

The entire healthiness, the soft, entrancing night-air, the frequent showers, and the heavenly moonlight nights of our city, mark it as a place where Paradise might have staid a week longer than elsewhere when it left our earth.

A Short Hand Glance at Affairs.

Momentous events are following each other in quick succession. The defeat of the adjustment Bill the other day, was a source of joy to the South and to all true lovers of the Union—but the death of one iniquitous measure, is but the birth of another. Pearce's Bill for the settlement of the Texas Boundary is what the South should never submit to. It matters not, whether Texas does or not—it is a measure affecting alike the entire South. The General Government gives Texas, as one feature of the Bill, ten millions of dollars, to surrender a portion of her Territory—for no other purpose than to make free-soil of. Now let it be remembered, that of this 10,000,000, about seven is paid by the Southern States. We then (the Southern States) buy up a large portion of slave territory, to turn it into free-soil, to vote, to act, and perhaps to fight against us. This is, to say the least, "poor policy." But further still. By this measure Texas is forever prevented from uniting with the South in any general measure of resistance to the aggressions of the General Government. If she resists, she loses the money, and the result is not hard to foretell.

Next comes California. The Bill for her admission has passed the Senate 36 to 18. The justice of this—the claim that California has to admission, and the aggression of this act upon the South, are unheard of prodigies of monstrosity. After battling for this Western Ophir. After bleaching the hills of Mexico with our dead, and filling the brightest page of American History to gain this territory—where cowards skulked, and basely threw the weight of war upon our shoulders—now, they, by the act of an unprincipled majority, are appropriating to themselves the territory we fought to obtain—by one fell swoop of legislative chicanery, they seize the key to the rich commerce of the Pacific, and hold it by the rule of might gives right. Thank God, it is only a political might—And if the day must come when we try our title by "wager of battle," we have no fears for the result. The government is an abolition machine—whose main employment is to forge manacles for the South. The constitution is trampled under foot, and the Union is held out as the mess of pottage with which they hope to buy our birth-right. It is time we knew the Essau of the South—let us make an issue and unveil them. Let us plant our bayonets upon the Missouri compromise line—and let their bristling points be the platform upon which we receive the first free-soiler who would come south of that line.

Treason—Traitors.

We are not a little surprised that a man who once had the reputation which Mr. Clay enjoyed should have made such an indiscriminate use of these opprobrious terms and so inappropriately applied as he did to honest men. Certainly his vocabulary of proper terms was not at hand—or it may be the old man was mad. Certainly the movement which he made on a late occasion in the Senate Chamber was as much out of place as that of the little Foote which attempted to kick our delegates for the expression of their views on the Southern question after they had attended the Nashville Convention, at the Ratification meeting held in the Court House (of the Kershaw District.) To Clay, Benton, Foote, and the firm, we say if to maintain our rights now! after forbearance has ceased to be a virtue in the language of the immortal Patrick Henry, "If this be Treason, make the most of it."

The Democratic Review.

For August, is on our table, embellished with a portrait of the Hon. Robert McLane, member of Congress from Maryland. The number before us leads off with a local matter, relating to the question of United States Senator from New York, in which the claims of the present incumbent, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, are strongly urged for a reelection. The position of the editor in presenting this matter is evidently that of party—claiming for his champion the merit of being "honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution." Believing, as he obviously does, that the re-ascendancy of the National Democratic Party will tend to settle the sectional strife, and quiet the local murmurings which threaten our glorious country, "while" (as he says) "the Democratic Party, national in its character, catholic in its creed, and patriotic in its course of action, successfully contended for the rights of the States, for the maintenance of constitutional guaranties, and for the assertion of a broad and national Americanism, which, knowing no section, disregarding geographical lines of division and sustaining the great common and equal rights of all the members of the confederacy—claiming for each what is conceded to all—resisted and arrested these agitations, preserved the Union intact, and carried forward the nation—not a section or part of it—in a career of prosperity, honor and renown, unexampled in the history of nations. The Wilmot proviso, the last effort of combined abolitionism and partyism was thrown upon the country in the midst of a war, in which the American arms—not the chivalry or patriotism of the North or the South, but of all sections and portions of the Republic—had achieved a series of victories of matchless brilliancy, and had won a deathless name. Its design was to embarrass the Administration in the prosecution of the war, to prevent the conclusion of an honorable and advantageous peace, and to clog the valuable acquisition of territory—an incident of the war and the peace—with conditions, intended to disparage the Administration, afford

