



ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.:

Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1847.

**Hogs.**—We are requested to say that a large drove of hogs belonging to Mr. Barnes will be in this place between the 5th and 10th of this month.

**The Governor's Message.**

This is certainly one of the ablest Messages delivered to our Legislature for years, and is worthy of its distinguished author. It contains many useful suggestions, and is sound throughout in its doctrine, at least in our humble opinion. From its length we are unable to give any of it to our readers this week, but will endeavor to do so in our next.

**Monochromatic Painting.**—We would call the attention of the public to the advertisement of Mr. C. H. Bean, found in our advertising columns. He is on a visit to our village for the purpose of forming a Class in this new and beautiful style of painting. From the specimens of the art and his drawings which we have seen, we recommend him to the lovers of the most delightful of all accomplishments—drawing and painting.

**The Daily Telegraph.**—This is the title of a very neat daily and tri-weekly paper recently established in Columbia, under the auspices of Edward Sill and John Stubbs. So far, we have been enabled to receive news as early by the Telegraph as by the Charleston papers. Terms, for the daily, \$6.00, tri weekly, \$3.00.

**Fire in Charleston.**

We learn from the Charleston papers that a fire occurred in that city on the 23d instant, in which 1200 bales of cotton, 600 boxes of tobacco, bagging, bale rope, and other articles of merchandise were destroyed. The building in which the fire broke out, belonged to Mr. C. Magwood, and was insured for \$5000; the articles of merchandise were also covered by insurance.

**The Legislature.**

Nothing of much importance as yet has been done in the Legislature, up to the latest dates which we have received, the time had been pretty much employed in the presentation of petitions and bills and the election of Commissioners in Equity for the several districts whose offices were vacant. Nothing is said with regard to the successor of Chancellor Harper. It is the general impression that the Session will be an interesting one from the exciting subjects which will be discussed; among which is the giving the election of Electors to the people, the Mexican war, and last but not least, the Wilmot Proviso.

By our next issue the members of this body will have their harness on and we trust we shall be enabled to give our readers something interesting of their acts and doings. In another portion of this week's paper we have given an extract of their proceedings so far that is of any interest.

**Peace Rumors.**—A rumor is circulating about Washington and in the Northern papers, that a treaty of peace will shortly be negotiated between Mexico and the United States, that Mr. Trist is on his way home with three Mexican commissioners for this purpose. The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says: "There is some reason to believe, according to what I hear to-day, that a treaty is about to be made, or has been made with some body in Mexico, which our commissioner, recognized as a government; or rather I should say that the administration cherish the belief, that they will receive a treaty of peace with Mexico before or soon after the commencement of the session of Congress."

There is but little confidence to be placed in this rumor as it conflicts with the latest accounts we have from Mexico. Although we regard the war as in a manner terminated, we believe that peace is as far off as ever, and that the Mexicans would take the field tomorrow, had they an army and munitions to fight with, but thanks to American valor they have not. The proud flag of the magnificent capital has been torn from its place, and the glorious banner with the stars and stripes elevated in its stead.

**Latest from Mexico.**

The latest news which we have seen from Mexico is contained in several letters of Mr. Kendall to the Picayune dated October 23th. From these we learn that the army is still in undisturbed possession of the capital, but that many of the Soldiers are suffering from complaints of a rheumatic nature, he says if "one has the least tendency to this disease, this climate, so dry and so closing to every pore, will be sure to bring it out." It is said that at the latest from Queretaro, that there were not enough members of Congress in attendance to form a quorum, and consequently no business could be transacted; the ship of State is still tossing upon the agitated water of strife, dispoiled of her colors by the fierce blasts of war, with no pilot on board skilled or courageous enough to guide her into the haven of peace. It is also stated that Santa Anna has announced it as his intention to hold on to the office of President, in defiance of his recent renunciation, and refuses to recognise Pena y Pena as the Chief Magistrate.

