He has entered a solemn protest against the whole proceedings.

Four others, McConnell, Lorente, Marie and Eagle, have also been bound over to be tried at the next term of the District Court, in the sum of \$2,500 each.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The steamer James L. Day, has been chartered to take four Companies of troops to Tampa Bay. Ten Companies are expected, here from Jefferson Barracks, on their way to Florida.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.

California Matters—Indian Disturbances.

A dispatch from St. Louis of the 16th inst., states that a Company of traders from Santa Fe, arrived there the previous day, bringing \$100,000 and a large mail to Fort Leavenworth, and 500 letters from California.

Major Charallie, a Texan, has accepted an offer from the government of Chihuahua, to fight the Apache Indians, on the following terms: for warriors scalped \$200—others \$150—prisoners \$200. At the last accounts he had nine scalps and four prisoners.

The latest dates from Santa Fe state that the Indians are committing sad depredations. On the 8th July, two Americans and two Mexicans were killed near there. Lieut. Thomas encountered a party of Comanches near Saugre Christe placer, and killed 17.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis is now healthy, and trade is reviving there.

Childs, the Bank Robber, has been held to bail in the sum of 80,000 dollars.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Telegraphic dispatches sent you cover all the important intelligence brot' by the British steamer.

The Vienna Journal of Reform of the 20th July, expresses the opinion that the state of German affairs is such as to lead to serious conflicts between the Austrians and Prussians. Public opinion is uneasy on the subject, and war is considered inevitable. Two Austrian Counts were killed at the storming of Gildea, by the Hungarians. Kossuth is still said to be on board an armed steamer in the Danube. Rumors of another insurrection at Vienna, are afloat.

ILLINOIS U. S. SENATOR.—The St. Louis Era says, on the authority of a letter from one of the best informed politicians in Illinois, that there is not a reasonable doubt but Gen. Shields will be re-elected to the Senate of the United States. The Era places the more confidence in this opinion from the fact that the writer prefers a third person over the General.