aid and comfort to the common enemy, and furnish recruits and means to recover the political power of the country for the combined whig and abolition forces." The Review endorses Mr. Dickinson's views on the so called Compromise bill, which does we rejoice was not as greedily swallowed down as the *Sarsaparilla* of old Dr. Jacob Townsend, or as the prescriber and his consultation supposed it would be.

We find the word "Southern Ultraism," in this article. We take occasion to intimate to the editor of the Democratic Review, and to all Northern democratic, whig, free-spill and every other sort of editor, that true "SOUTHERN ULTRAIISM," or SOUTHERN "TREASON," as lately defined by old Mr. Clay, is fast becoming universal at the South, as the "point of honor"—not confined, as some Northern nationalists vainly imagine, to the "fanatics and zealots"—or excited in the minds of the people by artful demagogues, or the appeals of crafty and venal aspirants to distinction—but the free, united, will of the uncontrolled, unterrified democracy—those who have "hitherto cherished with a fond and earnest devotion, that great bond of Union," and who are yet willing to do so, if they can, consistently with their own rights and honor. It is the voice of the people—

"A bold peasantry, their country's pride,
Which if destroyed can never be supplied."

The Review has heretofore spent its fury upon such ultra abolitionists as Seward and his faction, leaving the question until now, untouched, in the shape of the California admission, "Compromises," "Adjustments, &c." We were not certain whether or not the Report of the Committee of 13 met with a favorable response from that quarter. Mr. Dickinson playing a considerable part in that *farce* explains the matter. Of course, the great Nationality of the Review could discover no just cause for a Southern Convention. This was not to be expected. A paper may profess to be this or that, but it is common that opinions are prejudiced from the connection and force of circumstances. How can we expect a Northern Press to give us justice! To belabor the red-hot abolitionists is not enough now-a-days to satisfy Southern people—(Ultras or Traitors)—to heap abuse and multiply imprecations upon Davy Wilnot and his scheme, and then advocate measures similar in their character, and precisely the same in principle, shaped as an "Adjustment," is exceedingly inconsistent, and is wanting in good reason and common sense.

Texas Awake.

The Texas Republican contains a notice from Capt. Thos. M. Likens, stating that he is authorized by a commission from Governor Bell, to raise a company of mounted rangers, to hold themselves in readiness to join an expedition to Santa Fe. The Republican expresses the opinion that 5,000 troops will be in readiness in twenty days, if required by the Governor.

Burnt by Lightning.

We learn from the last Sumter Banner, that the Gin-house of Capt. John N. Frierson, of that District, was destroyed by lightning on the 8th inst. But little Cotton was consumed, as Capt. F. had only commenced picking the week previous.

Georgia Asylum.

We have received the first annual report of the board of Commissioners of this institution for the Deaf and Dumb, which is located at Cave Spring, in our enterprising and worthy sister State, which for public spirit and improvement, may be regarded in the van of all the other States in the Union. This highly interesting and benevolent enterprise is but an experiment in Georgia, it only being one year since the establishment of this institution.—The list of pupils in the school during the past year, commencing July 1st, 1849, is given, by which it appears that fourteen are supported by the State of Georgia, and seven by friends, making the total twenty-one.

The President of the board, Dr. J. N. Culbertson, in his report to Governor Towns, says:

"In taking a summary view of the year just past, we see much for encouragement in the labors in which we are engaged. With thankfulness to the Giver of all good for the blessings of the past, and an humble trust for the future, we will spare no exertion to make the Georgia Asylum what it was designed to be, a blessing to the Deaf and Dumb."