A rumor was in circulation at the capital on the 29th of October, that letters had been received there by influential Mexicans, communicating the fact that a meeting of the leading men at Queretaro had been determined upon, with the view to raise four grand divisions and all necessary munitions for the purpose of attacking and wresting the city from the Americans. This is doubtless in character with the thousand other Mexican rumors that reach us; they dare attempt no such thing, although their altars and their firesides have been wrested from them, for the sad lessons they have learned of American valor admonishes them to submit to their fate, humiliating as it is.

**From the Columbia Telegraph.**

**Rail Road Convention at Newberry.**  
ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

NEWBERRY C. H., NOV. 19.

The Convention met pursuant to notice, at this place, and opened its session in the Baptist Church.

Delegates from N. Carolina, Greenville, Anderson, Abbeville, Edgefield, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lexington, Charleston and Columbia, were in attendance.

The Convention was organized by calling the Hon. J. B. O'Neill to the Chair, J. L. Gantt acting as secretary.

A Committee was appointed to verify proxies.

Delegates from Fairfield and Columbia were called on for reports of subscriptions, relinquishment of right of way, etc., which was responded to.

The chief Engineer was called on for his Report and estimates, which were presented and read. They were accompanied by a beautiful and accurately executed map of the various lines which had been ordered to be surveyed, with their several modifications. They embrace the line running up the valley on the east side of Broad River, to Cannon's Creek—crossing the river at this point—thence up Cannon's Creek to Newberry C. H., thence to Bush River, and crossing Saluda at Dyson's Ferry, thence through Abbeville District, passing near Cokesbury, Cambridge, and Greenwood, to Anderson C. H., thence to Greenville C. H. Another line, crossing Broad River at Bull's Sluice, ascending to the ridge, thence by Frog Level to Newberry C. H., thence up the ridge via Laurens C. H. to Greenville C. H., with various deflexions and modifications at and about the villages. The report and map bear ample testimony to the industry and ability of the chief Engineer and his corps of assistants.

Mr. Sill, from Columbia, offered a Resolution that the report, estimates, &c. be referred to a committee composed of delegates from each district represented in the Convention, to consider, and report upon a route to be adopted.

Upon this Resolution a discussion ensued, embracing, among them Gen. Thompson, of Greenville, who took occasion during his speech to give notice of his intention to offer a Resolution (which he afterwards did offer,) declaring it expedient, at this time, to locate the road.

The resolution to refer the report, &c. encountering considerable opposition from several parts of the house, was withdrawn.

The vote was then taken on Gen. T's Resolution, and it was rejected almost unanimously.

A Resolution was offered declaring it the sense of the Convention, that the route from Newberry C. H. through Abbeville, via Anderson C. H. to Greenville, should be adopted for the main trunk of the road.

Upon this, a very warm and animated discussion arose, in which Messrs. Thompson, Perry and Townes, of Greenville, Reed and Orr of Anderson, Thomas of Abbeville, and Irby of Laurens, participated. This discussion continued throughout the afternoon and evening session; and was resumed the next morning—rather increasing in warmth and earnestness.

At this stage of the proceedings, the President gave notice, that the Lexington subscription being conditioned that the road pass within one mile of Lexington village, and as that route had been pronounced impracticable by the Engineer, the subscriptions were therefore withdrawn; and consequent upon this, the director from that District, (Col. Boozer,) had withdrawn from

the Direction. He then stated, with much feeling, that from present indications, he much feared the whole project was in great danger of failure; he therefore proposed to the Convention, to raise a Committee, composed of one gentleman from each district, to take the question of route into consideration, and to report some modification of the proposed route, upon which the Committee might agree.

The proposition was seconded, and an earnest appeal made to the Convention to make a manly effort to save this great work from failure; that a heavy responsibility rested upon them; that the eyes of the people from all parts of the State were fixed upon them, that upon their action on this occasion would very much depend the success, not only of this scheme, but all other similar enterprises to be projected in the State.

