

## Congressional Documents.

We tender our thanks to the Hon. W. F. DESAUSURE, and Hon. J. L. ORR, for their recent attention in forwarding us public documents, &c.

## Military Election.

We learn that Lieut. Col. H. R. PRICE, of Lancaster has been elected Colonel of the Regiment of that District, in place of Col. DIXON BARNES, resigned.

## Cotton.

Cotton is one of the most important of all the productions of the earth. There are many persons now living who recollect when but a little was made, and that little was picked from the seed by the fingers, or ginned on a small roller gin turned by hand; but a few pounds could be thus cleaned in a day—of course but little was cultivated beyond what was needed for domestic use—now and then a bale was sold as it bore a good price. Improved methods of separating the lint from the seed tended to increase its culture, and from a few bales annually raised, it has now increased to upwards of two million, constituting one of the most valuable and important productions of the world.

In the culture of Cotton millions of slaves are engaged, and their labor produces the means of furnishing themselves and their owners, with the comforts and luxuries of life; whereas, if the negroes were not in the condition of slaves, their well known improvidence and aversion to labor, would put them in destitution and suffering, while now they are cheerful, and happy, and contented.

Cotton cannot be raised to a very small extent without slave labor—whites cannot endure that constant exposure to the hot sun which becomes necessary in the cultivation of this plant. To show the importance of the cotton crop of the South, it would require a volume. It is one of the main elements of prosperity to the Northern States, to England, France, Germany, and those countries connected with them by commercial relations. In England, France, and Western Germany, millions are engaged in the manufacturing of cotton into various fabrics—to them it is of all staples the most important, the most conducive to their support; and in the transportation of the raw and unmanufactured article much employment is given to their shipping. Our production of the article enables us to buy freely of the various goods they make, thus adding to their prosperity. To the North, and North-Western States of this Confederacy, the cotton crop is all important. In the transportation of the cotton annually, and of the goods bought in exchange, a very large proportion of the shipping of the North is engaged. We of the South have been mostly a producing people, and but little engaged in manufactures or navigation; our population and preferences leading us to agricultural life. Besides the advantage to the Northern shipping interest, the manufacturing of our cotton has built up in that region large towns, thus giving labor and wealth to immense numbers of citizens there. All these advantages, and many more that we might enumerate, the North derives from our slave labor—employed in the cultivation of cotton. It is difficult for an agricultural people to change their pursuits. From the fair remunerating price that cotton has borne in former years, the South has been satisfied with buying from the North all manufactured articles which they needed; but the unjust tariff laws so oppressive to us, and beneficial to them—together with other circumstances—have induced the South of late years, to commence manufacturing cotton, and other goods—in which they have so well succeeded—that in a few years they will supply their own wants, and make an abundance of these articles for export. Injustice will have taught us one good lesson—to depend more upon our own resources.

## Large Oats.

The Winsboro Register says: Mr. John Simpson has placed upon our table a specimen of the Ruffe Oat, grown upon his plantation, the head measuring 23 inches long, and the grain, (which is in great abundance,) fully matured and of the largest size.

## Fourth of July.

The Editor of the Palmetto State Banner says: "We regret to say that the Anniversary of our Independence passed off in Columbia without the usual demonstrations of respect which have heretofore marked its return. Neither Saturday nor Monday was observed in the usual way. It is true, the bells of our town, and the discharge of cannon at the citadel reminded us at an early hour yesterday, that the day was not entirely forgotten, and the boys in our streets gave expression of their patriotism by the firing of innumerable crackers. The U. S. Flag, too, with the stars and stripes, protruded and hung gracefully from the cupola of the City Hall, but no more. There was no oration, no dinner, no toasts, and so far as we are aware, no drunkenness. The absence of the last is certainly not to be regretted; but we do hope, that another Anniversary of our Independence will not be suffered to come and depart without a commemoration in the 'good old way of our fathers'."