The following is the statement of cotton in Havre on the 24th of July:

	Total bales	U. States.
Stock on 1st of January.....	38,000	33,706
Imports from 1st January.....	202,278	196,365
Bales.....	240,338	230,071
Sales for consumption.....	197,138	187,330
Taken by speculation.....	48,000	48,000
Stock this day.....	43,200	42,941
Same time last year:		
Imports.....	285,492	280,586
Deliveries.....	238,965	232,122
Stock.....	66,446	63,815

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

The Pennsylvania correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, May 2d, relates the following occurrence:

A young man recently made his escape from the galleys at Toulouse. He was strong and vigorous, and soon made his way across the country and escaped pursuit. He arrived the next morning before a cottage in an open field, and stopped to beg something to eat, and concealment while he reposed a little. But he found the inmates of the cottage in the greatest distress. Four little children sat trembling in a corner; their mother was weeping and tearing her hair; and the father walking the floor in agony. The galley slave asked what was the matter, and the father replied that they were that morning to be turned out of doors because they could not pay the rent. "You see me driven in despair," said the father; "my wife and little children without food or shelter, and I without the means to provide for them." The convict listened to this tale with tears of sympathy, and said: "I will give you the means. I have but just

escaped from the galleys, whoever secures and takes back an escaped prisoner, is entitled to a reward of fifty francs. How much does your rent amount to?"

"Forty francs," answered the father. "Well," said the other, "put a coat around my body, I will follow you to the city, they will recognize me, and you will get fifty francs for bringing me back."

"No, never!" exclaimed the astonished listener, "my children should starve a dozen times before I would do so base a thing!"

The generous young man insisted, and declared at last that he would go and give himself up, if the father would not consent to take him. After a long struggle, the latter yielded, and taking his prescriber by the arm, led him to the city and to the Mayor's office. Every body was surprised that a little man like the father had been able to capture such a strong young fellow, but the proof was before them; the fifty francs were paid, and the prisoner sent back to the galleys. But after he was gone the father asked a private interview of the Mayor, to whom he told the whole story. The Mayor was so much affected that he not only added fifty francs more to the father's purse, but wrote immediately to the Minister of Justice begging the noble young prisoner's release. The Minister examined into the affair, and finding that it was comparatively a small offence which had condemned the young man to the galleys, and that he had already served out half his time, he ordered his release. Is not the whole incident beautiful!

"The soul must mark the statue of the man!"

Where is there any thing more noble than the action of this young man—an example of the true aristocracy! How much more noble than the whiskered dandies and the goateed exquisites, who throw themselves upon society, the mis-ma of human creation! How many young ladies who lounge away a morning, or smile away an evening in company with one of the latter class, would scorn to be seen with one who owned such a soul as the young convict, unless he was like the dandy in *certain points*! Verily, few few measure the man by Pope's rule!

THE BUFFOON OF THE SENATE.

We have scarcely ever felt greater indignation or greater contempt, than on reading the "revised and corrected" edition of Mr. Foote's indecent assault on two of our citizens, Col. Gregg and Chesnut—mortification that such billingsgate was ever heard on the floor of the Senate chamber, and contempt for the poor buffoon who thus strutts in his short-lived greatness, attacking, under the protection of senatorial debate two of as honorable and patriotic citizens as can be found in this or any other State.

These wanton assaults by Senators on private individuals are indicative of serious declension in the dignity and character of our chief legislative assembly. They are also ominous of evil to the peace of our country. Men, no matter what their position may be, cannot be allowed thus publicly to traduce and defame the characters of gentlemen, without incurring the penalty of the slanderer. Such a part as Foote is now acting out, however elated he may be with the plaudits of the rabble, brings disgrace on our senatorial councils, and would be irreparable in any assembly. A speaker attacking and holding up to ridicule respectable men, in the manner Foote has done South Carolina, would be hissed off any hot-broiled stump in the country, would be scorned by every high-minded individual, and would be left to rot out his existence among those who could hie off on their braves at his attempt at wit and buffoonery.

