

Our Market.

There is no change in the quotations for Cotton since our last—the market has however, been more animated. We quote at 7 1/4 to 9 3/4.

Counterfeit Detecting.

We were informed by Mr. VANE on Tuesday last, that he will be in Camden next week, for the purpose of teaching his rules for detecting counterfeit and altered bank notes.

State Affairs.

We have just soothed ourselves down from the effects of a political contest of deep interest, and as exciting perhaps, as any in which the State has been engaged. The late Convention, it seems, has put an end to the intestine war.

There are many matters of internal interest to which we may well turn our attention; for even the optimists among us will hardly suppose that we have reached the point of absolute perfection in all matters whatsoever.

The part that the State should act in promoting popular Education—what can be done for the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests among us,—are subjects most worthy the consideration of the press, of the people, and the government of South Carolina.

We would first invite the attention of our readers to the subject of popular education. Our own has been recently pointed to that subject by an intelligent correspondent of the "Laureate Ledger."

The committee to report in relation to the next Democratic Convention reported a series of resolutions, fixing the place at Cincinnati, leaving the time to the Democratic National Committee, and providing that no State should send more than twice as many delegates as their vote in the electoral college.

Adjournment of Congress.

On Monday last the House of Representatives passed a resolution to terminate the present session of Congress on the 16th of August.

Balloting Extraordinary.

The Charleston Courier says that the number of ballottings at the late Baltimore Convention, being 49, were unprecedented. In 1844, there were only 9 On that occasion, to use the words of the Richmond Whig, Mr. Van Buren was the favorite of the majority; but to defeat him the two-thirds rule was adopted.

The following is said to be Louis Napoleon's programme: 1,800 officers out of 12,000 of the French army are to be displaced, for they are suspected; the French boundary is to be extended to the Rhine; England is to be kept quiet by the possession of Egypt and the Nile; Piedmont and Switzerland are to go to Austria; Mecklenburg and Saxony to Prussia and Turkey in Europe, with Constantinople, to Russia.

The Montgomery Advertiser says that Bochs, who leads for Madame Bishop, is "the own half-brother of Louis Philippe, late King of the French, being the son of Philippe Egalote."

from service, or labor included; which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficacy.

Resolved, That the democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation on the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgement of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, have given aid and comfort to the enemy.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations with our sister Republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under republican institutions; and we congratulate the American people upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States "indemnity for the past, and security for the future."

Resolved, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is devolved, with increased responsibility, upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

The committee to report in relation to the next Democratic Convention reported a series of resolutions, fixing the place at Cincinnati, leaving the time to the Democratic National Committee, and providing that no State should send more than twice as many delegates as their vote in the electoral college. This latter provision was laid upon the table, and the remainder of the report was adopted.

Official.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20.—Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, May 22d, 1852.—1. The companies of the fourth regiment of infantry will leave their present stations and proceed, without delay, to Governor's Island, New York, where the regiment will be concentrated preparatory to its departure for service in the Pacific division.

2. Forts Howard and Gratiot, Madison Barracks and Plattsburgh Barracks, will be temporarily abandoned, and the public property not taken with the troops will be placed in charge of the proper officers of the staff.

3. The two companies of the fourth artillery in Charleston harbor, (C and M.) and the two at Fort Johnston, North Carolina, (A and H.) will immediately proceed to Fort Columbus, and report to the commander of the regiment.

4. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the requisite transports for the above movements; and the commanding officers will notify the Quartermaster when the troops will be ready for embarkation.

5. All absent officers of the fourth infantry now on or detailed for the recruiting service and the Coast Survey, are hereby relieved from extra duty, and they, and also all officers on leave of absence, will join their companies without delay. By command of Major General Scott: R. JONES, Adjutant General.

THE WHIGS OF TEXAS.—The State Gazette says: The Whig party of Texas may now be considered as organized and ready for action. This party is in the minority in Texas, but that minority is not so small in numbers or weak in personal influence as the statements heretofore made upon this subject would lead one to believe. The late conventions at Houston and Tyler, disclose the whiggery of a good many gentlemen of talent and great personal worth, who have hitherto remained silent in politics or were supposed to be Democrats.

women, and children all shared the same fate; none were spared except one woman and two children, who were brought back prisoners.

The U. S. Consul at Acapulco had received intelligence of the loss of the brig "Amphytrite," fitted out by a Mr. Edmunds, at Panama, with 190 passengers and crew. She sailed on the 1st of February last, under the command of Captain Kent. The brig was about 150 tons register, and by the United States laws could only carry 60 passengers.

The propeller Monumental City, was sent from Acapulco to San Juan del Sur, by Mr. Vanderbilt's agent, to take away 800 passengers who were sent forward for the steamship North America. The United States Court would admit the Monumental City to carry 280 passengers—but she took on 580, which, with a crew and servants, amounting to nearly a hundred more, so crowded her, that thirteen persons died in six days; twenty-two were left at Acapulco sick, and twenty or thirty more purchased tickets on Pacific Mail Steamship Co's. boats.

Democratic Platform.