## Daily Palmetto-State Banner.

We perceive from Tuesday's issue that this paper has doffed its former title of "State Rights Republican," and is now published under the same title of Mr. MORGAN'S weekly paper. This, for various reasons, is to prevent misunderstanding and confusion, which it is frequently difficult to obviate under the most advantageous circumstances, in a printing office when a paper is published oftener than once a week. Mr. BOWMAN, the talented Editor of the Banner, who was a short time since compelled, from ill health, to absent himself from Columbia, has returned, and is again at his post. We wish our friends success.

## Charleston Courier.

This old and valuable paper appears in a new suit.—It is needless for us to say a word in its favor. As a commercial and news paper, it has no superior—as a political journal, it expresses no opinion of its own, is rather in favor of federalism, and if it was obliged to take a side, would doubtless be of the Whig school of politics. Upon the leading questions of national or state policy, the Courier has scrupulously avoided either side, preferring the broad ground that a great deal may be said on both sides. The Courier is fifty years old.

LATER FROM THE PLAINS.—Intelligence has been received from the Plains, communicating the gratifying information, that the ravages of the cholera had ceased, and that no fears of attack from hostile Indians existed on the part of the emigrants.

## Fatal Accident.

We regret to learn, says the Charleston Mercury, that while the National Salute was being fired at Castle Pinckney on Monday, one of the guns was prematurely discharged, by which Private JAMES MURPHY, who was engaged in ramming home the cartridge, was blown to atoms, and Private MICHAEL SHANAGHY so badly injured that no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

## Grand Division—Sons of Temperance.

We learn by the Carolina Spartan that the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance will meet at Spartanburg, S. C. on the 22d July, inst. Persons desirous of attending from a distance, and seeking facilities of travel, are informed that a well equipped stage coach leaves Chester C. H., on the line of the Charlotte and Columbia Rail Road, three times a week for Spartanburg. There is also a tri-weekly stage from Newberry to Unionville intersecting the former line at the latter place.—Winsboro Register.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new Post Office has been established in Union District, called "Cold Well," of which W. H. Sartor has been appointed postmaster.

H. D. Wray proposes to publish a new paper at Abbeville, S. C., to be called the Southern Democrat. Price two dollars per annum. Address Mr. Wray at Due West, Abbeville District.

THE WEEVIL.—This destructive insect is said to be making sad havoc with the wheat crop in some parts of Delaware county, Pa. It has attacked the white wheat, and in many instances whole fields have been destroyed. The bearded variety has not, as yet, suffered to any extent.

INTEMPERANCE AND CRIME.—Among the number of persons committed to prison in New York during the past year there were 10,453 who were intemperate, out of 20, 792 persons.

It is said that some planters in Cuba have contracted with an English house for the importation of eight thousand Chinese laborers, who are to receive four dollars a month for eight years.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.—The Presidential election is to occur on the second day of November next; and elections in advance of the Presidential, will occur in the following States, at the times mentioned below, at most of which members of Congress are to be elected:—Alabama, August 2d; Kentucky, August 2d; Indiana, August 2d; Illinois, August 2d; Iowa, August 2d; Missouri, August 2d; North Carolina, August 5th; Tennessee, August 5th; Vermont, September 7th; Maine, September 13th; Georgia, October 4th; Arkansas, 4th; Florida, 4th; Maryland, October 6th; South Carolina, October, 11th; Pennsylvania, October 12th; Ohio, October 12th.

In the Washington Southern Press of Saturday, we find a statement from Mr. ELWOOD FISHER, to the effect that he will not support either of the nominees Whig or Democratic, but continue to expose them; and another from Mr. DELEON, stating that he wished to sustain promptly and openly the nominees of the Democratic party, and that his future connection with the Southern Press will depend on the course it may take, for which he cannot longer be responsible.—Courier.

THE OLD INDEPENDENCE BELL.—The Philadelphia papers state that this relic of the "times that tried men's souls" has been brought down from the tower, and is in future to occupy a position in the Hall of Independence upon a pedestal that has been prepared for it. This bell was cast ninety-nine years since, and from the prominent part it has taken in proclaiming liberty, will always be an object of interest to the visitors to the Hall of Independence.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL WORMLEY.—Rear Admiral Wormley, of the Royal Navy of Great Britain, who arrived at Utica, New York, on Saturday, on a journey with his family to Niagara, died suddenly of apoplexy. Admiral Wormley has been for some time resident in Boston and in Newport, being retired from active service on the half-pay list.