There are rods in pickle for him, no doubt, and yet he has rendered himself so contemptible that it is a pity to waste ink and paper in meeting out to him his just deserts. He is anxious to be invited to Columbia to meet our delegates in debate. We would be sorry to see him invited, for, according to the rules of hospitality, he would be entitled to the civilities due a gentleman. He has invited all claims to meet on the forum of debate those whom he has so grossly attacked.—South Carolina.

TRAIL OF THE CALIFORNIANS.—More than Six Hundred Dead on the Plains—Military Mosaic.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, from Fort Laramie, July 1st, 1850, says:

For a few days past the emigration has very sensibly diminished, but still they are thronged, and a large crowd yet behind. Up to last evening the number of names registered at this place was 38,312. The number of wagons 8,772. Making a small allowance for those who have not put down their names, we shall have about 40,000 for the number of those who have passed this point.

The leading trains passed here two months since, and must now be in the vicinity of Sacramento. From the scarcity of provisions amongst many of the emigrants, there can be but little doubt that the suffering will be frightful in the California mountains.

The sickness this season has been much more fatal than it was last. A gentleman just from the frontier, states that he counted less than six hundred and forty-five new graves along side the road. The troops are quite healthy, but many emigrants have been left here in a dying state, and consequently the mortality has been great.

An express is just in from Fort Hall with the news that Col. Porter, with his squadron of rifles, has abandoned that place, and is on his way to the Dalles.

Col. Loonis, Col. Hoffman, Maj. Carlton, Maj. Thompson, Capt. Wharton and Capt. Dyer reached here ten days ago. They will leave here on their return to the frontier about the 10th inst.

The Mechanics of Washington, North Carolina, have formed an association, and published resolutions declaring that hereafter they will not give employment to any negro mechanic, or learn any negro boy a trade. They condemn the practice of masters letting slaves hire their own time. They refer to the influx of free negroes from Virginia, driven out by the laws of that State; and they express a determination petition to the Legislature of North Carolina to pass a similar act, or tax the free negro to raise a fund to send them to Africa.

NORTHERN GASCONADE VERSUS SOUTHERN DOLLARS.—It seems passing strange that our Northern contemporaries are so oblivious that the very State, which they so profusely abuse, is for her size one of the best customers the Northern cities can boast of.

At this very moment a large number of our citizens are absent in Northern cities investing South Carolina money in the purchase of their fall goods. Yet the representatives of the press in those cities, where the bulk of our cash is expended, are the foremost in sneering and jeering at us. Here is a specimen of the estimation South Carolina is held in by the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, the organ of the mercantile interests in that city:

"WAR.—South Carolina will, it is supposed, declare war against the United States, immediately after the dissolution of the Union, which is to take place six weeks after the re-assembling of the Nashville Convention, which will be in six weeks after the adjournment of Congress, which will be after the admission of California, the settlement of the Texas boundary, and the passage of innumerable acts, now imperatively demanded. All Northerners disposed to volunteer, are advised to get their villainous salt-petre compounds, their guns, pistols and swords ready to meet the invading army under General Rhett. The naval force of South Carolina, consisting of a fleet of oyster boats and scows, commanded by the admiral of the Charleston Mercury, is expected to sail from Beaufort Harbor, under convoy of the great Sea Serpent. It is expected that it will take Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York as soon as news arrives that the invading army of Texas has conquered the territory of New Mexico, if not sooner."

This is highly complimentary. But doubtless the merchants of Philadelphia would not thank their organ, were "the Admiral of the Charleston Mercury" to set an embargo on all Northern paper, and also enjoin his readers to divert their custom for the future from Philadelphia.

In sober earnestness, the only mode to bring these Northerners to their senses is to abstain from dealing with them altogether. A little enterprise only is wanting for South Carolina to manufacture for herself all that is requisite for home consumption. We have money—we have every facility—all that is wanting is energy.—Let us only try the experiment, and Northern gasconade will as quickly evaporate, as the dollars from their pouches.

