

transportation, by mail, of Abolition pamphlets, &c. This bill, upon its final passage, was lost. Not a solitary northern Whig voting for it, and 4 southern Whigs voting against it. It is a fact, however denied, I think, that the principal ground of objection to the admission of Arkansas into the Union, arose from the fact that slavery was recognized in her constitution; and upon this passage of the bill, not one Whig Senator from New England voted for it. In the House of Representatives, upon the passage of the same bill, votes stand about as usual, yeas 143, nays 52; and of the 52 who voted in the negative 45 were Whigs, and but 6 Democrats.

During the present session of Congress Mr. Calhoun introduced resolutions in the Senate in relation to the national rights of vessels, forced by stress of weather into friendly ports, and the seizure of the brig Enterprise under these circumstances.

On the resolutions the vote was unanimous, but every northern Whig, except one, failed to vote, by being absent from his seat.

I will call your attention a little to the action of the Democratic party, in non-slaveholding States, by their resolutions passed in their legislatures and in primary assemblies. I should be glad to furnish you with many of their full resolutions; and although the subject is pregnant with mischief to the South, I must abbreviate in order not to trespass too long upon your time. In the State of Ohio, the State in which Gen. Harrison resides, at a large assemblage of the Democratic party, they passed unanimously among others, the three following resolutions, viz:

"Resolved, That slavery being a domestic institution, recognized by the Constitution of the United States, we as citizens of a free State, have no right to interfere with it, and that the organizing of societies and associations in free States, in opposition to the institutions of sister States, while productive of no good, may be the cause of much mischief; and while such associations for political purposes, ought to be discontinued by every lover of peace and concord, no sound Democrat will have part or lot with them."

"Resolved, That political Abolitionism is but ancient Federalism under a new guise, and the political action of anti-slavery societies is only a device for the overthrow of Democracy."

"Resolved, That should there be any members of this convention, who do not subscribe to the principles contained in these resolutions relating to the subject of Abolition, they be hereby requested to leave their names with the publishing committee, to be published with the proceedings of this convention."

What do you think of such resolutions as the above passing unanimously by the Democrats in the State of Ohio, where the Abolitionists are talented and numerous. I consider this fighting our battles upon this subject in good earnest. And with whom? let me inquire. The answer is plain; with the Whigs and Abolitionists. The legislature of Ohio during the present year, a very large majority of Democrats, passed resolutions upon this subject, pronouncing the conduct of the Abolitionists "highly criminal, and that it is the duty of every good citizen to discountenance the Abolitionists, in their mad, fanatical, & revolutionary schemes." The Democratic party, in their assemblies, and in some States by both, have passed resolutions equally decided in our favor. In Pennsylvania, New York and New Hampshire, which I have now before me, and if necessary, will publish. I repeat, that these efforts, made by the Democrats at the North, if they can be sustained, give us hope that our property will be protected, and the Union saved. But what encouragement have they to defend our institutions, if we contain their friendship, and make common cause with their political opponents, for their overthrow and defeat? I now pledge myself, that no man can show, in any non-slaveholding State, where the Whigs have dared in any political assemblage, to pass one resolution, or say aught in our favor. But, on the contrary, wherever they have taken the subject into consideration, it has been but to abuse and condemn. I have before me resolutions passed by some of the Legislatures, of the free States, where the Whigs had majorities, denouncing slavery, and urging efforts for emancipation. After we had adopted the rule to which I have referred, rejecting the reception of abolition petitions, the Legislature of New York passed resolutions of censure upon the House of Representatives for their vote. Mr. Mann, a member of the Democratic party in the New York Legislature, moved this resolution, viz:

"Resolved, (if the Senate concur), That this Legislature has seen with deep regret, and decidedly disapproves and condemns, the efforts of many misguided individuals in the northern States, to interfere, without right, and in violation of the principles on which the Constitution of the United States was established, with the domestic institutions of our sister States at the South; thereby disturbing the domestic peace of the States, weakening the bonds of our Union, and sowing the seeds of its dissolution."

This resolution was rejected by a strict party vote; there being 41 Democrats for the resolution, and all the Whigs, in number 57, voting against it. Will Georgia wage war against her own interest, by becoming allies to the Whigs? A very few extracts from abolition papers, and I will desist from pressing upon your consideration this unpleasant subject. The Liberator the leading abolition print; after giving an account of the votes given at the Harrisburg nomination, and announcing Harrison the candidate, says: "All the slave states went for Clay. We regard this as another important sign of the times—as a signal defeat of the slaveholding power in this country. Had it not been for abolitionism, Henry Clay would undoubtedly have been nominated." The Emancipator, the abolition paper in New York, heads an article "The Harrisburg Convention," and says: "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 connection with his own ostentatious and infamous proslavery demonstrations in Congress. Praise to God for a great anti-slavery victory. A man of high talents, of great distinction, of long political services, 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—let a slave holder be incapacitated for the Presidency of the United States. The reign of slavery is hastening to a close. The rejection of Henry Clay, by the Whig Convention, taken in connection with all the circumstances is one of the heaviest blows the monster slavery has received in this country."