ADOPTED BY THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Resolved, That the American democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsify the will of the constituent, and conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views the democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrage:

1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution and the grants of power shown therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly to assume the debts of the several States contracted for local internal improvements or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another or to cherish the interest of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges and complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggressions.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government and for a gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and the results of democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated, to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes our land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such states are the sole proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all effort of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of the slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore the democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to the faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures settled by the last Congress, the act for returning fugitives

From California.

We subjoin a variety of extracts which will be read with interest.

The San Francisco Herald of the 4th May has a table showing the arrival and departure of passengers at the port of San Francisco for the month of April, in which it appears that the population has increased 5331 within that month, of which 2450, or nearly one-half, were from China. The same paper says:

We learn from an authentic source, that the Chinese arriving on the 23d by the Clipper ship Challenge, as well as most others of the immense numbers now about to arrive, are under bonds to serve for limited period, and at a stipulated sum. These coolies are hired in most cases by their own countrymen, or foreign residents of China who will reap the benefit of their cheap labor, while our own citizens are debarred from the same privilege through the failure of the Senate to pass a law on the subject. Many thousands are now on their way to California, and they will be thrown into every branch of industry by their Chinese masters, to underbid American labor, while American citizens have their hands tied, and cannot engage their services with any prospect of a performance of their contracts.

EXPULSION OF THE CHINESE.—From the correspondence of the Sacramento Union, we learn that the expulsion of the Chinese gold diggers has commenced in the interior. The following is the letter:

MORMON BAR, North Fork, Am. River, Sunday, May 2d, 1852.

Messrs. Editors: The excitement in regard to the Chinese is rapidly extending along the North Fork of the American River, and daily expulsions are taking place. This morning some sixty Americans ranged down the river some four miles driving off two hundred, quietly removing the tents, strictly respecting their persons and property, except in one instance, when a Celestial seemed inclined to be "obstreperous," his cradle was thrown into the river. The same company intend to proceed en masse to Horse Shoe Bar this afternoon, to concert measures with the miners, there to "start" some four hundred located at that place. A band of music is engaged to accompany the expedition.

The feeling is strong, and anything but evanescent, that self-protection as a first law of nature must and shall be enforced. Would it not be well for your city government to take some action on the subject, for you will certainly have a flood of them from above and below you soon. There is but one opinion among the miners in regard to the proposed monopolies and importation of Chinese into the mines, and nearly all of the eighty or ninety thousand American miners are fully determined to submit no longer to have the public lands robbed of their only treasure. Yours, in haste, as I accompany the expedition down the river.

The citizens of San Francisco have memorialized the Legislature in favor of the Chinese. The memorial says:

That the emigration of the Chinese to this country is productive of great profit to us, and we believe of great benefit to the mining and agricultural interests in our State; that they are a peaceable, industrious and law obeying people; that many of them are merchants and citizens of respectable standing and considerable capital in California; that we believe, from what some of us know who have lived in China, that the reflex action of the gold mines of California, and the system of American free principles of government and trade, witnessed by these people in our midst, will be in the highest degree beneficial to the enlightening and liberalizing of Asia; and particularly of the immense Empire of China, lying within thirty-five days distance from our shores, and nearly as large as our country, and containing over 250 millions of men of highly civilized habits, of immense trade and commerce, and capable of indefinite extension and expansion.

That this trade and commerce, by kindness, liberality and generous dealings, will in a few years, under the guidance of our energetic and enterprising countrymen, pass through the golden gates of San Francisco, and the golden hills of California, enriching this State to an extent unconceived now by our living citizens. That if we check or damage this system, just now in its infancy, by establishing ignorant or hasty laws and restrictions, we may injure ourselves to a degree only repairable by years of ceaseless longings, of wearying desires, of that which we had destroyed by our folly—so common in the affairs of States and of men,—and well known in the experience of this California.

From the San Francisco Herald, May 3.

Important News from the Interior.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY INDIANS KILLED.

We learn of the killing of nearly one hundred and fifty Indians by a company of citizens of Trinity county, under the command of Sheriff Dixon, recently. It was supposed that these were the Indians who murdered Mr. Anderson a short time since. The following is the account of the affair: "The company that went in pursuit of the Indians returned to-day, having been absent just a week. They had little difficulty in following the trail. The foot prints of the cattle which the Indians had driven off with them, together with portions of clothing of the deceased; which they had found scattered along the way, and were readily recognized by his son who was in the company, showed unmistakable signs of the path of those whom they were pursuing.— But it was necessary to proceed with great caution in order not to alarm the savages, and accordingly the party generally laid by during the day, sending spies ahead and travelling by night. On Thursday afternoon, the 22d ult. the scouts discovered the rancheria in a small valley at the base of three mountains on the South Fork of Trinity river. At midnight the company started from their encampment, Capt. Dixon having divided his force into three parties, so as to come upon the Indians from different quarters, and surround them. When day broke all parties were in the desired position, and on the signal being

A shilling subscription is to be started, it is said, in England to raise a fund to be placed at the service of Kossuth and Mazzini.

