

light amendments proposed, was finally agreed to in the following form, to-wit:

The undersigned agricultural societies, with a view to establish an union, to secure an accordance in their sentiments and measures, to found an agricultural school and a professorship of agriculture, to collect and disseminate information, and to more effectively to promote the permanent interest of their creation, do agree to unite under the name and style of the *United Agricultural Society of South Carolina*; and to adopt the following as their articles of association:

Art. 1. There shall be held annually on the first Monday in December, a general meeting of the societies by delegation at Columbia, S. C.

Art. 2. It shall be incumbent on the societies composing the union, each, to appoint not less than two or more than five members, and it shall be their duty to furnish the delegates with a certificate of their appointment after the following form: At a meeting of _____ on the _____ day of _____, 1858, A. B. C. D. &c. were duly elected delegates to represent this society, on all meetings of the United Agricultural Society of South Carolina, for two years, commencing from the first Monday in December next.

Art. 3. The officers of the society shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Recording Secretary and Corresponding Secretary, and a Committee of Communications, to be composed of one delegate from each society.

Art. 4. It shall be the duty of the President to preserve order in the general meetings, and to perform all other duties appertaining to his office.

Art. 5. In the absence of the President, at any meeting, the senior Vice President to take the chair, and in the absence of the President and Vice Presidents, the meeting to appoint a chairman from the members present. If any other officer is absent, the society shall nominate a member to supply the vacancy, *pro tempore*.

Art. 6. The Recording Secretary shall faithfully register the proceedings of the society, and preserve all papers that may be intrusted to his charge.

Art. 7. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary, to carry on the necessary correspondence of the society; and, when directed, to transmit to each society a copy of the several papers which may have been transmitted to the general meeting. The Corresponding Secretary shall be, *ex officio*, a member of the Committee on Communications.

Art. 8. The Committee on Communications shall prepare and digest all papers ordered for publication, and perform such other duties as it may be directed to discharge.

Art. 9. It shall be incumbent on the societies composing the Union, to transmit to the United Society, at the meeting in December, a fair copy of all the important original communications which may have been read before them.

Art. 10. Any society formed for the same general objects may become a member of the Union by sending delegates to the general meeting, who shall subscribe to these articles for their society.

Art. 11. The delegation from each society, at the first general meeting, shall have one vote.

Art. 12. Until the society shall adopt a plan of raising funds to meet its exigencies, each society who shall agree to send a delegate or delegates and sign these articles, shall pay to the Treasurer of the United Society the sum of twenty dollars, at the meeting in December next.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of this meeting, to transmit to the President of every Society here represented, and all other Agricultural Societies in the State, copies of our proceedings for approbation and ratification; and, upon the receipt of their acceptance or rejection, it shall be his further duty to communicate the information to each society who shall have consented to the Union.

Resolved, That to carry these Articles of Association into effect, it is necessary that free societies should consent to their ratification.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to publish 150 copies of the proceedings of this meeting, for the information of the Agricultural Societies of the State; and that the Editors of Newspapers in this city, the Editor of the *Carolina Journal*, *Columbia Telescope*, and *American Farmer*, and Editors of Newspapers in this State friendly to the object of the meeting, be requested to publish this report.

Signed, THOMAS HINCKNEY, jr. Chairman.
EDWARD BROWN, Secretary.

PANAMA MISSION—CREEK TREATY.

Extract of a letter from Washington, March 11, 1858.

The Panama Mission is under discussion in the Senate, and is expected to be disposed of by Wednesday. The whole body in the world have brought the whole stock of its wisdom and eloquence to bear upon that momentous question. When we look to the nine objects, held up in the invitation, to become a party to that Congress; the novel and extraordinary step taken by the executive, which was calculated to forestall the discretion of the Senate in the exercise of their co-ordinate power over our foreign relations; and the certainty of its passing both houses of Congress, may we not call it a momentous question? The opposition to it is signified as factional. Whoever heard the refusal of the Senate, to sanction an embassy of the ordinary character to St. Petersburg in Mr. Jefferson's and to Sweden in Mr. Madison's administration, denominated factional? If the present administration proceed upon other subjects, upon the principles and in the manner which they have adopted upon this; and shall denounce as enemies all, who have the honesty to think for themselves, they will sooner or later, have every thing of wisdom, of experience and of personal merit of the whole representative body, under the ban of their prescription. If they contemplate only those objects which avarice and commercial reciprocity embrace, where is the necessity or propriety of taking them out of the hands of our regular ministers, already residing near the South American governments?—And if they contemplate other objects, will they find in the history of our government any justification of them? The alliance we made ex-necessitate with France, was found extremely onerous during her wars with all Europe; and so far from being cited as precedent, may be safely pointed to as a beacon; all after-tories, bear the unequivocal impress of the experience which we derived from that. Whatever may be the diversity of our feelings on the subject of comparative merits in the different political associations, by which the nations of the earth are divided and governed, there is but one prevailing maxim of foreign policy, peace, friendship and commerce, with all nations, extending alliances with none. The ordinary mode of diplomatic intercourse, has been found all sufficient to secure us the full benefit of this policy. The proposed Congress, if conformable to it, is unnecessary; if opposed to it, ought not, and I am sure will not, be sanctioned by the people. Berrien, Benton, Bowser, Hayne, Tazewell, Randolph, Van Buren, Holmes, Mason, Co. A., White and Dickinson, are all named to be against the Panama Mission.