JEWS' HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK.—A number of Jewish citizens of New York have been incorporated into a society "for the purpose of affording surgical and medical aid, comfort, and protection in sickness to worthy and needy Israelites." They are now raising subscriptions to aid in the erection of a commodious hospital.

There is a report from Washington that the Hon. JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, now United States Senator, has been invited to accept the office of Secretary of the Navy, and that he will probably take the office.

Governor Powell, of Kentucky, has tendered the U. S. Senatorship to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Henry Clay, to James Guthrie, Democrat, who has declined to accept.

THE VENERABLE BISHOP SOULE.—This aged servant of God, and venerable Bishop of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, has, notwithstanding his advanced age, and the sickness of his estimable lady, consented to pay an official visit to the churches in California. The following is the closing sentence of the letter in which the Christian veteran informed the Mission Board of his purpose:

"Some of my friends have raised objections to my proposed visit in consideration of my advanced age, the great distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the casualties and dangers frequently attending a long sea voyage, and the liability to death and burial at sea, far from home and friends. I have weighed these objections.—They are light in the balance. I have been in peril both on the sea and on land, but God has been my shield and effected deliverance under circumstances which seemed to be beyond the efforts of human agency. That great and good man of God, Dr. Coke, sleeps as safely in the bosom of the deep, as his venerable colleagues.—Asbury, in a sepulchre of earth; and both rest in sure and certain hope of an equally glorious resurrection, when the 'earth and the sea shall give up the dead that are in them.' And whether I shall sleep in the elementary habitations of the one or the other, is a circumstance of no importance. If I may but 'sleep in Christ,' no matter when, no matter where.

WHIG OPINION OF SCOTT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.—The New York Evening Mirror, referring to Scott's letter of acceptance, justly remarks that "Scott says too much—promises too much. His letter is not only intended as a special platform, but it outlines the future legislation of Congress—a course of questionable policy even in a 'President's message.' If Gen. Scott had simply said: 'I accept the nomination and the platform, both which meet my cordial approbation,' his reply would have been quite as satisfactory, and a good deal more effective."

The New York "Mirror," alluding to the difficulty of obtaining seamen for the Japan expedition says:

"The Mississippi, now lying in the East River, lacks some fifty good seamen (we are told) to make up her complement. There are two causes for the difficulty in shipping good men-of-war's men; first, the fact that only \$12 per month is paid, which is from \$2 to \$8 less than the merchant packet service pays; and second, the fact, though it may seem strange to some, that old men-of-war's men, as a general thing, will not ship since the abolition of flogging. They are not willing to serve where half a crew are liable to be hand cuffed and useless half the time—the only way of punishing neglect of duty, insubordination, &c.; and also because only the off-scouring of seamen can be got at present rates. Nor is this strange. Can or ought it to be expected that seamen will enter the navy, on a harder or more perilous service, for a third or a quarter less than they can get more easily and safely? While wages have risen in the merchant service, and kept pace with land wages, the navy has made no advance. This is wrong. He who works and perils his life for the nation is worthy at least of as good pay as he can get ashore from an individual. We shall have but indifferent seamen, and an incomplete navy, until Jack is justly paid and punished."

GEORGIA.—The Savannah Republican takes what may be considered we suppose its position definitely upon the Whig nomination as follows: GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER.—Our readers have now had an opportunity of examining Gen. Scott's letter accepting the nomination. The telegraphic synopsis of it published on Wednesday, led us to infer that he had fully and well defined his position in regard to the compromise. In this we have been disappointed. He simply says that he accepts "the nomination with the resolutions annexed." Mr. Graham, in his letter of acceptance, remarks:

"I cordially approve the declarations made by these resolutions on matters of the most recent practical interest. They do but portray the conduct of an Administration of the Government of which for near two years I have been a member."

