

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, May 9. The Senate did but little business yesterday, and adjourned at an early hour.

The House was occupied the whole day in the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Manufactures, to ensure the more faithful collection of the duties on imports.

Mr. Adams vindicated the objects and principles of the measure, and replied to some of the objections urged against it by Mr. Rhet.

Mr. Rhet alluded to the crude and loose frame of the bill, and insisted on the necessity of recommending it to the committee on manufactures for revision.

Others contended that it should be discussed and amended in committee of the whole. Mr. Rhet withdrew the motion to strike out the enacted clause, and the debate was continued for some time.

Mr. Habersham, of Ga., remarked that the measure involved so many considerations of law and expediency, that it was impossible to come to any conclusion upon it now, and on this motion, the committee rose.

The bill will probably be taken up again to day. It is admitted that the revenue laws require revision: but this bill in its present form, cannot pass.

Mr. Forsyth, as you will see by his letter in the Globe, does not wish to have his name "further mixed up" in the contest for Vice Presidency.

No friend of the Administration, he says truly, can hope for an election by the people, and an election, if attainable, in the other mode, would afford him no personal gratification.

Mr. Polk, and Mr. King of Ala. may for the same reasons, withdraw their names, and leave the field to Col. Johnson, who has no disposition to retire from it, whatever may be the result.

May 10. The Senate did not meet yesterday. The House was occupied with the consideration of the bill to ensure the more faithful collection of the revenue from customs.

The debate which was continued in the committee of the whole, about six hours, was able, well tempered, and courteous, forming a strong contrast to most of the discussions in the House, and showing that when party considerations are excluded, the House may be a very decent and orderly body.

The chief subject of debate was the 9th section of the bill, and the amendment moved to it by Mr. Adams. The object both of the section and the substitute proposed for it, is to provide that in suits, against the collector, for goods seized as fraudulently imported or entered, and which involve questions of duties, the evidence of importers and others, having an interest in the question, though not in the event of the suit, shall not be received unless called for by the collector.

This excludes the testimony of our merchants, however honest and respectable they may be, if they are engaged in importing the same article, the rate of duty on which is questioned. The provisions was opposed by Mr. Rhet, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Sargeant and others, as subversive of the common law and of individual rights, and it was supported by Mr. Adams, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Vanderpool, and others as essential to prevent frauds.

May 12. The Globe of this morning, announces the resignation of Amos Kendall, as Post Master General, to take effect upon the appointment of his successor.

Governor Marcy, of N. York, and Gen. Armstrong, of Tenn., are named for the office. Mr. Kendall declared his intention to resign, on account of his health, some time ago. By his card, in the Globe, you will see that he will remain in this city, and exercise his pen as a joint editor of the Globe, during the presidential canvass—that is, as long as the "Extra Globe" is to be published.

He will satisfy the world, he says, that no want of confidence in the President or his administration, has determined him to prefer a private to a public station. Mr. Kendall was, perhaps, the most able and energetic member of the cabinet; and in the employment which he is about to resume, of a party editor, he has no equals.

There are rumors of more resignations. It is said that Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Forsyth are about to resign, but I do not credit it.

In the Senate, yesterday, it was stated by Mr. Norvell, that the President has pardoned and released William Lyon Mackenzie, who was sentenced to fine and imprisonment for a violation of the neutrality laws.

The House was engaged all day in the discussion of the bill to insure the more faithful collection of the revenue from customs. The motion of Mr. Rhet to strike out the 9th section, as amended, which, in all suits against the collector, excludes the testimony of "all persons having the same interest with that of the party to the suit, in the question at issue," was rejected, and the bill was reported to the House.

Mr. Holmes, of S. Carolina, will speak to-day, in opposition to the bill. There is a large majority in favor of passing the bill without further amendment.

BALTIMORE WHIG CONVENTION.—The Young Men's Whig Convention met on the morning of the 4th instant. A large procession was formed of the delegates, previous to the organization of the body, which, with splendid banners and a fine band of music, marched through the principal streets of the city.

Harrison and Tyler were nominated unanimously; and after hearing eloquent "stump orations" from Messrs. Clay, Webster, Preston, Leigh, Rives, Legare and others, the Convention adjourned to meet again at Washington City on the 4th of March, 1841.—Hamburg Journal.