This language of the Emancipator is true; and yet the South is expected to complete the triumph by aiding in his election and defeating the Democrats, who have most manfully come to our rescue. Another abolition paper, the *Ledy Gazette*, formerly edited by Mr. Gates, a Whig member in the House of Representatives, speaking of an Ohio paper says: "The editor of the Ohio paper abandoned the Whigs because they nominated the Abolitionists, and joined the Locofocos because they went for the daughters; while we left the Jackson party because they adulated to slavery, and united with the Whigs because they supported abolition." Backed as Mr. Van Buren is by the Democracy in the Senate, upon the subject of slavery and abused as he is by the Abolitionists, it seems to me that the difference is very wide between the parties.

These evidences are sufficiently strong to inform the South from what quarter their help must come upon this subject, and a sufficient

guarantee that Mr. Van Buren will carry out his pledge. My opposition to the present chief magistrate commenced at the time of issuing the proclamation during General Jackson's administration, and not for anything that transpired before. And here I may be permitted to remark, that there is no evidence, that he approved or sustained the measure at the time; but being a favorite with General Jackson, I take it for granted that he did. We have positive evidence, that General Harrison did approve it, and lauded for this act General Jackson, to whom he had been previously in bitter opposition.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.
WASHINGTON, May 28.

In the Senate, several memorials were presented praying the suppression of the foreign slave trade, which, it seems is now carried on, to a considerable extent, in American vessels. The vessels for the purpose are all built at Baltimore, and sold at Havana. There will probably be legislation in regard to it.

In the House, Mr. Alford, of Ga., moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Pro-emption bill was passed, and delivered a long and able speech against the policy on which the bill is founded. But the motion failed.

The new States, if they cannot procure a cession of all the public lands to them, demand the removal of the restriction by which they are prevented from taxing the lands of non-residents, for five years after their sale. They need all the resources that they can command, for they are deeply involved in debt.

May 29.

The House resumed the consideration of the sub-treasury bill, in committee of whole, (Mr. Banks in the chair.) Mr. Lowell of Maine, concluded a very long speech in support of the measure. Mr. Atherton followed in reply to the objections to the bill which were urged by Mr. Cushing.

The debate is listened to by no one. The topics were all thoroughly exhausted long ago. Unless the "log cabin" should be lugged into it, it will soon flag, and there may be some chance to dispose of the bill and terminate the session. As soon as the bill is passed, it is understood that a proposition will be made and carried to fix an early day of adjournment.

Mr. Poinsett, it is stated, has been engaged in forming a National Institute here for the promotion of science. The plan is an excellent one, and cannot fail to succeed, if aided by the departments of the government. It is proposed, as I understand, that our diplomatic corps, officers of the army and navy, consuls, land officers, &c. &c., all of whom hold communication with the government, and are frequently here, shall be members of the society, and be encouraged to make collections of specimens of natural history, works of art, rare seeds and plants, &c. which will be deposited in this city. Private individuals are also to be admitted to membership. Without costing anything to the government, the society might be rendered extensively useful. It is to be apprehended, however, that those who may be at the head of affairs here, will in general have little taste for any thing out of the region of party politics.

May 30.

Mr. Buchanan, yesterday reported a Joint Resolution, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, authorizing the President to receive the presents of, horses, pearls, rose water, &c. from the Emperor of Morocco, and lions and other animals, from the Emperor of Morocco, to sell them, and place the proceeds in the public Treasury. Some opposition was made to the resolution. Mr. Buchanan entered into some amusing explanation of the matter, shewing that the Consul of the U. S. at Tangier could not avoid receiving the animals. He stated to the officer who brought them, that he could not receive them. He was told in reply, that they were not for him, but his master. The Consul declared that the President could not receive them.—Congress would not permit him to infringe on the Constitution. Then present them to the Congress, was the reply. The Consul explained that the Congress too, had their masters the people. Then give them to the people, your Sultans, said the officer. The officer declared, finally, that it was as much as his head was worth to return them, and if the Consul would not receive them he would turn them into the street before the door of his house. His column of soldiers had actually received orders to do this, when the Consul agreed to take possession of the varmints, and they were still in his keeping, as to the horses brought by the Captain of the *Tulana*, they had not yet been received; but were in the possession of the Captain, and were kept by him, at great expense. The resolution was ordered in a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Anderson, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the prevention of the gross frauds practised under the pre-emption laws.

