

Our Cotton Market.

The transactions in Cotton have been limited since our last, at an advance on Tuesday's quotations. We quote extremes at 5 to 7 1/2. Charleston quotations, 5 to 8 3/8.

New Hats.

Messrs. McDOWALL & COOPER have, as usual, in addition to their Spring supply of beautiful goods, some of the best kind of spring and summer hats, to which the attention of their customers is invited.

Large Sized Fish.

We are informed that among a number of Fish recently taken at Annum's fishery, on the Wateree river, two of the finny tribe in the shape of Sturgeons, were caught, weighing five hundred and ten pounds.—One weighed two hundred and sixty, and the other two hundred and fifty. These are what may be called "big fish." Who can beat it?

Baltimore Convention.

We regret to observe that several of our cotemporaries are urging the propriety of South Carolina's being represented in the Baltimore Democratic Convention. We are free to admit that our State, so long as she remains in the Union should take part in the election of President, but we think the course she has pursued for several years past in relation to the nomination of candidates is the proper one on the present occasion. The little influence she might exercise in the Convention would be more than counterbalanced by the evils arising from her countenancing (as she would do by joining the Convention,) the disgraceful trickery now used by the Presidential aspirants and their friends to secure the nomination.

The recent vote in the House of Representatives on the Resolutions declaring the "finality of the Compromise," is a plain indication that the spirit of agitation is still in the ascendant at the north and only awaits a favorable opportunity to re-commence aggression upon the South. These with other considerations, we think, render it advisable that South Carolina should stand aloof from the Convention, and forming no alliance with either party, when the time arrives, if necessary, make a choice of evils, and cast her vote for the candidate most likely to administer the government according to the principles of the constitution.

The course recommended to be pursued by the South by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, we think is deserving of consideration—it is (if we recollect it aright,) that we remain neutral in the nominations of candidates for the Presidency, but when they are made, go with the party most favorable to the South. By pursuing this course we could wield an influence sufficiently strong to be sought after by both parties, and might thus wring from the north an acknowledgment of those rights they now desire to withhold from us.

It is true, and we are sorry to see it, that most of the Southern States seem to take a different view as to the course proper to pursue, and are making preparations to be represented in the Conventions, but that is no reason why South Carolina should deviate from a course she has so long pursued.

Mr. Jackson's Resolution.

The following are the Resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives on the 5th inst., to which allusion is made in the articles from the Southern Press, to be found in another column, and to which the attention of the reader is invited. We are glad to perceive that our entire delegation voted against them:

Resolved, That we recognize the binding efficacy of the compromises of the constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide such compromises and to sustain the laws necessary to carry them out—the provisions for the delivery of fugitive slaves, and the act of the last Congress for that purpose, included; and that we deprecate all further agitation of the questions growing out of that provision of the questions embraced in the acts of the last Congress known as the Compromise, and of questions generally connected with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless, and dangerous.

Mr. Hillier's amendment. Resolved, That the series of acts passed during the 31st Congress, known as the Compromise, are regarded as a final adjustment and a permanent settlement of the questions therein embraced, and should be regarded, maintained, and executed as such.

Agricultural Publications.

The numbers for April, of the following valuable Agricultural publications have been received: The American Farmer, the oldest agricultural paper in the United States. Published in Baltimore, at one dollar per annum.

The Southern Planter, an excellent paper. Published in Richmond Va., at one dollar per annum. The Farmer and Planter. Published in Pendleton, S. C., at one dollar per annum. We have so often spoken in commendation of this paper, that it is unnecessary now to say a word in its favor.

The Southern Cultivator. Published in Augusta, Geo., at one dollar per annum. The Cultivator is the oldest agricultural paper in the cotton States, and is well adapted to the section of country in which it circulates.

These papers are all printed in a convenient form for preservation and binding, and at the end of the year will form a volume worth half a dozen times the cost. The day of opposition to "Book Farming" has passed, and is numbered with the things that were, and a subscription to either or all of the above publications would be a profitable investment for every one who cultivates a dozen acres of land. Specimen numbers will be shown to any of our friends who may wish to examine them.