The late treaty with the Greeks, against the ratification of which Georgia and Alabama have arrayed themselves, will not receive the support of the constitutional majority in the Senate. The whole subject will then be presented to Congress. It is understood, that Georgia has notified the general government, that she intends to occupy the lands in September, according to the stipulations of the former treaty, from which, according to her views, she derives the pretexts of her heretofore hostile right. If the treaty of the Indiana Territory be not made, what is to become of those which

have been dictated in the neighborhood of an armed force, or extorted by a victory. With humanity to the Greeks, whom we have attached to the soil by our efforts to civilize them, plead powerfully in their behalf, the pledged faith of the nation demands the enforcement of the first treaty. The difficulties which are now urged against a compliance with the compact with Georgia, will increase with the delay. Further procrastination, then, is little less than the abandonment of an intention to dis-rupt, ad infinitum, the obligations which the compact imposes.

Richmond Lighter.

Russia.—The 10th of January packet James Cropper arrived at New York from Liverpool, and 14th January packet Edward Bonafie from Havre. They bring no accounts so late as the Richmond at Norfolk; but they give us the Manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas (St. Petersburg, Dec. 23.) with five documents, going to show the reported renunciation of the throne by Constantine. Upon the faith of these and of the fundamental law of the empire regarding the order of succession, he announces that he ascends the throne of all the Russias, that also of Poland and the Grand-Duchy of Finland. It appears by the *Journal du Commerce* of the 13th and 14th Jan., that many persons in Paris doubted the authenticity of the documents—they had not appeared in the official part of the ministerial Monitors—the same paper intimates, that many troops had sworn allegiance to Constantine, and that his abdication may be only a temporary stroke of policy; but it seems impossible to doubt.

The *Alexandria Herald* observes, "It has been stated with confidence by the National Journal, that Mr. Clay will not be again a candidate for the Presidency."—The paragraph in the *Journal* entirely escaped us:—What doth it say?—Doubt it speak as if, "by authority" or under dictation? Is it true? No statesman's device to put one off his guard? Is it to be depended on? Ib.

Washington, March 13.—It will be seen by our report of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on Saturday, that on the passage of the bill for the benefit of the Asylum for the deaf and dumb in Kentucky, Mr. McCoy opposed the bill on constitutional grounds, alleging that he "knew not where the power to appropriate for this object was to be found unless under the clause to provide for the common defence and general welfare, or in the message of the President which asserts the right of Congress to appropriate money for any purpose under the sun." The House, as will be seen by the overwhelming majority given on this bill, did not sustain the constitutional objection of the member from Virginia; and the result of this vote appears to us conclusively to establish the principle laid down in the message of the President, (not in the words of the gentleman from Virginia) and to indicate the determination of the house of representatives to support the principles which the last Congress supported, and which the President, in his message, at the opening of the present session, recommended.

[We] the Journal be so good as to do us the honor to state the principles of the President and Mr. Clay. It is not like Mr. McCoy's description, do let us have its own definition; that we may know when the President means to go further, and no farther.

Equinox.

