

The Presidency.

We copy below the Resolutions adopted by the recent Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, which by a very large majority nominated Mr. BUCHANAN for the next Presidency.—We take no part in the approaching struggle, and devoutly hope that South Carolina will allow no solicitations or blandishments to seduce her to depart from neutrality. The United States can be misgoverned without her help, and there is no ground of hope that any exertions on her part, however ardent and untiring, can save them from being misgoverned. It is as spectators only that we remark upon the aspect of the Presidential question.

Mr. BUCHANAN starts with a strong support.—He is the choice of the Democracy in his own State, in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and we think, in Florida and North Carolina. The great prominence which the Pennsylvania Resolutions give to the doctrine of State Rights and strict construction, and the strong pledge they give of respecting the rights of the South, will tend to strengthen Mr. BUCHANAN's party throughout the South, and the more, because these doctrines and pledges are in harmony with the principles he has always maintained throughout his long public career. His high ability, abundant experience, and his moderation of character, are all strong arguments in his favor, and increase the chances that time and examination will rather enlarge than diminish the number of his friends. Still, such is the perversity and crookedness of party politics that it by no means follows that the candidate in favor of whom the most and the strongest arguments can be fairly urged, will win the game. So much depends on adroit management and bargaining that the considerations which naturally would decide the matter, have a chance of being overlooked, and a choice made, not because any man thinks it will be the best for the country, but because a sufficient number of crafty wire pullers believe it will be the most profitable for themselves.

Apparently, the most formidable competitor of Mr. BUCHANAN, will be Senator DOUGLAS of Illinois. We cannot suppose that SAM HUNTON and Gen. Cass will be much in the way.—The former has neither respectability as a man, nor weight as a politician, and the latter very greatly undermined the confidence of his former friends, by the strangely unwise course he has pursued in regard to the foreign relations of the country. He has not only made very foolish movements, but he has failed in getting even fools to follow him. His statesmanship has been an abortion, and his candidacy, if the party should be weak enough to select him, will prove a still greater abortion.

But DOUGLAS is another sort of man. Really superior in talents, he has the secret of making all his powers available for popularity and influence. In the Northwest, he would have a very cordial and general support, and has not a few supporters in Virginia. The great danger to the party is that the claims of candidates will be pressed with a zeal that will degenerate into acrimony and that when the choice is finally made there will be no general concurrence in sustaining it. If BUCHANAN and DOUGLAS could be agreed upon as the Democratic ticket for President and Vice-President, we do not believe that the Whigs could make a respectable showing in opposition. But it is probably expecting too much moderation in the candidates, and too much common sense in party, to look for such a combination. But we leave the subject and quote the Resolutions of the Pennsylvania Convention:

Resolved That this Convention cordially approve and endorse the great Democratic political principles embodied in the resolutions adopted by the last two National Democratic Conventions, held at Baltimore in 1844 and 1848, and believe their strict observance to be not only conducive to the prosperity, but essential to the preservation of the Union.

Resolved, That the Democratic party, in view of the present critical condition of the country, should now, more than ever, resort to the principles of its glorious founders, as furnishing the safest and surest guides and landmarks; and that among those of primary importance in the existing position of public affairs, we may enumerate: a strict construction of the powers granted by the several States to the Federal Government under the Constitution of the U. States, and a denial to Congress of all doubtful powers; a sacred regard for the rights reserved to the States respectively, and to the people; an absolute non-interference by the several States and their citizens with the domestic institutions of each other; and a rigid economy and strict accountability in the expenditure of the public money drawn from the pockets of the people by taxation, confining the appropriations made by Congress to national subjects plainly authorized by the Constitution.