The Committee was unanimously ordered. They retired, and after some time spent in anxious conference, reported, for the adoption of the Convention, a Resolution to the effect, that the main trunk of the road should run from Newberry C. H., crossing Saluda at Dyson's Ferry, through Abbeville to Anderson C. H., and that upon condition that Laurens District would subscribe \$150,000 to the stock, a branch should be built by the Company, starting from Bush river, 4 miles from Newberry C. H.—and that Greenville District, retaining her present position in the Company, should, at her option, have a road built by the Company, to connect either at Laurens C. H., or Anderson C. H.

Two of the four members of the Committee, who had opposed the Resolution in Convention, now gave their assent to it.

The vote was then taken, and the Resolution rejected.

It was then proposed, that the main trunk of the road should run from Newberry C. H. crossing Saluda, as above, running through Abbeville to Anderson C. H., thence to Greenville C. H.

The vote being taken by shares, it was decided that the above should be the route of the main trunk of the road.

Upon this result being declared, the delegation from Greenville and Laurens, gave formal notice that their subscriptions heretofore made should be withdrawn, and that they would, in a body withdraw from the Convention, which they accordingly carried into effect.

The President then expressed his fears that the whole scheme must fall through—that six Directors had already withdrawn from the Company—that he, having now no confidence in the project, would soon withdraw, and that it would be necessary to make provision for this state of things.

After this, the Convention proceeded to locate the line of the road, from Columbia, up Broad River, on the east side, to the mouth of Cannon's Creek—the line from thence to Newberry C. H. to be decided on hereafter, by the Board of Directors.

The Convention then ordered the Chief Engineer to proceed to locate the Road, and that steps be taken to make contracts for the construction of the work, etc. and that a committee be appointed to memorialize the Legislature to aid this great enterprise.

The Convention then adjourned.

**Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.**  
WASHINGTON, NOV. 22, 1847.

The war question and its antecedents and concomitants, furnish the chief subject of conversation here. It is to be noticed that, for sometime, the official organ has said nothing about the policy of the Government in regard to the future objects of the war. Subjugation has been effected, and occupation has actually taken place.—Peace or permanent occupation, with the consequences of occupation, must follow; no declaration of future policy will come from the administration, nor is it necessary, for a continuance of occupation will lead to annexation. At the beginning of this war, I remarked, in one of my letters to you, that our people, like the Romans, would inhabit wherever they conquered. Signal proof of this we have in the present condition of California. It is already Americanized. The gentlemen who have lately arrived here from California, assure me that the country will never be reconquered by Mexico, can never again come under Mexican dominion, and must be independent, or become an integral portion of this Union, or seek temporary protection from some foreign power.

The inhabitants have become accustomed to our rule. There are but few of direct Spanish descent in California. There are some half breeds, but the mass consists of native Indians, who would prefer our rule to that of Mexico. The Mormons alone, impelled by the resistless enthusiasm of a new sect, will be able to keep the country, should the Government determine to give it up.

But there is no disposition on the part of the Northern people to surrender an inch of it. The interest of commerce and navigation though great amidst the din of arms and politics still exert an influence in favor of that long desired acquisition. It was an old saying, that whatever nation controlled the commerce of the East, would rule the world. That nation—I use the name which Mr. Calhoun deprecates—is the United States. It is the "ocean-bound republic," which Fisher Ames, at so early a day, foresaw and prefigured.

**NOT BAD.**—"Bill Jones," said a bullying urchin to another lad, "the next time I catch you alone I'll flog you like anything." "Well," replied Bill, "I aint often much alone, I commonly have my legs and fists with me."

**South Carolina Legislature.**

COLUMBIA, NOV. 24.

SEATE

The Senate met to-day at 12 o'clock.

Pursuant to notice given, Mr. Cannon introduced a bill to alter the law in relation to Magistrates' executions and the duty of Sheriffs as to executions in their office; and Mr. Hanna, a bill to require all gifts of slaves to be in writing. They were read the first time.

Mr. Taylor submitted the Presentment of the Grand Jury of Berkeley District in relation to the treatment of slaves, and recommending the passage of a law more effectually to compel the owners to feed and clothe them, which was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Black, from the Committee on Vacant Offices, reported as vacant the office of Commissioners in Equity for Fairfield and Pickens District, also Register in Equity for Georgetown District.