Russia.—We are sorry that we have not room for the publication of the official papers from Russia, received by way of London, leaving no doubt of the accession of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the throne of the Cæsar. Among the documents in the manifesto of Nicholas, issued on the occasion of his proclamation, which is dated the 19th of Dec. old style, and is of considerable length, one begins by stating the loss which the Empire had sustained by the death of Alexander, and the circumstances under which Nicholas had thought fit to take the oath to Constantine. It appears that sealed documents had been lodged in the archives of Moscow and Petersburg, to be opened some time after the death of Alexander. When these documents were unsealed, they were found to contain the resignation of Constantine to the Russian throne, and the earnest wish of Alexander that in no case should the Russian Empire be divided, and that Poland should still form a portion of that great Empire. Notwithstanding this agreement, the proclamation of Constantine as Emperor took place at St. Petersburg, and he was duly proclaimed Emperor by his brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, with the proceeding. He then sent a second resignation, acknowledging his inability to fill the throne, from the want of ambition and adequate preparations, and from his wish to pass into private life, and he requested the Emperor, his mother, to concur in insisting on Nicholas accepting the crown of Russia. This has at length been carried into complete effect, with the unanimous voice of the imperial family, and with the full concurrence of the Russian Senate. There was no wish expressed by Constantine to be King of Poland, nor is any hostile feeling manifested through him. The new Emperor, declares his intention to follow the footsteps of Alexander. It appears that the renunciation of the accession by Constantine during the life time of Alexander, (which is appended to the manifesto,) was dated the 14th of January, 1823.

National Intelligencer.

From Spain.—The National Gazette has received the Official Gazette of Madrid, down to the 4th January. The Court was to go into deep mourning for the Russian Sovereign, from the 7th of the same month. A Royal Decree, dated the 29th December, creates and nominates a Council of State for the administration of all branches of the Royal Government. It announces that "the counselors chosen for their loyalty, requirements, and experience in business, shall enjoy full political security, in order that they may, without fear, suspicion, or sinister influence of any kind, express their opinions and suffrages, as faithful vassals or subjects should do, and that, to such end, they shall not be separated or banished from the Court or Royal presence, but for positive transgressions, and in virtue of an express order of his Royal Majesty."—Don Francisco Tudela Colomado, is appointed Minister of the Interior; Don Lopez Ballesteros, Minister of Finance; Marquis Zebrunera, Minister of War. All the Ministers of the State are *ex officio* members of the Council, in which are included, also, the Archbishop of Toledo, the Bishop of Leon, Father Alameda, the Duke of San Carlos, and various others. The Duke del Infantado remained Prime Minister. Among the subjects on which the council were to be immediately engaged are, "the preservation of the rights of legitimacy, and the grave concerns of the Royal possession beyond sea, which seek to be disincumbered from the mother country."

COLUMBIA
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1858.

Our carrier for two publications back has been too much indisposed, so to preclude the possibility of serving the papers. Those subscribers who have not received their papers, will please send to the office for them.

A COBY PLANTER has been received. We supposed the subject of his communication to have been dead some time since; and indeed, we desire that it should die a natural death, at least at this time, and cease as public or private good resulting from its revival. We object to loading our columns to these protracted controversies, as they very frequently interfere with our other arrangements.

CONGRESS OF PANAMA.

On the 13th inst. the President of the United States sent his message to the house of representatives, in answer to their call for information on the subject of the proposed mission to Panama. It will be recollected that the call was made on the President on the 6th of February, while the subject was supposed to be under private discussion in the Senate, and when figures were entertained for the fate of the measure by its advocates. From that time to the 13th of the present month, the thing remained in *status quo*. The President refrained from answering the call of the house, until the Senate acted on the nomination, which they did on that day.

From what has been published of the proceedings of the Senate, and the message of the President, we are at a loss to account for the great delay of the Senate. It was opposed principally by the southern members, and if we may judge from Mr. Randolph's non-descript speeches, which have seen the light, we should suppose that the great objections of the opposition, grew out of the fears of something anticipated injurious to the slave holding states. But from the message, the President would seem to be sufficiently correct on this delicate subject. But it may be that the opposition in the Senate has made him right in this point. If so it has done him and us some service, and we will not censure them. Or they may have had additional light on the matter, therefore it would be unjust to blame them. In fact we are in some measure bound to conclude they had some reasons which we dream not of, for it would seem from the message that the measure is in direct pursuance of the policy of Mr. Monroe's administration, and we see it was opposed by the warmest eulogists of that administration. In fact common report, but she is seldom to be depended on, places Mr. Calhoun who was one of that cabinet, in opposition to this measure. Be it as it may, we have this great source of consolation, that while the present members remain in the Senate, no negotiation dangerous to the country will be ratified by them. Measures must possess merit, or they will not be adopted through courtesy to their projectors.

This is well, if politicians even prove inconsistent we make up in our own security an equivalent for our admiration of them.

We will give the Message, in our next paper, as we have not room for it in this. As to the measure itself we consider it a matter of minor importance, we neither expect benefits of any magnitude nor do we dread injury from it. If our advice or countenance can be of any benefit to our South-American brethren, we shall be glad of it. If it is not we apprehend no mischief from it.