Mr. A. W. DOZIER, a delegate elect to the State Convention from Williamsburg District, has addressed a letter to his constituents through the Georgetown Republican, in which he declines attending. After speaking of the objects for which the Convention, was called and the subsequent change in public opinion, he says:

"The Commonwealth of South Carolina having already suffered the detriment which it was the chief object of the Convention to avert—submission to the insults and aggressions of a Government, which, as truly proclaimed by Judge Butler, has become the 'despotism of an interested majority'—the delegates to the Convention, it seems to me, will have little else to

do than to perform the unmeaning farce of going to Columbia, meeting, organizing, adjourning, and going home again. Or, it may be, perhaps, to register in solemn form the result of a foregone conclusion by passing an Ordinance of Submission.

"I do not believe that my constituents would desire me to participate in so ludicrous an exhibition, and as I am certainly not inclined to be a component part of such a show, I shall decline to attend the Convention; for although as a citizen of the State, I am bound to acquiesce in the decision of the State, yet I am free to say it is the acquiescence of necessity and not of choice, and though, for all practical purposes, I am forced for the present to abandon separate State action, it does not follow that I should also abandon my principles and slide off into Submission."

Mr. Clay's Health.

A Washington letter to the New York Courier and Enquirer, says: "Mr. CLAY is again relapsing into a condition of serious prostration, after having been encouraged by cheering symptoms. It is painfully manifest that the sands are running low in this glass of life, that the sun, which once so brilliantly illumined the political firmament, is fast descending to the horizon below which it will soon disappear forever.

COMMISSIONER IN EQUITY.—We understand that J. H. Pearson, Esq., has been appointed Commissioner in Equity for Richland District by the Governor. The former incumbent, A. H. Porcher, esq., had resigned in consequence of continued ill-health.—Carolinian.

FAYETTEVILLE PLANK ROAD.—This Road, the longest in the South, is now completed, and in operation for 92 miles. The earnings of the road for the last six months amounted to about \$6000, and for the last month, \$1368.

COL. JAMES CHEENUT, JR.—This gentleman has been nominated in the Columbia State-Rights Republican, by one of its correspondents, as the successor of the Hon. J. A. Woodward, in the U. S. Congress. Col. Cheenut is well known to our readers to be, not only an accomplished gentleman, but also an able and distinguished politician.—Fairfield Herald.

We know of no gentleman in either District comprising this, the third Congressional District, more able, or better calculated to represent us in Congress than Col. Cheenut.

His well known ability, added to his affable and courteous manners, renders him one of our people love to honor, and certainly no better, or more judicious selection could have been made.

Lancaster Ledger.

A SMALL LOT OF SUNDRIES.

Bishop Hedding, the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. on the 9th inst.

In Sweden when a man gets drunk for the third time, he is deprived of his vote.

On the 29th and 30th ult., there arrived in New York, from foreign countries, about eight thousand emigrants.

The Whig members of the New York Legislature have, in caucus, adopted resolutions in favour of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, by yeas 50, nays 1.

The Journal of Commerce learns by telegraph that the Supreme Court of the United States have refused a re-hearing to Mrs. Gaines, widow of Gen. Gaines, by a vote of 4 to 2.

There was recently a communication between New York and New Orleans the whole extent, three thousand miles, by the telegraphic wire, in a single circuit, by which despatches were sent and received sixty minutes ahead of time.

A VENERABLE COUPLE.—Master John William Neale, aged fifteen, and Miss Sally Ann Blockwell, aged thirteen, got married at Brooklyn, Ky., on the 10th ult.

A bill is before the Pennsylvania Legislature to enable free persons of color to emigrate to Liberia.

There is a series of resolutions before the Maryland Legislature tendering thanks to Gov. Bigler for pardon, ing Alberti and Price, some time since convicted of kidnaping, and proposing to remunerate Alberti and Price for the time they have lost in consequence of such conviction.

ADVERTISING IN LONDON.—The lowest charge for advertising in the London Times, is about three dollars a square. Even a line announcing a marriage or death, costs seven shillings English—nearly two dollars.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—In the Pennsylvania Legislature, the bill abolishing the death penalty, and substituting imprisonment of not less than fifteen or more than fifty years in lieu thereof, passed finally in the House, on Thursday—yeas 46, nays 42.