From the Camden Journal—Extra.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of a large and respectable portion of the citizens of Kershaw District, was held on the 6th inst., in the Court House in Camden.

On motion of Col. M'WILLIE, J. M. DE SAUSSURE, was called to the Chair, and J. W. DOBY appointed Secretary.—The object of the meeting being explained by the Chair, Col. James Chesnut, Jun., moved that a Committee of 17 be appointed to prepare an Address and Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The Chair then appointed James Chesnut, Jr. Lewis Patterson, Jas. W. Cantev, W. E. Johnson, Abram D. Jones, William Jesse Taylor, Samuel S. Taylor, James Tiller, J. P. Dickinson, M. M. Levy, J. D. Murray, James C. Doby, William B. Fletcher.

The Committee having retired, reported through their Chairman, Col. James Chesnut, Jun., the following Address and Resolutions.—

The dignity, as well as the responsibilities which are thrown upon the man who administers the Executive branch of the government of South Carolina, render it proper and important that the people should know the merits, and approve the claims of all who may aspire to that high confidence and honor.

Our late Representative in Congress, the Honorable JOHN P. RICHARDSON has been nominated in various sections, as one fit, in all respects, to be invested with the trust and honors of the first office in the State.

The nomination of Col. Richardson is the act of his old political opponents, and comes, professedly, in the spirit of compromise. As such, it has been met by those who number him among the distinguished in their ranks, possessing their confidence, and entitled to their support.—It appears however, from late indications, that the expectations of a general and undivided support alike from the former Nullification and Union parties, is likely to prove delusive; and that the hopes entertained in this regard, of ratifying the bond of amity between them, by some act, indicating sincerity and faith, and thereby procuring unity and strength in the conduct of the State Rights and Independent Treasury Party, are in danger of being wholly disappointed.

Therefore we, the citizens of Kershaw District, without regard to the distinction of former party differences, do unite to address our fellow citizens throughout the State, and ask, in the spirit of conciliation, that they will give a candid consideration to the reasons we will submit in favor of the election of Col. RICHARDSON.

We would support him not only because of his firm adherence to those great principles of constitutional construction and of security and reform, which enter into the leading measures of our present Federal Administration—but also, in consideration of his own merits, and the position he lately occupied in relation to those parties, whose feuds so violently moved the animosities, and destroyed for a time, the harmony of our people.

It has not been forgotten, that when Messrs. Adams, Clay and Webster had by bargain and intrigue, insinuated themselves into power, that all who were opposed to their federal principles, united together, and in 1827, formed a great State Rights party to resist the dangerous precedent of that unholy league, and to restore the government to its purity.

They succeeded and placed general Jackson at the head of affairs; unfortunately, during his administration, discord scattered again the State Rights party, and one great question growing out of our resistance to the tariff, split its members asunder in this State. Every good citizen recalls with pain, the memory of our internal differences, threatening our communities with deep convulsions and fraternal bloodshed. This violent contest, began in 1828, was brought to a close in 1834. All who could claim an interest in the welfare of the State could not but rejoice at the restoration of peace and union, and feel grateful to those whose wisdom, prudence and patriotism achieved this happy event.

To bring this about, no one acted a more conspicuous and efficient part than Col. RICHARDSON.

When, in 1834, a compromise seemed almost desperate, and the Union Party looking with certainty to the amendment of the Constitution containing the oath of allegiance, were prepared for extremities; when their adversaries believing the crisis had arrived, and assumed an attitude of hostility, which left but a single step to bring them in dire collision, the influence of Col. R., with that of a few of the leaders of both parties, was actively and successfully exerted to produce that accommodation, which resulted in the celebrated report of the Committee on Federal Relations, and which was adopted with almost perfect unanimity by both branches of the Legislature, on the 9th December, 1834.

This was the olive branch of peace which restored a much needed quiet to our vexed and agitated people.

When Mr. Van Buren anxious to provide for the imperious wants of the country, and to arrest the tide of evils, flowing from the copious fountains of those false notions of Government, against which he had continued an able and uncompromising struggle, called an extra session of Congress, in 1837, the Hon. J. C. Calhoun with the consummate wisdom of a profound Statesman and the high purposes of pure patriotism, took ground against modern Whigism, with all its black train of allies and heresies, and calling upon the Nullifiers and Union men, as holding a common creed in all essential particulars, rallied the dismembered party of 1827.—They enlisted under the banner of their old doctrines, to do battle for the Constitution and their country. None, among all parties, yielded more prompt and efficient service in that cause, than the Hon. J. P. Richardson.