Resolved, That the corner stones of the Democratic party were securely and deeply laid during the "reign of terror," by the immortal patriots and statesmen, Jefferson and Madison, in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and in Mr. Madison's report; and that whenever the government departed from the spirit of these resolutions and this report, dangerous dissensions and injurious consequences to the country were the results.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is the true Union party of the whole country, and we recognize no other. We rejoice to witness that the Democrats in other States, who disapprove the compromise measures of the last Congress, have, for the sake of the Union resolved to acquiesce in them as a final settlement of the vexed and dangerous questions arising out of domestic slavery; and that the Democratic party throughout all the States, are now re-uniting in solid phalanx upon the principle that the measures must and shall be maintained and executed and with the firm determination that the party, shall be restored to its former ascendancy and power in the administration of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania will maintain with fidelity and energy the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law; and that we pledge ourselves to exert our best efforts to secure the speedy repeal of such portions of the "State Obstruction Law" as deny the use of our jails for the detention of fugitives from labor while awaiting their trial, or in any other manner interfere with the constitutional rights of citizens of our sister States in reclaiming their property.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the old

Keystone Commonwealth, having deferred their claims to a Presidential candidate to the appeal of her sister States for more than half a century, do now by an unprecedented majority, earnestly and energetically assert their strong and long-deferred right to the honor of furnishing a President for the Union in the person of their fellow-citizen, James Buchanan. They have no second choice, and they firmly believe that should he be nominated by the Democratic National Convention he will receive a triumphant, old-fashioned Jackson majority in the Keystone State.

Resolved, That we present James Buchanan as our candidate for the Presidency, with the full confidence that the Democracy of our sister States will concede to the Keystone State the honor to which she has been so long entitled, and which she has so long generously yielded. That the fame of our candidate, as a sound statesman, and zealous advocate of republican principles is not surpassed. He is a consistent and uncompromising Democrat, an able defender of the Jeffersonian doctrine of State rights, a foe to the unconstitutional doctrine of centralization; the advocate of universal suffrage—the early, tried and confidential friend and advocate of the immortal Jackson—the leading and successful opponent of dangerous national monied monopolies—the supporter of an economical administration of government, the friend and promoter of agriculture and commerce, of domestic manufactures and mechanics. The services of Mr. Buchanan, in the cause of the party and of the country, are recorded in the hearts of the people, and we believe that, in his hands equal justice would be awarded to all the great interests of the country, and our beloved Union be safe against the inroads of foreign aggression, and the dangers of intestine commotion.

Resolved, That the delegates elected by this Convention be and they are hereby instructed to vote for him from first to last, and to use all fair and honorable means to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow-citizens upon the successful termination of the late gubernatorial contest; the election of his Excellency William Bigler, as the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, has secured to the people an able, enlightened, honest, and economical administration of the government, and redeems our glorious old Commonwealth from the disgrace which has been brought upon her by the late extravagant administration; that for the personal and untiring exertions of Gov. Bigler to secure the ascendancy of Democratic principles during the late canvass; for his eloquent and statesman-like discussion of the people, of the great national issues, and the late contest memorable and critical for the country, and which conducted to the glorious result, the Democrats of Pennsylvania and of the United States owe him a debt of gratitude equally difficult to be estimated or discharged.

The disgraceful fight that took place last Friday in the House of Representatives, forms a natural supplement to the character of the proceedings since the commencement of the session. The public business has given place to personal squabbles. The national faith has been tarnished in the prolongation of debates that involved no public principle. The necessary appropriations of the government, have been postponed, that partisans may engage in the unbridled pursuit of President-making. Can anything be imagined more disreputable to republican legislation? Where this evil is to end no one can foresee, and what may be the lowest stage of degeneracy in our national representatives is fearful in the contemplation. It appears that demagogues are in the almost exclusive possession of the House.—It seems that the respectable portion of that body who wish to see the public business put in progress are constantly outvoted by men who alone possess its ear and shape its action.

When retrospection carries us back some thirty years the mind can scarcely realize the contrast between the present and the past, in the composition of Congress, especially the more democratic branch. The more intimate relation between the representative and constituent bodies has certainly not improved the character of the House of Representatives. The closer dependence of the National legislator on his electors has not rendered him more efficient or dignified.—The theory of the National Constitution is unchanged, but practically great changes have been wrought. If we had made the Congressional elections annual, instead of biennial, we would not have produced a more radical alteration in the composition of that body than we have effected by simply extending the suffrage under the State constitutions. If the former system of suffrage, qualified by property, had representation, for able and respectable men would have been re-elected who have been driven into retirement, because they refused to enter into political rivalry with demagogues, for the suffrages of the people. An annual election by an amendment of the Constitution would not have carried into the House of Representatives a larger, if as large a number of demagogues as find their way into it, under the system of universal suffrage. There is no remedy, apparently, for this state of things. We are apprehensive that we have not arrived at the lowest stage of national degradation when the representative body is determined in its complexion by such qualifications for the electors to it as State Conventions choose to impose.