Resolutions were introduced by Mr. Elerbe, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into and report on the expediency of establishing a separate Court of Equity for Marlboro' district; and

Mr. Moses, a resolution instructing the same Committee to inquire into and report on the expediency of so altering the law as to give the Attorney General and Solicitors a fixed salary instead of the fees now allowed by law. They were agreed to.

Mr. Boyce presented the petition of the Artilleurs Francais, to have their name changed to the Lafayette Artillery.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

Messrs. Thomas O. Elliot, D. E. Huger, J. and G. G. Memminger, members from St. Philips and St. Michaels, appeared and took their seats.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Simons, from the Artilleurs Francais, to have their names changed to the Fayette Artillery.

By Mr. Carew, from the President and Directors of the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company; James Adger, George A. Trenholm, and others; T. Street, Joseph Prevost, and others; the South Carolina Masonic Benevolent Society severally praying incorporation.

By Mr. Torrie, from the South Carolina Jockey Club, for a re-charter.

By Mr. Memminger, from sundry citizens of Charleston, praying to prohibit the introduction of slaves merely for sale, and for certain amendments of the law in relation to slaves.

By Mr. Porter, from the Carpenters' Society of Charleston, for a revival of their charter; from the City Council of Charleston, praying the passage of laws for the Inspection of Flour, Indian Corn Meal, Lumber and Turpentine; from Drs. Porcher & Hayne, for payment for post mortem examination; and from Dr. Peter Porchdr, with a similar prayer.

Pursuant to notice given, Mr. Phillips introduced a bill to transfer the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States from the Legislature to the people, which was read the first time.

The following notices of the introduction of bills were given.

By Mr. Tradewell, a bill to transfer the election of President and Vice President of the United States from the Legislature to the people; also a bill to amend an act in relation to Magistrates, so as to increase the number allowed to the town of Columbia.

Mr. Phillips, a bill for the Inspection of Flour.

Mr. Carn, a bill to exempt certain articles from levy and sale; also a bill to incorporate the Colleton Rail Road company.

Mr. Boykin, a bill to provide for the better treatment of slaves.

Mr. Sumner, a bill for the better regulation of free persons of color.

Mr. Barnes, a bill to amend an act entitled "an act to reduce the number of Magistrates."

Mr. Torre, a bill to increase the powers of the Commissioners of cross roads for Charleston Neck.

Mr. B. Y. Martin, a bill to give the appointment of Electors of President and Vice President to the people.

Mr. Boyce, a bill to provide for a subscription on behalf of the State to the stock of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road Company to the extent of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

By Mr. Carew, a bill to amend the charter of the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company, and to amend an act entitled "an act to reduce the capital of the Charleston Insurance Trust company," passed 19th December, 1843; also a bill to incorporate the Charleston Ship cotton Press company.

Mr. Middleton, a bill to amend the 10th section of the 1st article of the constitution of the State; and

Mr. Thomson, a bill to add to the provisions of the statute usually termed the Statute of Frauds and Perjuries.

Mr. Carn submitted resolutions instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a State Penitentiary and as to the practicability of using the Arsenal lot and buildings in the town of Columbia for the purpose; also instructing the Military Committee to inquire and report on the propriety of uniting the Military Schools, and of concentrating the public arms and munitions of war at Charleston; and

Mr. Simons, a resolution requiring the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report on the expediency of providing by law for requiring the Sheriffs of the several Districts of the State to report annually to the

General assembly a correct schedule of all prisoners in their custody convicted of any offence, with the name, age and birth place of each prisoner, the nature of the offence, the time of conviction, and how long the said prisoners have been in confinement. The resolutions were agreed to.