Gen. Scott however, though he says many other things, fails to record his approval of the compromise. This we regret exceedingly, because it renders wider, deeper, and consequently more impassable, the gulf which separates Southern whigs from those Northern men who support him.

NEW YORK.—The New York correspondent of the Savannah Republican says:

The nomination of General Scott by the Whig National Convention has caused a breach in the Whig ranks, which it is believed will inevitably tend to the establishment of a third or independent national party. The commercial and leading men of our city, and also a large number of the most influential men throughout the State, feel that the nomination of Scott is but placing the reins of Government in the hands of Seward, Weed, Greeley and Co., and giving them such power as will eventually elevate Seward to the Presidency. Those journals which have so strenuously advocated the nomination of Fillmore and Webster, it is true, have acquiesced in the nomination of Scott, with the exception of the Courier and Day Book, but with evident dissatisfaction; and should a good national man be brought forward, I have no doubt that they would give him their hearty support. In Boston the same feelings exist, and the Courier and Bee flatly refuse their support for Scott.

ANIMAL ELECTRICITY.—M. Beckenstern, of Lyons, France, says the Courier des Etats Unis, has obtained some singular electric results, by operating upon certain animals. The following is one which he states to have made upon a cat:

When the weather is cool and the wind from the north dry, if the cat feels cool, a thing which can be perceived by the partially greasy appearance of the cat's hair; if the experimenter has cool hands, he will take the cat on his knees, will place his left finger on its breast, and will pass his hands from the neck to the tail, along the spinal column. After a few passes the electric shock will be produced. The shock seems to come from the breast of the cat, across the body of the experimenter and terminates in his other hand placed upon the back of the cat. Though experiencing much pleasure at these passes, the cat runs off at a full speed after the shock, and will hardly suffer the experiment to be repeated until the following day, when the disagreeable sensation will be partly forgotten.

One day I have obtained, with much trouble, three commotions from a cat. The last one was very weak. After each discharge the cat seems fatigued, and exhausted; he lays down, in an outstretched attitude. A few days after it loses its appetite—becomes sad and seems to avoid the place it was formerly attached to; it withdraws from the persons to whom it had been attached, and after refusing nourishment, it still drinks water from time to time, languishes more and more, foams at the mouth, and generally dies within the first fortnight which follows the first commotion.

I have repeated these experiments during various years, when the season was propitious, upon tame cats in my possession, and also upon those of my neighbors, who believed that I was merely caressing their cats. Some time after, I have always learned, these animals had perished without any apparent cause.—Scientific American.

HEROIC REPLY.—The following passage is from Gen. Lamorieiere's recent letter to the French authorities, refusing to take the pledge required by Louis Napoleon:

"General.—Torn from my home, thrown into prison, proscribed in contempt of the laws, usurped by violence, and only maintained by force.

But a document emanating from your ministry, contains a paragraph directed evidently at the banished generals, and imposes upon them the obligation of an oath. Two months are granted to those who reside in Belgium to reply to this summons.

I hear it said, on every side, that no oath is binding when made to a man who has broken his own. However, largely this doctrine is put to proof at this time, I for one reject it; the two months' delay I have no need of, the oath I refuse."

## Railroad Convention at Anderson.

We have not yet received official proceedings of this interesting meeting which convened on the 1st inst., but having conversed with a Delegate who has returned, we are able to give a brief sketch of its results, which will doubtless interest our readers. There was some fear that a difference of opinion as to the recommendations to be made, would render the Convention abortive as to its great object but we are happy to say that a free conference of the members reconciled all differences and that the proceedings were marked by great unanimity and good feeling.

The States of South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee were represented and the attendance of Delegates was large. Judge O'Neill was chosen President. On taking the Chair he made an address which gave great satisfaction—the whole tendency of it being to promote harmony and to impress upon the Convention the immense value of the undertaking they had met to advance.