In connection with the mischief of this closeness of political intimacy between the people and their National Representatives, is the short term of the Presidency. The evil tendency of a quadrennial election to this office, like a biennial election to the House of Representatives, was mitigated in practice by the fact that we had, in reality, no struggle for the Executive chair, with one exception, until Mr. Van Buren succeeded to office. We have had a hot canvass and an earnest struggle every fourth year since. This must disfigure the legislation of Congress with party squabbles, at every short interval that the contest is renewed. The greatness of the prize, the zeal of partisans, carries their contentions for their favorite candidate almost necessarily into that body, which is thoroughly identified in political sympathy with the people. The battle is fought within the House as well as without—as earnestly on the theatre of legislation as on the political platform. Can it be otherwise than fatal to the public service when the combatants meet on this field, their appetites for offices of profit and distinction, sharpened by the rivalry of opposing partisans?

What then is to be the issue? Shall we have every fourth year, in addition to the ordinary causes of conflict for party ends, at every session, the Presidential controversy thrown into the arena? Where is the remedy? It is to be found only in the self-denial of the people—in rejecting the flattery of demagogues who persuade them that the frequent exercise of popular power is essential to public liberty and efficient political control. It is not so. The perfection of supervision over the representative by the constituent body consists not in frequent exercise of power, but in the check which the power confers to displace those who abuse the agency with which they are entrusted. When the people keep in view, and act in conformity with this maxim, a theoretical alteration, or constitutional amendment may be foregone, for sound practice will correct or modify the errors of theory, as it did under our first Presidents; but without such self-denial as rejects the blandishments of the demagogue, in alteration of the Constitution, prolonging the terms of President, as well as National Representatives, to four and eight years respectively, will become essential, or we shall proceed from bad to worse, in inevitable progression.

Charleston Eve. News.

Anson Pank Road.

We merely mentioned the fact last week that the contract for the construction of the above road had been closed, not having time then for a single remark upon the great influence that important improvement, when completed, will exert upon the prosperity of our town; nor of its incalculable value as a feeder of the Cheraw and Darlington Rail Road. Since then, we have seen the proceedings of a respectable meeting of the citizens of Concord, North Carolina, called to consider the necessity of a continuation of the road from Centre to the latter place. These proceedings will be found in this days paper, from which it will be seen that a resolution was adopted in favor of the project. We thus have under contract and in course of construction, forty miles of plank road directly through the centre of the valley of the Pee Dee, and in perspective a continuation to Concord of 35 miles more, which upon every human probability will be built in less than two years. With this main stem completed to Concord, with such lateral branches as the resources of the adjacent country requires, we need nothing but the connecting link of Rail road from Cheraw to the Wilmington and Manchester Road, to command the whole trade of the Pee Dee valley. With such inducements, shall not that connection be at once built?

A casual glance at the map of the country, will satisfy the most doubting, that no other outlet to the seaboard can at all compete with this. In every other direction nature's barriers interpose to prevent an easy ingress and egress. And shall we not profit by her promptings and aid?

But the road once completed to Concord, would it stop there? By no means. Beyond that place into Tennessee and Virginia it must go. The tobacco, corn, flour, beef, butter, flax seed, whiskey, and the thousand other productions of that fertile region, which now will hardly bear the expense of transportation to market, would find a cheap outlet to the seaboard over our roads.—We receive samples only annually now, of the products of this almost inaccessible region; but provide a cheap transportation, and who can estimate the produce that would pass over it to enrich those who may make the expenditure. We know that but little is known abroad of the vast, almost dormant resources of the region of country to which we allude, it being only occasionally that a solitary wagon emerges therefrom to seek the seaboard for a few of the commonest necessities of life, for luxuries in the common acceptation of that term they wot not of. If we had had a De Witt Clinton this would not now be so. Indeed, his enlightened mind saw little more in prospective when he planted the great works of improvement in New York, which will immortalize his name forever, than the Pee Dee valley presents to the vision of those who know the extent, the fertility, and its resources.