While he was our Representative in Congress his peculiar position and his good sense and address enabled him to render important services.

It behooves the rallied party of 1827—the members of the present Democratic State Rights and Independent Treasury Party of S. Carolina, to endeavor to heal all divisions and to unite every man, of all parties firmly in support of those great and general principles which they profess to cherish.

A fair and proper occasion is now presented. The old Nullification and Union Parties of this State are not yet in perfect amalgamation. It is desirable and important that they should be so—and to effect this, a candidate has been nominated from the ranks of the minority.

It should be born in mind that the compromise and reconciliation of the conflicting parties were effected as long since as '34 and to this time no office of high honor or emolument has been conferred by the Legislature on any member of the former Union Party. The present gives a fair opportunity for testing whether the reconciliation has been honest and sincere, or a hollowed deception amusing with promises which are intended to be performed. The fate of Col. Richardson's election will prove, whether confidence in each other, the source of all party strength, shall stand as a bond of union and power, or be made to yield to the conviction in the minority, intended if possible, to debar them from a participation in the honors of the State.

A candidate is presented to the choice of the State whose undoubted qualifications and peculiar position at present render him most fit to elicit its confidence and procure its suffrage.

Col. Richardson, in his federal politics, is with the State and sound to the core.—He is identified with the great Southern Anti-Bank and Independent Treasury party and holds the doctrines of the old State Rights Party of 1827. Through him we would promote a reconciliation between the former Nullification and Union parties. Through him we prefer to the present Democratic State Rights and Independent Treasury party of this State.—and union and strength which in now of the greatest moment, that we may present an unbroken front to the dangerous principles of the parties, now at war with the administration, and whose allied forces are struggling to seize the reins of the government.

Therefore, be it 1. Resolved, That we, the citizens of Kershaw District, without distinction of former parties,—but as Democratic State Rights and Independent Treasury men, do hereby recommend our fellow citizen, the Hon. J. P. Richardson, of Sumter District, for the next Governor of this State.

2. Resolved, That in sustaining this nomination, we are not only actuated by a proper regard for the qualifications, and services of Col. Richardson, but a sincere desire to obliterate the recollection of all past feuds and differences—to preserve harmony, strength and union in the councils of the State, to meet all future emergencies of wrong and danger.

Col. W. M'Willie and Capt. W. J. Taylor then addressed the meeting in support of the address and resolutions, after which, they were unanimously adopted.

On motion of J. P. Dickinson, Esq. it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Camden Journal.

The meeting then adjourned. J. M. DE SAUSSURE, Chairman. J. W. DOBY, Secretary.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist. We shall publish, as soon as we have room for them, the proceedings of the national convention which assembled at Baltimore on the 5th instant. Besides the resolutions adopted, in regard to the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, others were adopted, each separately and unanimously.—These resolutions exhibited the opinion of the Democracy of the Union on the great and important topics of the day. No attempt at concealment was once thought of by the convention. At the same time, and at Baltimore also, a whig convention assembled. Have any of the members dared to propose an exhibition of their principles? Were resolutions adopted by which the people of the United States could be made acquainted with the policy they would pursue, if they succeeded in placing General Harrison in the presidential chair? No. All the members confined themselves to the abuse of the administration, and to the exclaim in their speeches, nothing but "change," and "reform," without explaining the nature of this "change" and this "reform."

The following are the resolutions adopted at the National Democratic Convention: 1. Resolved, 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 the government, and that it is expedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

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

3. Resolved, That the constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other state purpose; nor would such assumption be just, or expedient.

4. Resolved, That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests 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 to a complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence, or foreign aggression.

5. Resolved, 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.

6. Resolved, That Congress has not 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 the 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.

7. Resolved, 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 and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution—that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress, to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relations 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 permanence of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions.

8. Resolved, That the separation of the monies of Government from Banking institutions, is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

9. Resolved, That the liberal principles embodied in Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the present 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 Book.