Mr. Jones made an unsuccessful attempt to call up the Sub-Treasury.

The House proceeded to the consideration of private bills, and a number of them were disposed of.

May 31.

The Senate did not meet yesterday, though the day had been assigned for the consideration of the bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton.

Mr. Atherton made an attempt to procure a suspension of the rules for the purpose of going into committee of the whole on the sub-treasury bill, but it failed.

Private bills were taken up, but little progress was made in them, at half past two o'clock, the Speaker announced the hour of recess at the same moment, some of the members were leaving the Hall. A cry of "clear the way!"—"make room," was heard from the lobby, and a rush was made to the spot, where two members, Mr. Rayner and Mr. Montgomery, [both of North Carolina] were in conflict. They were soon separated. Mr. Vanderpool's loud voice was heard, in the tumult, crying out,—"Montgomery, are you stabbed?" Mr. Rayner was calling for his sword.

I learned, upon enquiry, that Mr. Rayner had attacked his colleague with a sword cane, as the latter passed from the Hall into the lobby. The cane was broken off above the point of the sword by the blows, and the sword either fell or was wrested from Mr. R. by some one who interposed. Mr. Montgomery had a small stick,

which he broke over his colleague's head. Neither party was seriously hurt, though both had some slight bruises about the head.

The House met, at four o'clock, when it was supposed, the outrage would be noticed. But, as there was not a quorum, the House adjourned.

It is to be hoped that the House will not again render itself ridiculous by another mockery of investigation. They have not nerve to enforce their rules. Before the session is over, we shall have dirks, pistols and bowie knives at work in the hall and lobbies.

You will see in the *Globe*, Mr. Montgomery's account of the affair, and the newspaper alteration that led to it.

From the Hamburg Journal.
PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the friends of Harrison, Tyler and Reform, met this afternoon, May 23d 1840, at the Baptist Church in this place. The Hon. Intendant, Wm. H. Green, was called to the Chair, and Dr. J. W. Stokes, and E. J. Buckmaster, requested to act as Secretaries.

The President having explained in a neat and lucid address the objects that had convened the present assembly—Maj. W. W. Starke moved that a committee of nine be appointed by the Chairman to draft a Preamble and Resolutions, expressive of the sentiments and views of this meeting. The President thereupon appointed the following gentlemen as that Committee, viz: Maj. W. W. Starke, H. Bouliware, W. Garrett, H. L. Jeffers, J. W. Heard, David L. Adams, M. R. Smith, Charles Hammond and J. F. Benson. The Committee having retired for a few minutes, returned and reported through their Chairman, Major W. W. Starke, the following: Whereas the present Administration came into power pledged to reform a long list of abuses, one of which was an annual expenditure by their predecessors of \$13,000,000. Whereas, an expenditure by the party in power, of triple that amount, and reaching in one year to more than \$39,000,000, is no evidence of a fulfillment of their pledges, but, on the contrary, calculated to produce misgivings as to their disinterestedness and purity. Whereas, the dignity and sovereignty of an independent state have been trampled under foot, for the sinister purpose of guarding against scrutiny, through the instrumentality of obedient Committees and a tractable Speaker. Whereas, rotation in office is an admitted Republican principle, and as the present rulers who have held for the last twelve years the high places of the government, are not understood to rest their pretensions upon any hereditary or royal right, a convenient opportunity is now afforded of reducing this republican principle to practice. Whereas, the prostration of all classes and interests of the American People, whose fundamental stamina as a nation are undoubted, and whose enterprise has been the wonder of the world, is proof of the wickedness, or negligence, or incapacity of their rulers. Whereas, upon a doubtful point, particularly as to a question of the delinquency of a government, truth is always beautiful and light preferable to darkness. Whereas the appointment by a President of the United States, of his successor in office, is a precedent dishonorable to the nation, fatal to its interests, and ought to be rebuked. Whereas a continuance of men in offices of high trust and profit, after proof of unfitness, negligence and corruption, is an unpardonable abuse of the appointing power, which no circumstances can justify, and admissible only in that political school which inculcates the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils." Whereas, the establishment of a fund by an assessment of office holders ratably according to salary, the object of which is to defray the expenses of electioneering campaigns, and to distribute party newspapers among the people, is a system of indirect bribery, which, if continued, must end in the overthrow of the liberties of the nation, and in the extinction forever of her independence and glory. Whereas, no man now living has stronger claims upon the American people than Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, whether we take into consideration a blameless private life, a public career of unspotted purity or successful civil and military services. Whereas, the distinguished abilities, sound republican principles, incorruptible integrity, and long public services of John Tyler of Virginia, eminently entitle him to our high consideration. Therefore Resolved, That we the people of Hamburg and its vicinity, who desire a change of rulers, will use our influence in promoting the election of Gen. W. H. Harrison to the Presidency, and of John Tyler to the Vice Presidency of these United States.