**A HORRIBLE STORY OF SHIP-WRECK.**

Yesterday we published a deplorable account of a ship wreck, given by the survivors from the wreck of the schooner Caroline, Captain William Smith, bound from Savannah for Bath. Captain Smith has arrived at Boston, and furnished the following to the editors of the Traveller:—

Captain Smith states that he left Tybee Light, mouth of the Savannah River, October 24th: On the 26th, took a heavy gale of wind from N. E. and sprung a leak in lat. 32 43, long. 77. Laid to all that day. At 7 P. M. was thrown on her beam ends, but on cutting away the weather lanyards she righted.

On the 31st, spoke barque Isaac Mead, Brown, from Savannah for New York; the barque had by us from 7 A. M. to 4 P. M., but a tremendous sea prevented them from rendering us any assistance. Our provisions and water were all stored in the trunk cabin on deck, save one barrel of water in the run. By the disaster, both provisions and water were carried overboard, save that below, which it was impossible to get at. Thus we were without food or drink.

Our only shelter was one berth, which remained of the cabin on deck, the hold being full of water. Three days after, Henry Hughes, one of the crew, went on deck and was never seen afterwards, he was probably washed overboard.

On the 3rd instant we caught water enough from rain to last twenty-four hours. From that time to the 10th we were totally without water or food, and began to feel as if death were near us. The gale had lasted eight days. We had nothing to eat for ten, or to drink for six days. We then began to discuss the question of drawing lots to see who should suffer death to save the lives of the others.

It was agreed that we should use sticks. We drew and it fell to the lot of an Irishman, named Charles Brown, who had S. D. marked on his arm. He was a large athletic man, weighing about 175 or 180, had shipped at Savannah, and was unknown to the rest of the crew.

He alone was armed with a sheath knife, which he drew and declared he would plunge into the heart of the first one who approached to carry out the fatal chance. Upon this the captain retired to the cabin, saying he would have nothing more to do with the affair, thinking that they were all near their end.

At this moment a boy named Hughie Rose, of Bangor, Maine, aged 19 spoke up and said that the youngest should die first, this free will offering was about to be accepted by Brown, as the captain with the boy went into the cabin. Captain Smith states that as he threw himself upon the berth his eye was attracted to a handle sticking up near, which he thought belonged to an adze. He told the boy to fetch it, and it proved to be an adze.

Thinking that something wrong was about to be enacted on deck, he followed the boy when he returned, and saw the boy seized round the waist by the now desperate Brown, with the intention of making him the victim. At this moment the captain states that he felt gifted with extraordinary strength, stepped forward and drove the adze twice into the head of Brown, and he fell dead upon the deck.

It is supposed by Captain Smith, from the fact that S. D. was marked upon the arm of Brown, that he shipped under a feigned name. He was about 35 years old.

After he was dead, the captain bled and dressed him. His flesh was partly cut into thin strips and laid upon the deck to dry. But the crew did not hunger for food, water being their chief desire. His blood was used for drink until the morning that they were taken off, when about a pint remained, which had turned black.

On the morning of the 13th early, three vessels were in sight, one of which, the brig Tampico, Captain Brown, bound from New Haven for the West Indies, took off the three survivors, viz: Wm Smith, of Biddeford, Maine, the captain, Horace Smith, of do. the mate, Hughie Rose, of Bangor, the boy preserved from death by the action of the captain. The two former were transferred to the Br. schr. Splendid, and arrived at Philadelphia, as stated in the other article.

The boy was retained on board the Tampico, the captain promising to take care of him. Captain Smith states that if Brown had submitted quietly to his fate, they would not have had the heart to have killed him; but he did not think it was right that the boy, after running one chance for his life, should after all become the victim, and he appears to think that he was suddenly gifted with the strength to save him.

An idea may be formed of the nearness of death to this unfortunate crew from the fact that the captain's feet and nails both turned black, and his nails have not as yet obtained their natural color. The blood of Brown, probably, saved their lives, as they subsisted on it two whole days.

The Caroline is a total loss. She is insured at the Neptune office in this city for five thousand dollars.

It is now certain say the N. O. Picayune that General Taylor will arrive in the U. States on or about the first of next month.