[COMMUNICATIONS.]
TO THE PEOPLE

The following short narrative of proceedings in Congress, is respectfully submitted, under the earnest hope that they will diligently pause, and seriously reflect upon it, and upon the consequences fairly deducible from the measure so transparently carried.

Before, however, I state the proceedings in Congress of last Saturday week, I would willingly give a short history of the question relating to implied and constructive powers, from Serjeant's Constitutional Law, 311.

Constitution. Post Road.

Art. I. S. 8. Congress shall have power to establish Post Offices and Post Roads.

The power of Congress to set apart funds for internal improvements in the States, with their consent by means of roads and canals, has been claimed as being incidental to this, and other powers granted by the Constitution, namely: the right to declare war, to regulate commerce, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence, and general welfare, the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the powers vested by the Constitution, in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof; and lastly, from the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory and other property of the United States. (c). Its exercise is also vindicated by precedent. It has been the constant practice to allow to the new States, five per cent. of the net proceeds arising from the sale of public lands, to be laid out in the construction of roads and canals. Of this five per cent., three-fifths were to be expended within the States, and two-fifths, under the direction of Congress, in the making of roads leading to these States. From forty to fifty thousand dollars are annually expended in this manner. Moreover, in 1800, the President was authorized by Congress to open a road from Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, to Natchez; this road passed through a State without asking consent. In the year 1809, the President was authorized to cause the canal of Carolineton, leading from Lake Pontchartraine to the city of New-Orleans, to be extended to the river Mississippi. (f) The Cumberland road, which has been constructed

under an act passed March 29th, 1800, has cost nearly 1,200,000 dollars, which exceeds the proceeds arising from the sales of public lands in the State of Ohio, more than 1,000,000 dollars. (g) This road was made under a compact with the State of Ohio by act of April 30th, 1802, that a portion of the avails of the sales of land lying within that State, should be applied to the opening of roads leading to that State, with the consent of all several States through which the road was to pass, and Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, through which it passed, gave their consent. Other acts confirming, amending, and enlarging this act, were passed in 1810, 1815 and 1816.

In the year 1817, however, after a bill had been passed by Congress setting apart the lands to be paid by the bank of the United States for its charter, for constructing roads, and canals, and improving the navigation of water courses, it was returned by President Madison, who assigned as a reason, that the power of Congress, under the Constitution, did not extend to making roads and canals, and improving water courses, through the different States, nor could the assent of those States confer the power; and that it could be constitutionally vested only by an amendment of the Constitution. (h) and the bill, on its return, was not acted on in the House of Representatives.

Afterwards on the 15th December in the same year, a committee of the House of Representatives reported in favor of the power of Congress.

1. To lay out, construct, and improve post roads through the several States, with the assent of the respective States.

2. To open, construct, and improve military roads through the several States, with the assent of the respective States.

3. To cut canals through the several States, with their assent, for promoting, and giving security to internal commerce; and for the more safe and economical transportation of military stores, &c. in time of war, leaving, in all these cases, the jurisdictional right over the soil in the respective States. And they recommended a resolution, that it was expedient to constitute the sum to be paid by the bank of United States, and the dividends, as a fund for internal improvements. (i)

In the year, 1822, a bill was passed by Congress, for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road, appropriating money and establishing gates and tolls on the road, and enforcing the collection of tolls by penalties. But the bill was returned by President Monroe as unconstitutional, with his reasons for that opinion, and was finally lost. (k)

Various acts seem to have been passed, from time to time, by Congress, for constructing roads in the Territories, under the 4th article of the Constitution sect. 3. 2.

(g) Report of Committee of House of Representatives, April 20th, 1822.

(h) Message, March 2d, 1817, 12th Niles's Reg. 23.

(i) 13 Niles's W. Reg. 287.

(k) Message of President Monroe to Congress, May 4th, 1822. President Monroe communicated to Congress at the same session, an extensive discussion of this interesting question. See Niles's W. Reg. August, 1822.

It appears from the Message of President Jefferson to Congress, of December 2d, 1806, that it was his opinion, that these objects are not within the Constitutional powers of Congress, and that an amendment to the Constitution is necessary, to authorize the expenditure of the public money for such purposes. 5 Wad's State Papers, 431, 439. See also Message of President Madison, Dec. 3, 1816, to the same point.

Hence it appears that the right of opening post roads, military roads, and canals at the national expense, was deemed, by Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe, an exercise of power which required a preliminary appeal to the people, whose authority for so doing should be obtained by an amendment of the constitution, including the powers required. These opinions, however, are embraced by nobody in the present day, but radicals and anti-consolidationists.