State Rights Republican.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1850.—*Privilege of the House of Representatives.*—This morning, a stout, dark-reddish looking man, having black kinky hair, with a boy about eight years of age at his side, of a similar complexion, but whose hair was more inclined to curl, attracted much attention. There was general inquiry as to who the personage was, and it was soon whispered that he was from Hayti, in the character of a diplomatist, probably; and again, that he was a West Indian, on a tour of pleasure. The doorkeeper and one of his assistants are required, by the rules, to admit none to the Hall but those who are privileged, and seeing him, it was their duty to inquire by whom he was introduced. We happened to be near, and heard him respond to an inquiry that he was in the hall by the courtesy of a gentleman from Ohio. It is certain that he was not the representative of a foreign court, for he was invited to depart.—He politely did so, and in plain good English said he would not remain if his presence was disagreeable. Taking his boy by the hand, he made a low bow in passing Mr. Giddings, and in a few minutes was among the outside barbarians. Whether the color of his skin was objectionable, or his complexion excited a suspicion as to caste or race, he being brought in by Mr. Giddings, we are unable to say. Certain it is, like the unclean spirit, he was cast out. Balt. Clipper.

HON. JOHN McQUEEN.

The course of the Hon. John McQueen our immediate Representative in Congress has been such as to meet the hearty approbation of his constituents. He is firm, faithful and watchful, in the discharge of his duties, and this part of the State has had no cause to regret that, it has committed to his keeping its honor and interests. Having every confidence in his integrity and ability and believing that he has not given a vote since he has been a member of the House which is not approved of, by his constituents, we offer his name for a re-election, feeling perfectly satisfied that the unanimous support he will receive, will testify the appreciation in which he is held by the people of this Congressional District. We make the nomination with the full knowledge that Gen. McQueen, belongs to that class of southern statesmen who are denounced by Mr. CLAY, as traitors—men who prefer disunion to dishonor, and who believe that their allegiance is first due to the State of which they are citizens, and not to the foreign government at Washington. If it were not so, if he were not such a traitor, he would not and could not represent this Congressional District, for we have no use for any man, who does not feel that he owes an allegiance to the State whose servant he is, paramount to all others. If holding such doctrines make Gen. McQueen a traitor he will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that all his constituents are traitors also.—Georgetown Observer.

"A FACT WORTH KNOWING." Under this head the *True Union*, of Baltimore, publishes the following from "an authentic source."

"A distinguished General (Twiggs) returned from the Mexican war covered with glory. He had, however, two marks of hard service which laurels could not hide—as they did Caesar's baldness. One was a head as white as wool; and the other a cutaneous eruption on his forehead. For the latter he was advised to try a mixture of sulphur, and sugar of lead and rose water. In applying it, some of the mixture moistened the hair on his forehead, and after a while this part of his hair resumed its original color. He then applied the mixture to all his hair, and it all became, and is now, of its primitive sandy hue. He communicated the fact to some of his friends in Washington—especially to some ex-members, who are widowers and

seeking preferment—and it has been found efficacious in every instance. It does not dye the hair, but seems to operate upon the roots, and restore the original color. The recipe is as follows:—1 drachm Lac Sulphur; half drachm Sugar of Lead; 4 ounces Rose Water: mix them: shake the phial on using the mixture and bathe the hair twice a day for a week, or longer if necessary."

From the Daily State Rights Republican.

THE TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

By reference to our Telegraphic column, our readers will perceive that the California Bill passed the U. S. Senate yesterday by a majority of sixteen. Not at this moment being informed as to what amendments may have been made to it, we must for the present defer any comments. But as many persons are, owing to the confused state in which Congress has placed our Territories, ignorant of the domain now organized and unorganized in the U. States, not included within State government, we avail ourselves of some valuable information we find in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, of the 9th inst., to shed some light on the subject.