A similar bill abolishing the death penalty which passed the upper branch of the Wisconsin Legislature, was killed in the House on the 22d ult., by a vote of 35 to 27.

FRAUD ON THE CHEROKEES.—We see it stated in an Arkansas Journal that Ross, the chief of the Cherokees, has ascertained that the survey of the line between that territory and the State of Arkansas was either fraudulently or erroneously surveyed, which deprives the Cherokees of a strip of land comprising a population of 9,000 persons, and is worth a million of dollars, running along the whole breadth of the State from the Missouri line to Red River.

METHODIST CHURCH CASE.—In the decree of the U. S. Circuit Court, in relation to the Book Concern, it will be recollected a reference was ordered to ascertain the value, and inquire as to number of beneficiaries, &c. Bishop Smith and other Commissioners of the Southern branch of the Church, have come on to New York, and the Conference will probably proceed forthwith.—N. Y. Express.

Trunks are now manufactured in such a shape as to be small or large at the pleasure of the traveller, and the quantity of articles he may wish to carry with him. The principle is very simple. The trunk is of two independent parts, without hinges on sliding over the other, and fastened with straps and padlocks. Of course its size will depend entirely on the quantity it contains.

A new sympathy is developing itself in England. A society called the Aborigines Protection Society is in full blast, one of the objects of which is to secure to American Indians their political and social rights. There is un luckily a deficiency in the treasury of about \$500, so that not much can be done at present. Meantime, where is Copway?

The steamer Saluda, bound for Council Bluffs, exploded her boilers at Lexington, Missouri, on the 9th inst. She had on board, besides other passengers, a large number of Mormon immigrants. All the officers of the boat were killed except the first clerk and mate. About one hundred lives are supposed to have been lost. The boat is a total wreck. Her boilers have been in use several years.

Mr. E. M. Hall has patented a new invention, arranging camphine on account of its unexplosive character, and which can be furnished one per cent cheaper than gas. It was tested in the presence of a number of scientific gentlemen at Washington, who were unanimous in expressing their opinion of its superior merits.

THE ODD FELLOWS OF THE U. STATES.—This benevolent institution numbers 200,000 members. There are 2,836 lodges and 600 encampments in the United States. The amount of revenue for the year 1851 was \$1,200,000. The amount paid the same year, for relief was \$500,000, as follows: For the relief of its members, \$330,000; for the relief of widowed families, \$60,000; for the burial of the dead, \$75,000; for the education of orphans, \$10,000.—Total \$475,000.

VIRGINIA MILITIA LAW.—An act concerning the Militia passed March 29th 1851, exempts any Militia man paying into the hands of the Sheriff 10 cents per man for the first muster of each year, from all musters, &c. on exhibiting the Sheriff's receipt to the captain of his company, returned within that year.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN WISCONSIN.—Reports have been presented in both branches of the Wisconsin Legislature, instructing Congressmen from that State to vote for a repeal of the fugitive slave law.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Every prominent movement in regard to the next Presidential election is looked upon here with intense interest. Yesterday, some sensation was produced by the intelligence from Albany, that the Legislative Whig Caucus had unanimously declared in favor of General Scott as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. It appears that there were some thirty Fillmore or Webster members who did not attend the Caucus, where the majority was known to be opposed to them.

Last evening, the general Caucus of Whig members of Congress was convened at the Capitol. The object of the meeting was to fix the time and place for the Whig National Convention. Even as to this, there was some difference of views. Among the places talked of, were New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Annapolis, Richmond, Cincinnati, and Louisville. As to the time, the 17th of June, or the 1st of July, were proposed.

But in the general caucus the proceedings did not go so far as even to discuss the main object of the meeting. Some of the Southern Whigs made a preliminary difficulty in regard to a platform upon which the whig party was to stand, as a national party. Resolutions were offered in regard to the Compromise, and thereupon a very warm debate ensued. After a discussion or wrangle of four hours, the Caucus, without doing anything, was adjourned to meet on Tuesday week, the 20th inst.