On March 11, 1823, the act for the benefit of the asylum for teaching the deaf and the dumb at Danville, in Kentucky, was read a third time. On the question that it pass, Mr. M'Cor, of Virginia, said "he would be glad to be informed where we find the power given by the constitution to make appropriations of this character, unless he understood the provision for the common defence and general welfare. He understood it to be the opinion of some members, that we do derive the power in question from this clause of the constitution. It was either there, or else we have it from the message of the President, which considers that we have a right to make appropriations for any purpose under the sun. He knew not where else the house was to look for the power." To these remarks, I do not find that any answer was given; at least none is reported in the National Advocate from whence I take them. There appeared for the passage of the bill.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, of S. Y. Adams, of Penn. Alexander, of Ten. Allen, of Ten. Alston, Anderson, Angel, Ashley, Bailey, Bulger, Bartlett, Barbour, of Va. Barney, Backler, Beecher, Blair, Boone, Brent, Buchanan, Buckner, Burleigh, Campbell, Campbell, Carson, Cassidy, Claiborne, Clarke, Cooke, Condict, Cook, Colburn, Davidson, Daventry, Drayton, Dwight, Eastman, Keith, Everett, Findlay, of Penn. Findlay, of Ohio, Garsney, Garrison, Gist, Hallock, Hasbrouck, Hayden, Hemphill, Henry, Herrick, Holmes, Huguenin, Humphrey, Ingewell, Isaacs, Jennings, of Ind. Johnson, of N. Y. Johnson, of Va. James Johnson, Kidder, Kremer, Lathrop, Leconte, Letcher, Livingston, Locke, Mallory, Marshall, Markell, M'Duffie, McKean, McKean, of Delaware, McLean, of Ohio, McManis, McNeill, Moore, Mercer, Mervin, Moten, Miller, of N. Y. Miller, of Penn. Minor, James S. Mitchell, Mitchell, of Md. Mitchell, of Ten. Moore, of Ken. Newton, Peter, Plumer, Folk, Powell, Reed, Row. Saunders, Scott, Smith, Stevenson, of Penn. Stewart, Swan, Test, Thompson, of Penn. Thompson, of Ohio, Tomlinson, Tucker, of N. J. Van Horne, Van Rensselaer, Vanum, Verplanck, Vinton, Whipple, White, Whittemore, Whittney, Wickliffe, Henry Wilson, Wilson, of Ohio, Wolf, Wood, of N. Y. Wright, Wurtz, Young,—123.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, of Va. Armstrong, Baldwin, Bassett, Bradley, Bryan, Carter, Conner, Crum, Edwards, of N. C. Foslick, Harris, Harvey, Bayses, Hendley, Hoffman, Kellogg, Lincoln, Long, Mangum, Martindale, McCoy, John Mitchell, Mitchell, of S. C. Moss, of Alb. O'Brien, Owen, Phelps, Ross, Sawyer, Stone, Sprague, Tallifero, Tattall, Taylor, of Va. Thompson, of Georgia, Trezvant, Tucker, of S. C. Vance, Water, Williams, Wilson, of S. C. Woods, of Ohio,—42.

The bill was then passed.

So it appeared that Mr. Govan and Maj. Hamilton, were not present.

As the administration party, is by far the strongest in Congress, and the principles of Mr. J. Adams, the father, are coming into vogue, I presume this bill will ultimately pass the senate. In which case, what becomes of the supposed limitations of power in our mode-of-law constitution? Is there any purpose under the sun, (to use Mr. M'Cor's expression) for which Congress may not vote away the people's money?

It is not manifest that the south is desirous to be taxed for the benefit of the north and west? We have indeed escaped being taxed for the purchase of Col. Gibbs's minerals for the benefit of Connecticut, (so thought to Congress) but we

F. H. Badger,
DENTIST,
AT MRS. WILLIAMSON'S HOTEL.

N. B. F. H. B. is particularly anxious to direct the minds of parents to a care of their children's Teeth, as much of the future advantages arising from sound, white, and regular Teeth, or disadvantages resulting from decayed, irregular, and yellow or black Teeth, depends on the course of treatment pursued with them in early life.

March 7. 10 11

UNITED STATES MAELS.

There are many different kinds prevailing respecting honesty. Some suppose it is no fraud to cheat a man of wealth, others suppose it is robbery to take his neighbors' pence, and many think they are doing God's service to cheat the United States, and in order to do this, as directly as they can, in a small way, they send their letters to the stage office, and if they are not received there, (which it is presumed they will not in future) the passengers are then heated out of their backs a clock or so, and sent dispatched to the limits of the town to beg some gentleman (that is going home by private conveyance) to take a quick run, but who then goes in the next stage to convey a letter to a noble or merchant in