Potatoes are said to be so abundant and low in the New York market that they cannot be sold for what they cost at Buffalo.

The Methodist General Conference, at Boston, have passed a resolution requesting the Bishops to send a delegate or delegates to the British General Conference in 1853.

The cholera has appeared with great virulence among the recruits intended for the army in New Mexico.— There had been nine fatal cases and forty more were under treatment.

The City Council of Baltimore has appropriated \$50,000 for deepening its harbour.

SHARKS.—A party of young gentlemen of this city started yesterday morning at five o'clock on a shark catching excursion in the Harbor, and were fortunate enough between that hour and noon, to take three off Castle Pinckney, while feeding on the carcass of a dead horse. One measured nine feet six inches, another nine feet, and the third eight feet. The same party captured a clam cracker of unusually large dimensions. Charleston Courier, of Wednesday.

DEATH FROM LIGHTNING.—During the thunder storm that visited our city and neighborhood on Monday afternoon last, four negroes engaged in bringing a fleet of lumber through Wappo Cut, were struck by the electric fluid, two of whom were stunned, while the others were instantly killed by the severity of the shock.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMAN.

BALTIMORE, June 7.

The U. S. Mail Steam Ship Hermann, has arrived at New-York from Southampton, which port she left on the 28th ult.

THE MARKETS.—In Liverpool Cotton was rising. On Monday, May 24, the transactions comprised seven thousand bales, and on the following day twenty thousand changed hands, at an eighth of a penny advance, in consequence of a demand from speculators having sprung up. The Manchester trade had improved. The funds were firm. Corn was firm and in some instances had advanced. Flour was more active and steady. Floating cargoes of Wheat and Corn were held higher. Messrs. Maxwell's Circular says that Flour had advanced 3d, Wheat 1d, and Corn 1s. to 1s. 6d. Coffee was active and firm and 25000 bags had been sold. Bengal Rice was worth 44s. There was no Carolina in Market. Sugar was steady and firm.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Lord John Russell announced himself at a recent meeting as a candidate for the Representation of the City of London. Kossuth's mother and family had arrived in London. It is said that they intend leaving shortly for America.

FRANCE AND THE ALLIED POWERS.—The Empress of Austria and Russia have drawn up a manifesto, which sets forth that the Northern powers will resist any attempt that may be made by Louis Napoleon to found an Imperial Dynasty, inasmuch as they recognize the Bourbon family as the sole legitimate Dynasty, regarding Napoleon as a temporary Ruler only. They do not, however, object to his becoming elective Emperor, provided he will observe the existing treaties, keep within the present territorial limits, and explain the political doctrines of his government. This coalition, it is said, has caused great chagrin to the Bonapartists. M. Heckolin, who accepted the mission from Napoleon to the Emperor of Russia, had been denied an audience.

PORTUGAL.—The Government is about to revise the tariff on imports.

Three Days Later.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The Royal Mail Steamship America arrived at Halifax yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 29th ult.—She brings 88 passengers. The Baltic had arrived at Liverpool.

Cotton was active. The sales of the week amounted to 105,000 bales, of which speculators took 23,000, and exporters 16,000 bales. The better qualities had advanced one-sixteenth to one eighth penny. Fair Orleans 6 1/4d; Middling 5 1/4d; Fair Upland 5 5/8; Middling 5 1/8d.

EX-GOVERNOR JONES OF TENNESSEE.—It appears that this worthy gentleman, whose gusty oratory occasionally disturbs the U. S. Senate, is not so anxious of being President or Vice President of the United States, as to be the hangman of all the enemies of the Union! This is the office he sets up his claim to in his recent speech in New York, at the last anniversary of the birth-day of Mr. Clay. We copy from it as follows:

He said here what he said in the south, and he wished to be known in every portion of the Union, that he had a scorn ineffable, withering and eternal, for those miserable demagogues, north and south, who seek to foist themselves into power upon sectionalities. If he had the power he would damn them (politically) so low, that the thunder of the last resurrection could not rouse them.

He would hang, if he had the power, every man opposed to this Union. Hang them as high as Haman. The office he would seek would be high about that of President—that of hangman to such traitors.

Bravo, Mr. Jones! These are fine, fair words, truly; and many a man will read them over with approval. But you are not the best of counselors, even if you would make, as you say, a great hangman. At this moment you are up to your eyes in an intrigue with the friends of Gen. Scott in order to make yourself Vice President. Who are these friends? Look around you. Why, almost at your side in the Senate sits the northern Scott leader—the man who has declared that there is a "higher law" than the Constitution—that man is Seward. Greely is for Scott with all the ardor of his nature; so are Thaddeus Stevens and Wm. F. Johnston—and so are all men who act with them against the South. Do you know, sir, that but for these men there would have been no Secession party in the South, and really no Abolition party of the North? And yet you are now eager and willing to unite with these men to put into the Presidency a man like Gen. Scott who is the notorious choice of every Northern whig agitator. Sir, when you begin to hang the foes of the Union, you will find the first victims among the friends of Scott.

Pennsylvanian.