

[From the Carolinian.]  
**The Democracy of New York.**

The Whig presses of the South, for the past few weeks, have been revelling in the luxury of an opportunity to denounce the Democratic party at the North. Coalition—coalition of the Buffalo platform—has been announced as the result of the late conventions of the party at Rome, New York; but we rejoice to say they are disappointed. The main body of the Democratic party of New York have resolved to adopt no platform but the ancient one of the party, embodied in the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention.

These resolutions hold to the doctrine of non-intervention—denying the right of Congress to legislate on slavery, leaving the subject where it rightfully belongs, in the hands of the people, when organizing a State Government. We are glad there has been no coalition, it increases our faith in the republican principles of the great Democratic party, and gives us an earnest that it is alone by the consolidation of this party the South will be secured against legislative aggression.

If the true exponents of Democratic principles unite upon the safe ground of non-intervention, they will leave the Whigs of the North and Free Soilers to beat the air in impotent rage at the failure of their attempts to create sectional strife.

We will endeavor to make up a correct abstract of the proceedings of the two conventions.

The Free Soil Convention passed the following resolutions, and sent them to the Hunker Convention:

"Resolved, That the views of this convention on this subject are as follows:

"1. It is not questioned or disputed that Congress has the power over slavery in the District of Columbia.

"2. It is not questioned or disputed that Congress does not possess the power over slavery in the United States.

"3. The power of Congress over slavery in the territories of the United States is questioned; this convention holds that the Federal Government possess the legislative power over slavery in the territories, and ought to exercise it, so as to prevent the existence of slavery there."

After the reception of these by the Hunkers, and a protracted discussion, that body sent back the following to be appended to the above:

"4. Resolved, Although such are the opinions we entertain upon this important question, and which we feel it to be a conscientious duty to maintain to the utmost, unless convicted of their injustice and unconstitutionality, we have never sought to impose them on others, still less have we made an acquiescence in our views of the subject a controlling test in an election, as has been unjustly charged upon us. The annals of our party proceedings may safely be challenged for the proof that such test has been advocated by us. We have neither made such a test, nor will we submit to it when made by others; nor can the Democratic masses of the State be induced to sustain those who do either.

"In the spirit and sense of the Utica resolution, above set forth, we have submitted to your committee the foregoing modification of the last resolution of your convention, and if your committee shall agree with us in that proposition, we will recommend it for adoption to our convention."

This was rejected by the Free Soilers, and the following resolutions were sent to the Hunker's Convention:

"Resolved, We cannot accept the proposition of the convention sitting at the Presbyterian church, to unite upon the grounds suggested by them.

"Resolved, We respectfully request the opinion of that convention as to the power of Congress in prohibiting slavery in the territories."

Both of these resolutions were laid on the table, and the following adopted by the Hunkers:

"Resolved, That the power vested in Congress in regard to this subject is a controverted question among the Democrats, and we will leave every man to the enjoyment of his own opinion upon the subject."

The Free Soil Convention rejected this, passing a resolution to the following effect:

"That we cannot accept the proposition of the committee of the convention assembled at the Presbyterian church, to unite upon the grounds which they propose to recommend their convention, viz: that Congress has no power in the State where slavery exists; that Congress has power over slavery in the District of Columbia; that we believe the people of the North are opposed to its introduction into territories now free; but we will not make it a party test, or add it to our political platform."

They then sent a communication to the Hunkers, transmitting a series of resolutions in substance as follows:

"We do approve of the recent resolutions adopted by the Hunkers, so far as expressed in opposition to the extension of slavery; but we cannot adopt them as a free expression of opinion on that subject. Satisfied that there is such an agreement in favor of the principles of human freedom as demands the reunion of the Democracy of New York, it is proposed to

unite in one body, making a single organization throughout the State, and recommending the support of the single State ticket for election, and transact such other business as may come before them."

The Hunkers then passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this convention decline concurring in these resolutions, and that the president communicate this to the Free Soilers, and inform them that we will adjourn sine die unless they will make further communication."