From the Pendleton Messenger. That the friends of a protective tariff and a consolidated government, should fall readily into the support of Gen. Harrison, the Whig candidate for the presidency, is not at all surprising. He is one of them, as they themselves say, we doubt not with truth; for he declared that General Jackson deserved more from the country, for his proclamation against South Carolina, than for his victory at New Orleans. But that a State Rights man, a nullifier, should enter warmly into his support, appears strange. The above declaration, made at the time, proves his positions then with regard to the rights of the States, and the following extract from a letter from Mr. Webster, the great champion of the proclamation and force bill, written recently, shows how he is now regarded: "Friendly relations have existed between Gen. Harrison and myself for many years. Nothing has ever occurred to interrupt these relations. On my return from Europe, late in December, I heard of his nomination by the Harrisburg Convention and I took the earliest opportunity to declare publicly, that I approved the nomination, and should join heartily with my fellow citizens in giving it support. Gen. Harrison has long been before the country, in war and in peace. The history of his life shows him to be a brave soldier, a patriotic citizen, and an honest man. It is too late, quite too late, for detraction to do its office upon his reputation, either military or civil. He has been selected by the general voice of those whose political principles agree with his own, to go to the head of the column, and to bear up and advance the flag under which it is hoped those principles may be maintained and defended."

"Daniel Webster, John Davis, Henry Clay, and their Whig compers in the Senate, are manfully sustaining the interests of the manufacturer, the farmer, the laborer, and warming the country, that the crisis is at hand in which we must decide whether we will succumb to the pauper systems of Europe, or go on, in the old American way, to still higher prosperity.—Coincident with these demonstrations, we find that the revenue is unequal to the demand upon the Treasury—and yet the Administration are robbing the States of the public lands—for issuing millions upon millions of Treasury notes—in fine, for any means of raising money, except by the old approved way of a TARIFF. These are the signs of the times; and it is for these reasons we declare we are thrown back upon the ground on which the country stood in 1816. It is time then, that the people take this question in hand; and if they are itching themselves with in pauper millions of other lands, to the retinue of British manufacturers and British speculators, let them sustain Van Buren, Calhoun, Benton, and Buchanan, or, if they aim at a higher and more glorious destiny, then sustain the farmer of North Bend, who is identified with the best interests of the country, and who was in 1824, as he is now, for the protection of domestic industry. This question should be speedily settled by the people, and before the Presidential election. The next President, whoever he is, cannot avoid this subject; and it is of the utmost importance, therefore, that the coalition be not permitted to smuggle upon the nation, one who is hostile to its best interests in this respect."

With regard to Gen. Harrison's opinions on another question of vital importance, we have no hesitation in saying, that we do not believe he thinks the constitution would warrant the abolition of slavery either in the States or territories. We doubt if there are three men in Congress who do so think. But he has declared his willingness to see the surplus revenue (when there was such a thing) appropriated to the object of manumission. Perhaps it is this which makes him more acceptable to the abolitionists, than his opposition, who is pledged to veto every bill interfering with slavery, even in the District of Columbia. It is right that we should hear their own language, for from that we can best judge them. The Philanthropist, the abolition organ in Ohio, published at General Harrison's door, opposes the separate organization of its party, and on the 17th of March last, spoke as follows: "Have the Abolitionists not already reason to congratulate themselves on the concessions made to their influence, in the nomination of General Harrison." Most assuredly they have. Who is there that can believe that Gen. Harrison would have been the Whig candidate, had it not been for Clay's Anti-Abolition speech in the U. S. Senate last spring? Is not the Harrisburg nomination a great Abolition victory, acquired without a single direct effort of ours? And was does this promise us in future, if we only remain true to our first principles?"

We have never been the ardent admirers of Mr. Van Buren, as a man or a politician. Since his election to the Presidency, he has, in our opinion, been build

in taking his ground on leading measures of policy. He has doffed the non-committal. And it is but justice to say, that we know not of a single high tariff or abolition press that advocates his re-election.

The following extracts are from the two chief abolition papers, immediately after Harrison's nomination.