A committee, of whom Mr. Perrin of Abbeville, was Chairman, made an admirable Report which was unanimously adopted with the Resolutions appended. Among these was one providing for the appointment of a Committee of three, whose duty it should be, in conjunction with the Direction of the Blue Ridge (Rabun Gap) Railroad Company, to memorialize the Legislature of South Carolina in favor of extending and confirming the Charter of that Company from the State line to Anderson C. H., with all its privileges and provisions. This resolution is of the utmost importance and was the basis of the Convention. Another Resolution provides for the appointment of a Committee to memorialize the Legislature for such aid from the State as will secure the early completion of this great work.

These are the principal steps of a practical character taken by the Convention. But much information was communicated in reference to all the interesting points connected with the enterprise, showing its practicability and its great value to all the region through which the Road would pass, and its still greater value to Charleston.

The Convention continued in Session Thursday and Friday, and adjourned with the best feeling.—Charleston Mercury.

THE THIRD PARTY.—The Boston Bee still keeps at the head of its editorial "For President, Daniel Webster,"—and in the Boston Courier, and some other Whig papers there, we see a call for a grand Rejection Meeting.

The New York Mirror says it is in possession of numerous communications from all parts and sections of the country, calling for the meeting of a National Convention of Union Men, without distinction of party, for the purpose of nominating Daniel Webster for the Presidency. "The United Order of Americans," the Mirror says, have called a convention, to be held next week, with this object in view. The friends of the movement hope to throw the election into the House, where, they say, Daniel Webster will fare better than in the Baltimore Convention. New England, it is said, is moving in this direction.

The New York Express, however, says Mr. Webster will not countenance the use of his name for the formation of a third party, and those who reckon upon him to head such a party don't know their man. In regard to any suggestions of opposition by his friends to the Whig nominations, he has uniformly and decidedly discouraged them. Mr. Webster is expected in New York this week, and will, visit Marshfield, where he will remain till October.

WESTERN PORK TRADE.—The Louisville Courier notices contracts by the packers of that city, of some 20,000 hogs, to be fattened in Indiana, at 3 and 3 1/4 cents gross. Several thousand have been engaged by Madison packers for the next season at 4 and 4 1/2 cents net. Various contracts have also been made in Kentucky at 3 and 3 1/2 cents gross, to be delivered when fattened in the fall. A tale of 1,000 head has likewise been made, delivered at Louisville, at 4 1/2 cents net.

Now.—"Now is the constant syllable ticking from the clock of time, "Now," is the watch word of the wise. "Now" is on the banner of the prudent. Let us keep this word always in our mind; and whenever anything presents itself to us in the shape of work, whether mental or physical, we should do it with all our might remembering that "Now" is the only time for us. It is indeed a sorrow way to get through the world by putting off till to-morrow, saying, "Then" I will do it. No! this will never answer. "Now is ours; then may never be."

The King of Naples has given permission to Mr. Morris, Minister of the United States at the Neapolitan court, to have a large block of lava cut from the foot of Mount Vesuvius, to be employed as the foundation of a statue to be erected at Washington. His Majesty has also allowed him to open two tombs at Heracleum, and to take away the contents for the National Museum of Washington. These objects are to be conveyed to New York by the Independence frigate, of the United States, now at an anchor in the Bay of Naples.

MR. CLAY'S PAPERS.—A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

It is perhaps, not generally known that Mr. Clay, upon his retirement from the State Department, at the close of John Quincy Adams administration, confided to Gen. Jesup, all the original manuscripts and rough drafts which he had written whilst Secretary of State. These were to be used after his death in justice to his memory, in case the calamities should be revived, that although he spoke well he could not write. The manuscripts are very voluminous, filling a large trunk and a box. Their publication will be looked for with great interest.

JOHN RANDOLPH'S MOTHER.—The late John Randolph, some years before his death, wrote a friend as follows:

"I used to be called a Frenchman, because I took the French side in politics; and though this was unjust, yet the truth is, I should have been a French atheist if it had not been for one recollection, and that when my departed mother used to take my little hands in hers, and cause me on my knees to say—'Our Father who art in Heaven.'"