At their next sitting they adjourned sine die, without yielding the principles of the party.

At the last sitting of the Free Soil Convention a communication was received from the Hunkers, stating that they had no further business to communicate. In consequence of the above, the *Barnburners* now consider themselves severed from the Hunkers forever.

"So much for the 'disgusting coalition' on 'the Buffalo platform.' Honor to the true Democracy of the Empire State for their firmness in clinging to those principles which have led them through many a political storm to victory. The Free Soil faction have received a rebuke which, we trust, will not be lost upon them. They have now no resource left but to go over body and soul to the Whig party of the State, and aid in defeating the friends of constitutional principles. Will the Whig papers of the South have the candor to acknowledge that there is a large body of the genuine Democracy who have repudiated the Free Soil doctrine, even at the imminent risk—almost certainty—of the defeat of the party? We shall see."

**KEOWEE COURIER,**  
 Saturday, Sept. 1, 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:

- MAL. W. S. GIBBAM, at West Union.
- EDWARD HUGHES, Esq., " Horse Shoe.
- E. P. VERNER, Esq., " Bachelor's Retreat.
- M. F. MITCHELL, Esq., " Pickensville.
- J. E. HAGOOD, " Twelve Mile.
- T. J. WEBB, for Anderson District.

We would call attention to the approaching Celebration of the Sons of Temperance, which takes place in this Village on the 12th inst. No pains will be spared to make the occasion interesting and beneficial. Able speakers are expected, who have never been heard here, and the Anderson Brass Band will lend enchantment by their delightful music. And we are credibly informed that Prof. WAGSTAFF has composed a piece specially for this Celebration, and has called it "The Grand March of the Sons of Temperance of Pickens Division;" so that, to say the least, we will have something new in the music line; and those who know the Professor will be satisfied that it will be worth hearing. A Banner is to be presented to the Division by the Ladies; and we have no doubt that the Celebration will prove a grand jubilee for the Temperance cause. For further particulars we refer our readers to our advertising columns.

**THE NEWBERRY SENTINEL.**  
 We congratulate the citizens of Newberry District, on their prospect of having a News paper published at their county seat.

Mr. Jas. H. Giles proposes to publish a weekly political journal in the Village of Newberry, upon a super-royal sheet, at \$2 per annum, with the above title; to commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is given to the enterprise by subscriptions. The good people of Newberry will surely not allow so favorable an opportunity, to establish a press of their own, to pass unimproved; and we recommend our enterprising friend of the quill to go on, issue the *Sentinel*, and depend upon it, the liberal and patriotic people of the District will sustain it. We wish the *Sentinel* great success.

**CHANGE OF PUBLICATION DAY.**  
 The Palmetto State Banner has changed the publication day to Thursday from Tuesday, for the purpose of meeting the convenience of its patrons, by giving them two days, later intelligence, and enabling them to receive the paper earlier after its publication than heretofore.

**COMMENDABLE.**  
 We learn from our exchanges that Father Matthew, the great Apostle of Temperance, has signally offended the Abolitionists, by refusing to join in certain exercises at Worcester, Mass., commemorative of the liberation of the blacks of the British West Indies. Mr. Garrison, the Chairman of the committee of invitation, waited on him in Boston, and endeavored to elicit from him an avowal of sympathy with the anti-slavery fanatics of the North. The answer returned by Father Matthew, as reported by the Chairman himself, was in the following language: "I have as much as can I do to save men from the slavery of intemperance, without attempting the overthrow of any other kind of slavery. Besides, it would not be proper for me to commit myself on a question like this, under present circumstances. I am a Catholic priest; but, being here to promote the cause of Temperance, I should not be justified in turning aside from my mission, for the purpose of observing the cause of Catholicism."

Now, we do not pretend to know whether a change has come over the views of Father

Matthew, or what his present feelings, on the subject of slavery, are; but the course of non-interference which he has taken is certainly wise and commendable.