From Garrison's Liberator. NOMINATION OF GEN. HARRISON.—The National Whig Convention, assembled at Harrisburg on the 5th December, nominated William H. Harrison for the office of President of the United States. On the first and second ballot, the vote stood, for Henry Clay, 103; for Harrison, 94; for Scott, 57. On the third ballot, the vote was, for Harrison, 148; for Clay, 90; for Scott, 16. All the Slave States went for Clay. We regard this as another important sign of the times—as a signal defeat of the slave-holding power in this country. Had it not been for Abolitionism, Henry Clay would undoubtedly have been nominated. We have faith to believe that no slave-holder will ever again be permitted to fill the Presidential office in this Republic.

From the Emancipator, the organ of the Abolitionists in New York. THE HARRISBURG CONVENTION.—Well, the agony is over, and Henry Clay is laid upon the shelf. And no man of ordinary intelligence can doubt or deny that it is the anti-slavery feeling of the North which has done it, in connexion with his own ostentatious and infamous pro-slavery demonstrations in Congress. Praise to God for a great anti-slavery victory. A man of high talents, and of great distinction, of long political services, and of boundless personal popularity, has been openly rejected for the Presidency of this great Republic, on account of his devotion to slavery. Set up a monument of progress there. Let the winds tell the tale—let the slave-holders hear the news—let foreign nations hear it—let O'Connell hear it—let the slaves hear it—A slave-holder is incapacitated for the Presidency of the United States. The reign of slavery is hastening to a close. The rejection of Henry Clay and the nomination of Wm. Henry Harrison, by the Whig Convention, taken in connection with all the circumstances, is one of the heaviest blows that the monster slavery has received in this country.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.—Not long since, a Harrison meeting was held in Charleston, which has brought out the friends of Mr. Van Buren's Administration in that City, in a way to overwhelm the feeble strength of the Harrison party. We shall probably publish the proceedings of the meeting next week. From the character of the men, who took part in it, as well as the numerical strength which it displayed, there is evidently not the slightest hope for the Harrison faction to make an impression favorable to their cause in Charleston. This agitation of the Presidential question, in our State, by the few friends of the Ohio candidate, can do no good for them or their man; it can only stir up a little strife and contention. It is in our opinion, perfectly vain for them to expect to form a Harrison party in S. Carolina. The people are too wise to be led off to the support of a man brought out exclusively by votes north of Mason's and Dixon's line a man who is the candidate of John Quincy Adams, Webster Clay, and the blue light Federalist; a man who was the supporter of old John Adams' Administration; who is a Tariff man; an Internal Improvement man; and in fact identified with every measure hostile to the south, and with us upon no one great question. It is perfectly absurd to urge the claims of such a Candidate against those of an Administration, strong against the Abolitionists, against the Tariff, Internal Improvement, and other measures to which the South must forever be opposed; no, to ask the people to discard from their favor the present Administration, for such a cause as that of Harrison's is to ask them to destroy a friend and prefer an enemy in his place. This cannot be done so long as they look with their own eyes, and reject the dictation and control of men seeking for office and power whose discomfited and disappointed ambition would invoke the aid of the enemies of their State, and professed principles, to overthrow, if possible, the men and measures which the people of South Carolina so justly prefer.—Greenville Mountaineer.

From the South Carolinian. GREAT MEETING IN CHARLESTON.—It affords us much pleasure to lay before our readers to-day the proceedings of the highly important and impressive meeting, which occurred in Charleston, on the 7th instant. The great concourse of persons who attended, the highly respectable and influential names associated with the proceedings, the harmony and unanimity exhibited between the two great parties of the State, and the general tone and spirit of the proceedings, are highly gratifying, and honorable to the consistency and character of the State; and show what the little Preston and Federal faction at home, and their promoters and abettors abroad, have to expect from raising the obnoxious patchwork banner of Harrisonism in South Carolina, and attempting to carry out the arrogant and insulting taunt of Mr. Clay, upon her faithful, beloved, and firmly trusted Senator. The Charleston Courier, though it declares its disapproval of the proceedings, says: "This meeting was a very numerous one, uniting men of both the old parties which divided the State, and indicating that opposition to the present Administration, will scarcely be able to make headway, in either the City or State."