Our Pacific possessions extend from the 49th degree of North latitude to the 32 1-2 degree, and from the coast of the Pacific, on an average longitude of 124 degrees, to the Rio Grande, on an average of 106 degrees. This would make an extent of seventeen and a half degrees of latitude and eighteen of longitude, and in square miles about 16,000,000.

Oregon is bounded by the 49th degree of North latitude upon the South, (the upper boundary of California,) and the Rocky Mountains upon the East. The longitude traversed by these mountains, as the Eastern limits of the territory, is from the 109th degree to the 111th degree, following a crooked line from point to point.

California, as proposed to be admitted as a State, is bounded, as stated, on the North by California, on the West by the Pacific, on the South by the 32d degree of latitude, which is the line of boundary between Mexico and the United States, and on the West by the Colorado river, which is near the 115 1-2 degrees of longitude, and parallel therewith, until we strike the 35th degree of latitude, thence in a direct line westerly until the line intersects the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and thence along said mountains, in an almost parallel direction with the 120th degree of longitude, until the line again strikes the Southern boundary of Oregon, or the 42d degree of north latitude.

Utah is bounded on the west by California, on the south by the dividing ridge (or 37th degree of latitude,) which rises between the waters that flow into the great Basin and those which flow into the Gulf of California, on the east by the same ridge, which forms its curvature from the angle where the 37th degree of latitude crosses the 113th degree of longitude, running thence in a curve until the line intersects the 111th degree of longitude, and thence up said degree of longitude to the lower boundary of Oregon, which is the limit of the territory, as bounded on the north.

Colorado Territory is that section of country bounded upon the lower west portion by the lower eastern boundary of California, and the Colorado river, and the south by the dividing line between Mexico and the U. States, on the east by the Sierra Madra, or western limits of Mexico, and on the north by the curved ridge or 27th degree of latitude, which constitutes the southern boundary of Utah, until the line extends to the 111th degree of longitude, whence the territory extends to the 42d degree of longitude, and is farther bounded north by the same.

New Mexico, as its limits are defined, is bounded upon the West by the territory of Colorado, on the South by the 23d degree of latitude, on the East by the one hundredth degree of longitude, and on the North by the Arkansas river and 42d degree of North latitude. [The Arkansas river extends in a curvature line from this degree of latitude, down the 107th degree of longitude a short distance, and thence in a diverging line to the 100th degree of longitude, whence it is intersected by the 39th degree of north latitude.]

The Indian Territory is bounded on the South by the Arkansas river, thence in a straight line South, to the Red River, which bounds it remotely near the 34th deg. of lat., on the West by the Ren River, on the North by Nebraska, and on the East by the States of Arkansas and Missouri.

Nebbraska is bounded on the West by the eastern limits of Oregon and upper angle of New Mexico, on the North by the 49th degree of latitude, (or line dividing the United States from Canada,) on the South by the Indian Territory, and on the East by the State of Iowa, and Territory of Minnesota.

Minnesota is bounded upon the west by Nebraska, (sometimes called Missouri Territory,) on the South by the State of Iowa, on the east by the State of Wisconsin and Lake Superior, and on the north by the dividing line between the United States and Canada—42d degree of latitude.

These are the territories which the U. States own, covering an area greater than the whole union of States, and larger than the whole superficial surface of Europe.

	sq. miles.	sq. acres.
Oregon contains.....	341,463	218,036,320
California.....	175,363	112,232,320
Utah.....	125,000	80,000,000
Colorado.....	225,715	144,457,600
New Mexico.....	110,000	70,400,000
Indian Territory.....	120,000	76,800,000
Nebraska or Mo. Ter.....	400,000	256,000,000
Minnesota.....	105,000	67,200,000

Aggregate.....1,602,536 1,025,026,240
Oregon is provided with a government, and also Minnesota and Utah, while California is asking State admission; but the residue of this immense domain is abandoned for the present, or given up to the unmolested possession of the Indians. The line of 36 deg. 30 min. extended to the Pacific, would apporion about one third, or less, South of the line, and the residue to the North of the line."