**CHANGES IN BRITISH OFFICERS.**  
 The Kingston (Jamaica) Journal of 23 July, states that Sir Charles Gray is to succeed Lord Elgin as Governor of Canada, and that Lord Harris is to be the new Governor of Jamaica, Lord Sligo succeeding him in the government of Trinidad. It is thought that this will produce a change in the conduct of the majority of of the Jamaica Assembly.

**MR. CLIFFORD.**  
 The charge made against this gentleman, as Minister to Mexico, for having refused to procure the release of some American soldiers imprisoned at Jalapa, turns out to be false, as we learn from the following, taken from the Baltimore Sun:

"The American prisoners at Jalapa, Mexico are said to be deserters from the army, and so reported by Gen. Worth, and were imprisoned for outrages committed against the Mexican laws. Of course then no blame attaches to Mr. Clifford for not interfering in their behalf."

**CAPT. BEE AND PAST MIDSHIPMAN WARLEY.**

The Pendleton Messenger of last week contains an interesting account of the proceedings of a meeting and dinner given in compliment of our countrymen, Capt. Bee and Past Midshipman Warley, at the Pendleton Hotel on the 17th ult. It affords us no ordinary gratification to witness the warm reception, these gallant young men, after a long absence and hard service in the cause of their country, have met on their return to their homes and the friends of their infancy.

Capt Bee was a graduate of West Point and joined the U. S. Army under Gen. Taylor just before the Mexican war broke out, and took an active part in all the brilliant engagements between the taking of Vera Cruz and the fall of the city of Mexico. He was in eight pitched battles, and was promoted by Generals Taylor and Scott.

Past Midshipman Warley, of the United States Navy, has been in the service from his youth, and during the war with Mexico, was on the Pacific coast in a government vessel, commanded by Capt. Shubrick. And although the sailor's

"—march is on the mountain wave  
 His home is on the deep,"

he was selected by his commander to take charge of small marine forces, who would go out to scour the country and annoy the enemy. On one of these occasions he and his company, being overpowered by a large body of the enemy, were taken prisoners, in which condition they remained a long time; suffering much at the hands of their cruel captors.

In the course of the evening the following sentiment was read by R. A. Maxwell:

**OUR ARMY AND NAVY.**—As long as we shall have such officers as Capt. Bee and Past Midshipman Warley, they will continue to be our national bulwarks.

To which the two young gentlemen responded in modest and feeling language.

The Messenger says the festivities of the occasion closed with a Ball, and in the maze of the merry dance, among old associates and friends our gallant boys forgot the dangers of the battle-field and the hardships of imprisonment.

**THE ABDUCTION OF REY.**

We published last week the decision of the Court in this case, but it assumes a more serious aspect than any at first expected, and we will now give our readers a general account of the case. Rey was a keeper of the prison at Havana, in which were confined one Villa-verde for a political offence, and Fernandez, a fraudulent bankrupt. It is alleged that these prisoners were released by Rey; at all events, the three landed in the U. States sometime last spring. Shortly after their arrival the authorities at Havana having learned that they were in New Orleans, a communication was received by the Spanish consul at that port, Mr. Don Carlos de Espana, enjoining him to seize the person of Rey, and send him back to Havana. Shortly after the consul obtains an interview with one Frescazes, an ex-police officer, who declined having anything to do with the seizure. Some days after a willing instrument is found in the person of Llorente, and with him is associated Ogala. Llorente takes upon himself to procure lodgings for Rey, the friendless stranger, and introduces him to the Spanish consul, and his accomplice. The consul visits the boarding house of Rey, but in the absence of the proprietor. Rey after this was induced to go to the house of the consul, and a declaration is produced alleged to have been made by Rey. No one can tell whether it is genuine, and if genuine, what means were employed to procure the signature of Rey, as the only witnesses were the consul and Llorente.

It was Rey's intention to go to Vera Cruz, and up to a few hours of his embarkation on the Mary Ellen, this was supposed to be his destination.