General Harrison.—We observe that an attempt is making in Charleston, to manufacture a small quantity of public opinion, in opposition to the re-election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, and in favor of Gen. Harrison; but we imagine it must be an uphill business. Whatever objections the people of South Carolina, or any portion of them, have to Mr. Van Buren, they are not of such a nature, as to induce them to support Gen. Harrison. He is not the man upon whom to rally even a respectable opposition.—Camden Journal.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Camden, on the 4th inst., the following gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz: W. M'Willie, W. Anderson, E. H. Anderson, W. D. M'Dowall, J. M. DeSaussure, P. F. Villepique, and John Workman. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Maj. W. M'Willie, was unanimously re-elected President.—Journal.

R... is received, but is excluded this week, for the want of room. We will publish it in our next.

On Sunday the 17th inst. a large congregation assembled in the Baptist Church, at this place, in order to engage in Divine worship, and to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Gov. Patrick Noble. Preparatory to the religious exercises of the day, the General Order of Gov. Henagan was read by the Rev. Wm. B. Johnson, Pastor of the Church, who after the usual services, delivered an appropriate discourse, touching upon the public character and private life of the illustrious deceased. The meeting was marked by a decorum and solemnity, well befitting the day and occasion.

We regret to say, that the Chinch Bugs have again made their appearance in Edgefield. We have seen the ravages made in oat-fields, by these merciless depredators.

It is scarcely necessary to call the attention of our readers, to the Address and Resolutions adopted by the State Rights Democratic meeting, which recently assembled at Charleston. The State Rights principles embodied in them, are those of South Carolina. They must commend themselves to the serious attention of all her citizens.

One Resolution was adopted, which has given us, and we doubt not, will give the majority of our readers, peculiar pleasure. It is the 5th, and reads as follows: "Resolved, That the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, our Senator in Congress, is entitled to the hearty confidence and support of his fellow citizens for the ability and zeal with which he has vindicated the principles of the South, and promoted the best interests of this State, and more especially for the ability and eloquence with which, in his place in the Senate of the United States, unaided and alone, he has represented the feelings and principles of the Legislature of S. Carolina."

Yes, South Carolina yet trusts her great Statesman. Some in the State, and out of it, have doubted it. They have said, that South Carolina will desert the position in which he has placed her. That his influence over her people, is fast waning away. Never were they more deceived. True, that some dissatisfied spirits love not Mr. Calhoun, and would fain pull him down from his high estate; but what are they to the overwhelming majority of his fellow-citizens, who have called him to his present elevated station, and who believe that he has not, and will not prove, false to the holy trust reposed in his hands? Never did he stand higher in the confidence and affections of the people. Of this, let his enemies be well assured, that they cannot undo the bond, which binds him and his fellow-citizen together.

Bugs and a bad Currency.—In a late number, the Carolina Planter complains of Chinch Bugs, Cut Worms, and other insects infesting the fields and gardens.—In the same article, the editor speaks of the bad Currency of our country. This last is probably the greatest evil, which he has mentioned. We have in circulation, depreciated bank bills, post notes, shin plasters, scrip, and we know not how many other kinds of currency, which is no money at all. Truly, this is the reign of the Bank Rag-ocracy! Mississippi is now experiencing perhaps more than any other State, the terrible evils of her vicious banking system. How long shall we escape? Our own system is far from being perfect, but we trust, that we shall never feel that wide-spread distress, which her banks have brought upon that young and once flourishing State.

The Mayor of Charleston, has issued a Proclamation, ordering that the Quarantine laws, be enforced from and after the 15th inst.

We have received the first number of the "Political Reformer," published at Washington and Richmond, by Theophilus Fisk, senior editor of the "Old Dominion," a paper now published at Portsmouth, Va. It is forwarded to subscribers, at the very low price of fifty cents, for a single copy. The editor advocates the principles of Democracy, and we need scarcely add, that he does so, in an able and efficient manner.

The Bachelor's Button.—We have received some numbers of this facetious little journal, and have laughed heartily while reading it. It is edited by John Smith, and is published at Athens, Geo. Price \$1 per year.

Harrison and Tyler meeting, at Cheraw, S. C.—A large and respectable meeting of citizens of Cheraw, and the neighborhood, assembled at that place on the 2nd inst. Col. D. S. Harloe presided as Chairman. Resolutions against the Sub-Treasury, and in favor of Harrison and Tyler, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, were adopted.

A dreadful tornado swept over Natchez, Miss. on the 7th inst. Great injury was done to the houses in the city, and many boats in port, were sunk. Several lives were lost. Considerable damage was done to the crops in the neighborhood.