Cheraw Gazette.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.—The Indians continue their depredations along the Rio Grande and Nueces, even within fifty miles of San Antonio. On the evening of the 21st ult., a party of them, fifteen in number, charged on some fourteen Mexicans and Americans who were out running wild horses, near San Antonio, killed Ronaldo Navarra, a citizen of that place, wounded another, and drove off all but six of their horses. The last courier in from Laredo reported several Mexicans killed by Indians. Two hundred of the latter, warriors, are reported as encamped at Lake Espantosa, near the junction of the Leona and Nueces rivers, and about twenty-five miles above the station, where the six companies of mounted riflemen are to be stationed. The Indians design making the above point their headquarters for some time, and small parties are continually sallying forth for the purpose of rapine and murder.

On the 16th ult., the Mexican who had been for six years a prisoner with the Camanches came into Belleville, opposite Guerrero, and reported a party of Indians from whom he had been taken in the neighborhood. In twenty minutes the active and efficient commanding officer, Lieut. C. H. Tyler, company C., 2d Dragoons started a party under an old and well-tried soldier, Corporal Stranger. They struck the trail, following it until dark, when they came on the Indians, thirteen in number, entrenched in a ravine in front of a chaparral. The corporal instantly ordered and led the charge, which was done gallantly, killing four of the Indians, the others escaping in the chaparral, and from the darkness could not be taken. The troops also captured thirteen horses and two shields.—N. O. Crescent.

The accounts from Spain, to the 25th ultimo, state that the Government has ordered a sum of 6,500 reals to be invested on behalf of every child of poor parents born on the same day as the Infanta. The money, with interest, is to be presented to the recipients on their coming of age.

A merchant in Indiana offers to make a bet of \$5,000 that he will swim from Cincinnati to Madison, in the Ohio River, upward of 80 miles, in the month of August next, without sleep and with only fifteen minutes rest and refreshments every six hours.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1852.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Our Market.

There has been no change in the price of Cotton since our last, though the market has been more active, and the receipts larger. We quote at 6 to 7 7-8. Charleston quotations 6 3-4 to 8 1-2. A lot of 50 bales only brought the highest figures—the bulk of the sales being at 8 to 8 1-4.

New Mail Arrangements.

We learn from our Postmaster that on the first of April the Mail Route from Camden to Cheraw will be so changed as to make May's Depot on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad instead of Camden the beginning of the route. This change it is said, will save a distance of twelve miles of staging, but it will delay our Northern mails twelve hours, without expediting their delivery at the offices beyond Camden.

Our Postmaster informs us that we are to have a mail twice a week between this place and Yorkville.

By the change of the Cheraw Stage, a dozen miles will be saved in the running; but those who desire to go to Darlington from Camden by public conveyance, will find the route considerably increased—say about thirty miles. It will be necessary to go as far as the Junction of the W. and M. Rail Road, and S. C. Rail Road, below Middleton, a distance of nearly thirty miles; thence to Mays Depot via Sumterville, and from Mays to Darlington—a perfect wild goose chase. We are inclined to think that an easier, better, and shorter way will be discovered by those who desire to visit Darlington from this vicinity.

So far as the stopping of the Stage is concerned, it will be a matter of no great moment with us in Camden; we are not aware that its coming to our town is any great advantage to us; yet, we have always been so accustomed to seeing "the Stage" come in and go out, that we shall feel somewhat at a loss, when it comes up among the missing. This is only what may be regarded as the beginning of the end, and is but reasonable to suppose that the days of "Auld Lang Syne" are numbered, and that "Ichabod" is written already upon our door-posts. Unless the people of Camden determine to avert this calamity, by doing something, our fate is inevitably sealed. We shall become so much out of the way, that the people will forget where Camden is! The local trade is not sufficient to support the place, and we opine that one Hotel on the principal cross streets running through, and a few stores, will be sufficient to supply the home demand. Have we, fellow-citizens, deliberately concluded to fold our arms and await the coming evil? Can we do nothing to better our condition? We think we can!—you know our remedy!