Espana fearing his victim might elude his grasp, visits the Mexican consul, and requested to be apprized immediately if Rey or Fernandez applied for passports for Vera Cruz. Preparations were made for Rey's deportation, and he certainly left in a very strange manner. He carried no clothing or baggage of any kind, did not even tell his friends farewell, nor not even him who had nursed him when sick, nor him

who had supplied him with money; but at night, at the moment of the departure of the Mary Ellen he is launched on board.

So far as we are competent to judge the abduction was clearly made out by the testimony, and the defence so far from weakening the case added strength. The Mary Ellen carried out two passengers, and we have no account of but one being landed at Havana; and the only inference is that Rey was landed secretly. We do not believe that the American consul at Havana ever saw Rey as was alleged, but that if he saw any one in relation to this affair, it was some creature who was made to personify Rey. It is said that Rey has addressed two letters to our consul, saying that he was abducted and asked protection; and that the consul had demanded him, and the authorities had refused to deliver him up. It is now said that Commodore Parker has been sent to Havana to del. and Rey in the name of our government. If this be true, and the authorities refuse to deliver Rey, it must necessarily result in a difficulty between the Governments. We regard the Spanish consul as acting in this whole affair as the agent of the Spanish authorities, and his Government must be responsible for all his acts.

**MILITARY BOARD OF THE FIFTH DIVISION.**

We find in the Laurensville Herald, the following items, embracing the substance of the Report of the Military Board of the 5th Division, assembled by order of his Excellency, at Union C. H., for the purpose of considering certain questions relative to the militia system. We published last week a synopsis of the Report of a similar board of the 1st Division; but the Herald has been furnished only with a verbal report by a member of the Board, and may therefore be depended on as correct.

They report "that the only defect in the Military organization is the want of Brigade Encampments, and unanimously recommend their re-establishment."

That the law as it now stands, in regard to the collection of fines, is as efficient as it can be made, and recommend that the Sheriff shall continue to be collector.

They also report "that the present militia organization is not sufficient to meet emergencies promptly," but that they deem the construction of arsenals unnecessary.

That one company of Cavalry, seventy privates strong, be either selected from those now enrolled, or be raised in each District in the State, who shall be armed and equipped in the most thorough and efficient manner, and *rendezvous* at their respective Court House. These troops of Horse being designed more especially to act as a body of domestic police.

That one company of Infantry be selected from each Regiment in the State, who shall be armed and equipped with weapons and accoutrements suitable for actual service. This would give an Infantry force of about four thousand men, which, with the cavalry above named, say two thousand horse, would make a force of 6,000, well drilled, well armed and well organized troops, who would be ready, at all times, for immediate action. And like the regular army, during the Mexican war, they would be most valuable in case of need, as a nucleus around which to form a larger force if it is required.

It is recommended that these special troops be organized into a Division, with a Major General, and all necessary officers of their own election—and that to each Regiment in this Division, after it is formed be added and attached one company of Artillery, in addition to Capt. De La Torre's company of Charleston Flying Artillery, to be attached to the Division. The Division including the Artillery would then number nearly seven thousand men.

[Telegraphed for the Carolinian.]  
**ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.**

The steamer Canada has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 11th inst.

All departments of trade are in a healthy condition, although less is doing in produce.

Cotton is in active demand.  
 Sales of the week 78,000 bales—24,000 taken by speculators.

The reception of the Queen in Ireland was of a most enthusiastic character.

The rumors current in France and elsewhere, charging that President Napoleon has an eye on the imperial crown have led him to make a disclaimer of all ambitious aspirations, and of all intention to change the present form of government in France.

The Pope has dissolved the entire Roman army, he still remaining at Gaeta. From some cause Gen. Oudinot has been recalled, and his place filled by the appointment of Gen. Rostlau.

Garibaldi has been defeated, and taken refuge in Sonnarino.

Venice is still unconquered, and is supplied with provisions by American vessels.

Peace has been definitively concluded between Austria and Sardinia.