There may be the Whig National Convention, but there will be no Convention of National Whigs. It is not likely, according to present appearances, that the Whigs who support the compromise and who designate themselves as national, will go into a Convention with a party which they consider as sectional.

The short coming of the Northern Whigs upon the Compromise question in the House last Monday, has produced a good deal of soreness, on the part of their Southern allies.

The apportionment question is not finally settled by the Senate. But it is settled that South-Carolina shall have a representative for her fraction, and that California shall have two members. An effort is next to be made to allow an additional representative to each State, whose portion shall be equal to that assumed for California—to wit: 23,000. This will bring in four States.—The fraction of Louisiana is little less than that of South-Carolina.

The senate has passed the House bill appropriating \$500,000 for the continuance of the work on the Capitol enlargement; but with some amendments. All motions to stop the work were promptly and decidedly rejected.

THE PLANTERS BANK OF FAIRFIELD.—The names of the officers of this Institution will be published so soon as the election is made. A few more dollars are needed to secure the provisions of the Charter, and we apprehend the people of Fairfield will not hold back when such a favorable opportunity is presented for making safe investments. We must have a Bank.—Winnaboro' S. C. Register, April 12.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.—The following description of the "Prince President" is from the correspondent of the New York Commercial, and is the fullest that we have yet seen:

"The Prince appeared in tolerable spirits, I stood near him for some time, and observed him closely. He is 44 years of age and in person, of a vulgar mould—stout and square shouldered, and stiff in his manners. He never seems at ease, and when standing he rocks slightly from one foot to the other like a sailor. He often relieves a seeming uneasiness by passing his fore-finger over his moustache. His hair is thin and brown, his countenance dull and stolid; his eye half closed and fishy. On the present occasion it was lighted by a sort of pearl-oyster radiance, but I saw no stronger demonstration of emotion. He ate and drank with apparent relish, and for the first time, he slept at the Tuilleries. How many dreams of ambition were that night fulfilled. Yet, after all, it is quite possible that he spent happier hours in his prison at Ham, that he can now command, either at the Tuilleries or Elisee. He cannot but be aware of the bitter curses that are every day called down upon his head, by the thousand victims of his tyranny, in prison and in exile. Now can he be unconscious of the bodily pain in which he constantly stands. It is now ascertained that the story of his having been shot by a soldier—one of the Chasseurs of Vincennes—is quite true. This took place in the court of the Elisee, between 12 and 1 o'clock at night, when the President was about to enter in his carriage to go to the house of his mistress, near by. The bullet grazed his shoulder, but inflicted no wound. The man was instantly scolded, but refused to make any disclosures. He was shot and buried in the garden of the palace.

Finality of the Finality.

Seldom has a vote occurred in Congress, and never a majority-vote that so completely confounded its elements as the vote of acquiescence in the Compromise last Monday.

In the first place the Southern Whigs have been almost completely severed from a majority of their party, the Northern Whigs. And, as this question has been made by them distinctly a party question, and even an Administration one, we consider the sectional division of that party as a fixed finality. The Southern Whigs will be compelled to organize as a separate party, or to unite with others in the South as a distinct party. We really think the treatment of the Southern Whigs by the Northern as very cruel. But we told them so long ago, and they would not believe.

"Here ye wise saints behold your lord, your star—Ye would be dupes and victims, and ye are."

But we behold immediately on the heels of this disorderly desertion, the same wavering of the border States that occurred on the Compromise. Mr. Ward, of Kentucky, delivered yesterday in the House a speech in favor of Gen. Scott, and we understand a Whig of Tennessee is prepared to do the same thing. So Mr. Stanley is out yesterday morning in the Republic with a letter in defence and support of General Scott. This comes very promptly after the desertion of the Compromise, and shows an elasticity in sinking or diving that illustrates the extraordinary discipline of submission tactics. Mr. Clingman, of the House, and Mr. Morton of the Senate, have displayed more political sagacity than any two Whigs in Congress. They beheld from afar the result of Northern Whig policy and declined keeping it company. Messrs. Toombs, Dawson, and Stephens, we suppose, saw at the commencement of the present Congress the catastrophe which has now occurred, though it is possible that they did not expect it to be so flagrant. They have been standing aloof. Messrs. Marshall of Kentucky, Gentry of Tennessee, Cabell of Florida, and others, have evidently been apprehensive of the denouement.