South-Carolina Rail Road.

We are glad to learn, as we do from the Southern Standard that the prospects of this Company continue very favorable. "The receipts for February exceeded \$104,000, those of the corresponding month last year being a little over \$80,000. The increase thus far for the month of March has been equally favorable."

Sheriff of Sumter.

Col. JOHN C. RHAME has been elected Sheriff of Sumter District, by a majority of 46 votes over Wm. A. COLCLOUGH, Esq. The vote was, for Rhame 718; for Colcough 672.

The Rev. Wm LEWIS, Ordinary of Sumter District, in a card in the last Sumter Banner announces his determination to decline a re-election, and bids farewell to his fellow citizens as a candidate for office. In his card he says: "You have been pleased to elect me every four years to a District office by overwhelming majorities, and I have, as you are well aware, just entered upon another term of office, which, if I should live to its expiration, will make 20 years that I have held office, a term sufficiently long to satisfy any reasonable man, at least I so feel it."

The frequent re-elections of Mr. LEWIS afford ample evidence that he has discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the People of Sumter, and we are sure all of other Districts, who have had business transactions with him will regret the retirement of so urbane and competent a public officer.

Cuban Prisoners.

Ninety-five of the Cuban Prisoners released by the Queen of Spain have arrived at Boston in the ship Prentice, from Cadiz. They are represented to be in good health and spirits, and speak in very favorable terms of their treatment while in Spain.

"Let your words be seasoned with salt." This is a divine injunction, and if followed by those of the present day, would prevent a great deal of surplus talking, which, many times, has no point or force; and in place of doing good, does evil. Virgil, it is said, was so fond of salt, that he seldom went without a box-full in his pocket, which he made use of from time to time, as the means of the present day use tobacco. Virgil usually spoke to the point, and his words were well seasoned!

We understand, says the Daily Wilmington Journal, that the two men who pretended to lecture here last Tuesday night, on Psychology, and to play the violin, left without paying any of their bills. They stopped for some five days at a private boarding house, kept by a widow lady, and did not settle with her. Other things which we forbear to mention, are laid to their charge. The names on the handbill were Dr. Parks, and Marquis La Fayette. No doubt they are arrant humbugs, and should be passed round. They can neither lecture, perform, nor pay their bills.

We regret to learn, says the Charleston Courier, of Wednesday, that a telegraphic dispatch was received in this city, yesterday, announcing that Mrs. ELIZA KONNE, a lady endeared to this community by a long life of charity and benevolence, had paid the debt of nature at Philadelphia, on the morning of the 15th inst. She had reached her 85th year, and has left behind her the memory of a life devoted to the exercise of every Christian virtue. In her the poor have lost a friend, and society an example of an illustrious matron, who made her wealth the auxiliary of piety and benevolence.

INUNCTION ON THE ART UNION LOTTERY.—The New York Herald says: "In a few days we expect to announce the issue of an injunction on the further proceedings of the Art Union Lottery, with a view to compel that corporation to come into court, open their books, reveal their doings, and account for the half million of dollars which they have received from the public during the last eight or nine years."

UNITED STATES BANK.—In the Court of Common Pleas at Philadelphia, on Thursday, it was decided that not only the assets in the hands of the several trusts created by the Bank of the United States, amounting to some \$15,000,000, but all property whatsoever, assigned for the benefit of creditors, is liable to taxation for state and county purposes.

A challenge passed between Messrs. Wilcox and Brown, (of Miss.) in consequence of their altercation in the House of Representatives, but the dispute was adjusted without recourse to a duel, by Messrs. Johnston and Polk, the friends of the parties.

Mr. Buchanan has been nominated by a Democratic Convention of Accomac county, Virginia, for the Presidency.

ACTIVITY A CURE FOR THE BLUES.—Poor Luther exclaims—"When I am assailed with heavy tribulations, I rush out among my pigs rather than remain alone by myself. The human heart is like a millstone in a mill; when you put wheat under it, it turns and grinds and bruises the wheat to flour; if you put no wheat, it still grinds on, but then it is itself it grinds and wears away."