The Hungarians continue to be successful over their enemies. Gen. Klapka defeated the imperialists, capturing two cities, with two thousand prisoners, and a large quantity of war munitions, the Russians leaving ten thousand dead and wounded upon the field. In another encounter, Gen. Bem and his Hungarians, with a force of forty thousand, defeated sixty

thousand Russians in Transylvania, causing a great loss of life.

The blockade of the Elbe was to end on the 11th August.

[From the Anderson Gazette.]

At a meeting of the officers of the 4th Regiment, S. C. Militia, held on the 15th inst. Lieut. Col Wm. Major in the Chair, and Capt. J. W. Glenn acting as Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Col. P. C. Haynie, and unanimously adopted:

Death has invaded our corps once again, and selected one of the bravest and best of our members as his victim. Our fellow soldier, Maj. JOHN JAMES NORRIS, has since our last meeting been called hence to an invisible world, and we are left to deplore the inscrutable decree of high heaven which has consigned him to an early grave, whilst it will be our pleasure to emulate his virtues and cherish his memory. Be it therefore

Resolved; That we lament the untimely death of our fellow soldier, JOHN JAMES NORRIS, and tender to the relatives and friends of the deceased, our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved That in testimony of the many virtues of the deceased, that we will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm on the review of the troops tomorrow, and that the Regimental flag staff be shrouded in mourning on the same occasion.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the chairman of this meeting to the parents of the deceased, and be published in the Anderson Gazette.

GEORGETOWN, Aug. 22.

**Fire from Lightning.**—The large, new and valuable mansion of Francis M. Weston, Esq., at his old family residence, in the neighborhood of this place, called Laurel Hill, was consumed the latter part of the first week in this month. The building was regarded among the first in all the parishes; and the internal and other arrangements, it is said, would favorably compare with the best arranged in any country. Mr. Weston has passed most of his summers in Europe and has had observation enough to make himself a residence combining every comfort. The site, the trees and the lawn were determined on by his ancestry more than half a century ago, and the oaks planted. The house was made near the comfortable old family residence and completed the last spring only. Mr. Weston was absent at the time either on a tour to Europe or the mountains and will, of course, regret to hear of his loss. Most of his furniture was saved, as a large body of his servants were in the immediate neighborhood of the disaster, at the time the house was struck.

From the Charleston Courier.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 23—12, p. m.

There was nothing done in cotton yesterday, in this city. Sugar is advancing—now quoted at 4 1-2 to 5. Whiskey 19 to 19 1-2.

The *Delta* says that the men collected at Grand Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, for the mysterious expedition alluded to in the President's Proclamation, does not exceed three hundred in number. Gen. Twiggs has ascertained that they had not a single stand of arms amongst them.

The brig *Adam Gray*, arrived here from Havana, in 8 days passage, confirms the statement brought by the *Falcon*, at New York, that Rey was in prison, acknowledged that he was abducted, and that his declaration to the contrary was made under threats.

**DIPLOMATIC AGENT OF HUNGARY.**—Count Samuel Wass has recently arrived in the United States in the capacity of Diplomatic Agent from the new Government of Hungary. The N. Y. Tribune says:

"Mr. Wass was originally despatched by Kossuth and his Ministry to Constantinople, Paris and London, in the same quality, and having discharged his mission to those governments, near which Hungary has permanent agents his ultimate destination was fixed for this country. As his special credentials to our government have not yet arrived, he has made no official application for reception at Washington, though he has had the honor of a private interview with the President. Previous to his departure from Hungary, Mr. Wass had taken an active part in the War of Independence, both as a member of the National Diet and in the field."

**REMOVAL OF GENERAL LANE.**

The uncalled for and unjustifiable prescription of this gallant officer and patriot seems to have called forth the universal reprobation of the democratic press. In alluding to his removal, the Pennsylvania indignant remarks:

"General Lane was emphatically 'the Marion of the war,' and scarcely less distinguished than Taylor himself. What a spectacle! While the traitor Collamer, who voted for the resolution that sought to cover our arms with disgrace, by recalling our troops before the war was over, is holding a place at the right hand of General Taylor—while Hudson, the desperate author of that resolution, is reaping