The fate of the Democratic party does not appear to be much better. The editor of the Union undertook to organize it on the basis of acquiescence in the Compromise. He has asserted about forty times this session, that the Democratic party was, with a few trifling exceptions, united on the subject. Well, the vote is at length taken, and the result is that it is divided into three prongs—68 for the finality; 20 Northern Democrats opposed to it, because too favorable to the South; 17 Southern Democrats because too favorable to the North, and 32 Democrats taken with bad colds, coughs, asthmas, rheumatisms, and neuralgias. Not one half of the Democratic members voting in favor of this grand hobby of the organ—that aspires to be.

The defeat of the Administration is most signal. Notwithstanding the extraordinary performances of the cabinet caravan last season in New York, there were but eleven Northern Whigs out of 61, that appeared in its support—and of this only five from the mighty State of New York, and none! from Ohio!

The predecessor of the present editor of the Union frequently told us that the rights of the South depended on the Democracy of the North. Now here is a vote of 36 Northern Democrats only in favor of the Compromise, and 20 against it.

All this looks very much like the end of old parties and old organs. We would not be surprised if the Union and Republic were now to push their coalition forces to obtain the public printing, in order to save themselves in the general wreck.

It is now demonstrated, as well as anything can be shown by evidence, that neither party is united on the Compromise, and it is even doubtful from the vote that has been taken, and from the missing, whether a coalition of the compromisers of both parties could succeed. As a party movement on each side the failure is total, as a coalition, its failure is rather probable, besides involving renewed and aggravated agitation.—Southern Press.

The North and the Compromise.

We present an analysis of the vote on Mr. Hillier's amendment, which shows how the Northern vote stood in the fifteen States, to which we are to look for "the faithful execution" of the fugitive slave law. The strongest sticklers for the finality in the South, have not pretended that they hoped or expected to get indemnity for the past by the faithful execution of these measures, or rather of the only Southern one among them, the fugitive slave law, but they have persisted that it would give security for the future. When the Southern Rights men insisted that reliance could not be reposed on the North, to observe even the stipulations of its own treaty, they were abused and denounced for it; and behold the result already. Out of 140 votes, representing fifteen "free States," but 45 could be obtained on the largest vote given, 55 voting directly against it, and 40 dodging it, and therefore not bound by it. Let the Union and Republic explain away this if they can.

Northern vote on HILLIER'S Amendment:

Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.
Maine, - - - - -	2	3
New Hampshire, - - - - -	2	2
Vermont, - - - - -	2	2
Rhode Island, - - - - -	-	2
Massachusetts, - - - - -	1	6
Connecticut, - - - - -	2	1
New York, - - - - -	9	15
New Jersey, - - - - -	2	1
Pennsylvania, - - - - -	11	4
Ohio, - - - - -	1	12
Indiana, - - - - -	0	1
Illinois, - - - - -	3	3
Iowa, - - - - -	2	0
Wisconsin, - - - - -	-	3
Michigan, - - - - -	1	2
	45	55
		40

Ibid.

THE RABUN GAP.—We understand from a gentleman just returned from the Rabun Gap that books of subscription were opened at Clayton Georgia, on the 6th, for the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, and that on that day 5,530 shares were subscribed—equal to \$553,000.

The Maine Liquor Law has been rejected by the New York Legislature.

Mr. Clay and Kossuth.