The experiment of cultivating rice in France has succeeded perfectly.

A Senor Quesada, a creole of Havana, is said to have invented a varnish for the protection of houses from fire.

On the 8th inst. for the edification of the scientific, two houses were burned upon the "Campo Mars," while one between them, and distant two or three feet, covered with a newly invented varnish, was proved non-combustible, and saved from destruction, although filled with material which was consumed by the flames, and the exterior enveloped during the conflagration of some twenty minutes with an unbroken sheet of fire.

Senor Quesada, has obtained considerable reputation from his results, but he has combined the discoveries of two other persons, involving the material in varnish instead of paint, thereby making a decided improvement, as it can be brought to the protection of almost any article in a household without impairing beauty or utility.

The experiment was on a scale sufficient to prove that, for the safety of property from a thousand casualties of negligence or imprudence in the use of lamps, candles, matches or fires, the varnish is valuable, while in communities where it might be generally adopted, it would certainly materially retard the progress of the destroying element.

MARLBOROUGH COURT.—The Spring Term of this Court was held last week, his honor Judge Whitner presiding. The most important case on the Sessions Docket, that of the State vs. Barantyne, was taken up on Tuesday evening, and occupied the Court until 12 o'clock on Thursday, when it was given to the Jury, who remained in their room until Saturday, being unable to agree on a verdict, when they were called into Court and discharged; after which the Solicitor Nol prosed the case, it being the second time that a mistrial had been made.

We were not present on sentence day, but learn his Honor felt called upon to mete out justice in pretty heavy doses, in the way of fines, imprisonment and the lash, remedies the most likely to correct the evil habits of the vicious.

We learned last week much to our surprise, that since Marlborough was made a judicial District, there has never been but one execution in the District, and that was of a man innocent of the offence for which he suffered. This was a Mr. Boddiford, who under the gallows protested his innocence, which was confirmed many years afterwards, by the confession under the gallows of the principal witness against him. Since then whenever a culprit is brought to the bar of justice, poor Boddiford's ghost is always conjured up to frighten the Jury out of a verdict of guilty, with what success the fact above stated is conclusive.—Cheraw Gazette.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—Some weeks ago a caravan of North Carolinians passed through Columbia, offering for sale various articles of produce, and purchasing clothing and other articles, for which they offered in payment paper money. This was afterwards found to be counterfeit. After leaving us they proceeded down as far as Orangeburg, where the wagons and a portion of the party remained, while two of them proceeded to Charleston to prosecute operations in the main branch of their business—the passing of counterfeit bills. They re-appeared in our vicinity on Saturday, when our indefatigable municipal police, co-operating with D. B. Miller esq., made a descent on the camp, about four miles from Columbia, in Lexington district at six o'clock on Sunday morning, bringing the whole party to town where they were safely lodged till yesterday morning, at which time they had a hearing.

The investigation resulted in the committal of two of the party, and the examination of the balance is reserved for to-day. The following are the names of those on whom counterfeit money was found:

John D. Nelson, A. N. Dixon and Geo. W. Ray, of Ashe county, N. C., and Thomas Jefferson Reins, alias Johnson, of Carroll county, Va., late of Ashe county, N. C.

The counterfeiters were of the denominations of \$2, \$10, \$20, and \$100 bills on banks in South Carolina, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Georgia. They were also provided with a few copper dollars of the Bogus stamp.

The parties who were swindled in this place were reimbursed in good funds.—Carolinian.

A letter from Havana to the New York Herald says: "I have heard that a new theory has sprung up among the wealthy classes, and that is, that they will strive, by every means in their power, to induce the American government to purchase the island. They have come to the conclusion that more expeditions would only lead to a civil war which the negroes would be the most likely parties to derive advantage from, and so they are all now for the sale of Cuba to the United States."

A terrible accident lately occurred at Insterburg, in Prussia. Seventeen children returning home from school were passing over the ice of the river Inster, to shorten their way, when the ice broke and they were all drowned.