We have been kindly permitted, says the N. O. Bee of Friday morning, by a gentleman of this city to transcribe the following passage from a letter received by him a day or two ago, from the illustrious and venerable Henry Clay. It is in reference to a subject concerning which much has been said. While Kossuth has exonerated himself from the charge of disrespect to, or vituperation of Mr. Clay, if we understand him aright, he still believes that the publication of the particulars of their interview was a breach of confidence, at which he was excessively "provoked." From Mr. Clay's language, it would appear that this interview was not regarded as confidential, and that Kossuth has no right whatever to complain of its having been made public. We think so too.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 30, 1852.—I have never distinctly understood what Mr. Kossuth said of me at Louisville. I certainly had given him no cause of offence. The interview between him and me cannot be regarded as private, as it certainly was not a confidential one. It was attended by three members of Congress, and the Attorney of the United States for this district, and would have been by others, but for my feeble state of health. What I had said in my interview with Mr. Kossuth was variously and sometimes contradictorily represented in the newspapers. Under these circumstances Mr. Ewing, one of the members in attendance, prefaced the statement which has been published, and the substantial accuracy of which had been verified by another attending member. Over my own sentiments and language I thought I had entire control, just as Gen. Cass thought proper to state to the Senate of the United States, what he had said to Mr. Kossuth upon their first interview. Mr. Ewing, in his statement, treated Mr. Kossuth with perfect respect, and said nothing to compromise him in the slightest degree. Such, my dear sir, was the origin and such the motive of the publication alluded to. I am, with great respect, your friend and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

DECISION OF A SLAVE CASE.—The Supreme Court of Missouri at its present session decided a question of some importance in relation to the rights on master and slave. It was a suit to try the right to freedom of a negro slave who belonged to Dr. Emerson, deceased formerly a surgeon in the United States. The suit was brought by the administrators of Dr. E's estate. In the evidence it appeared that while Dr. Emerson was a surgeon in the United States army, he was stationed at Rock Island, a military post in the State of Illinois, and at Fort Snelling, also a military post in the territory of the United States, north of the Missouri line, at both of which places the negro was detained in servitude—at one place from the year 1834 until April or May 1836, at other from period last mentioned until the year 1838.

In the trial of the case in the Court below, the jury were instructed, in view of these facts, to find for the slave—that he was, by being carried into Illinois and north of the Missouri, virtually set free. A new trial was moved for on the ground of misdirection by the Court, which being denied a writ of error was taken, and the case carried before the Supreme Court of Missouri.

The decision of that Court was pronounced by Judge Scott, reversing the decision of the Court below, and remanding the case for a new trial. This decision overrules several decisions which had been given in former times by the Supreme Court of Missouri.

Curious Phenomenon.

A correspondent of the Greensboro Patriot, writing from Mount Airy, Surry county, N. C., gives the following description of a singular phenomenon that occurred on the 27th ult:

MR. AIRY, N. C., March 28, 1852.—On Saturday, the 27th inst., we were visited by a phenomenon such as has never been witnessed in the recollection of any of our citizens. The day had been very smoky, and about half past 2 o'clock a cloud arose in the West, and came over with considerable thunder and lightning, and by 3 o'clock it was so dark that a person could not recognize his most familiar acquaintance at five feet distance in the street; and five minutes after three it was as dark in the houses as at midnight.

The darkness continued until half past three when the cloud passed over, without a great deal of rain or wind. I sat in my house with my family during the darkness, with the door and windows open, and I could not distinguish the features of any one of them so as to know who they were.
A. D.

[The darkness on that afternoon was a subject of remark here. It caused the chickens and the cooks to make rare mistakes;—the former flew up to roost, and the latter "set about supper" long before night.]—Eus. PAR.

The London Lancet records the death of a tradesman's wife from swallowing pins. Upon a post mortem examination, the stomach was found to contain in its lower half, nine ounces of pins, broken, many very pointed. The contents of the stomach were very much blackened. The intestines contained a mass of pins, very tightly packed, various shapes, similar to those found in the stomach, and wholly obstructing the tube.—Their weight was about a pound.

RESPECT OF AGE.—The Spartans obliged their youth to rise up in presence of the aged, and offer them the most honorable seats. At a theatrical representation, when an old man, an Athenian, came too late to be able to procure a good seat, the young Athenians unanimously endeavored to sit close and keep him out. Abashed at this he hastily made his way to the seat appointed for the Lacedaemonians; they all immediately rose, and received him in the most honorable manner. The Athenians, struck with a sudden sense of virtue, gave a thunder of applause: and the old man exclaimed, 'the Athenians know what is right, but the Lacedaemonians practice it.'

The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for Sumter District, says the Sumter Banner of the 13th inst., adjourned on Thursday last. No cases of importance were tried during the term. The short session of the Court speaks well for the District. The sessions docked took up but little time.