Maj. W. W. Starke then addressed the Meeting in support of the Preamble and Resolutions, in a most happy, conclusive, and argumentative style.

A. J. Miller, Esq., next responded to the call made upon him by the Meeting, in a brief speech effectually showing that the charge made against Gen. Harrison by his opponents, of his entertaining Abolition principles and views, was without foundation, and slanderous on the extreme.

Dr. F. M. Robertson, next addressed the Meeting, charging and sustaining in an eloquent and impressive speech, the present Administration with corruption and misrule.

Maj. W. W. Starke then arose, and in a very feeling manner remarked, "that he recognized in this assembly an old revolutionary soldier who has fought many of the battles of his country, whose bosom has been often bare to the bullets of the enemy. I understand he is an old acquaintance of Gen. Harrison—an intimate associate with him while Governor in the West, during Jefferson's Administration; I should be glad to hear from him what were Gen. Harrison's political principles at that time—I allude to Col. Sam. Hammond." The most rapturous applause followed the announcement, and continued at intervals, while the old veteran and father of the revolution, supported by his staff—recounted the virtues, the valor

and the patriotism of his early associate. He concluded by remarking, that he believed from his heart that there was not a more sound and true republican in the whole country, than W. H. Harrison.

Mr. Adam Johnson next responded to the call made upon him by the Meeting. He spoke particularly of the deleterious effects of the various experiments of the party now in power, upon the agricultural and mercantile interests of the country. After which the question on the adoption of the Preamble and Resolution was put, and unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Jeffers, it was Resolved, That when this Meeting of the friends of Harrison adjourn, it adjourn to meet here or elsewhere in the District of Edgefield, at the call of the Chairman.

On motion of J. W. Stokes, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the *Hamburg Journal*.

The Meeting then adjourned.

W. H. GREENE, Chairman.
J. W. STOKES, E. J. BUCKMASTER, Secretaries.

ST. AUGUSTINE, May 24.

To-day was a sad time in our city.—The funeral of two victims of the relentless violence of the Indians, took place, who were murdered yesterday within 7 miles of the city, on the Picolata road. Mr. Forbes of the Savannah Theatre, intending to give a series of dramatic entertainments, arrived in town on Friday evening, and a carriage and wagon obtained from Col. Hanson, were dispatched that night to Picolata, to forward on the balance of his company.

In these conveyances, beside a portion of the Theatrical corps, was Mr. Brunet, of Savannah, and a Mr. Miller, of Brunswick, Ga. The party had travelled on, as far as the eight mile post in safety, when suddenly they were fired upon by a large party of Indians, who were concealed closely to the road. The mules attached took fright, and ran with the vehicles from the road, the occupants making every effort to escape. Alas! Messrs. Brunet, Miller, and a young German musician, attached to Mr. Forbes, company, fell beneath their murderous fire. The black driver, Abraham, took up the road towards Fort Searle, followed by a young gentleman of the company, and succeeded in reaching the fort. Mr. Lyon succeeded in reaching a hammock, and Mr. Hagan, the white driver, effected his retreat, and secreted himself in a high growth of palmettos. A wagon belonging to the U. S. had been sent that morning from the Quarter Master's department for Picolata, driven by a negro and carrying out Mr. Francis Medicis, of this place, and Mr. Alonzo Ball, a carpenter, who has been some time living among us. This wagon proceeded seven miles in safety where it was fired upon. The negro driver succeeded in escaping, running into the military station at the six mile post, and gave the alarm. Mr. Ball was killed, and Mr. Medicis ran some distance up the road and was intercepted by another party, and he was killed. A horse was furnished the negro driver, who rode into town, and reported the circumstance.

A sergeant and six men only, occupying this last mentioned post, turned out on the alarm, and saw the Indians advancing upon them. They were in number 21, and approaching within a very close range the sergeant with drew his men into the pickets, and the Indians retreated.

On information reaching this place, several gentlemen saddled up, and on reaching the spot, a melancholy spectacle truly presented itself. The mutilated remains of those late in the bloom and vigor of manhood, were now discovered blackened and disfigured by horrible mutilation. The contents of the wagons were strewn in all directions, and one of Col. Hanson's horses cut in the most barbarous manner.

The gentlemen then formed themselves into a company, and placed themselves under Capt. Blake, of 2d Dragoons, who had volunteered on the occasion—leaving six of their number to hunt up and gather the dead, as well as search for any who might have escaped; they proceeded on the trail. It was followed under considerable disadvantage some 15 or 18 miles, until night closed upon this scout near Turnbull's swamp, whither the trail led. It being now perfectly dark, the scout retreated to town at 10 o'clock at night.—Lieut. Ord, command of Fort Searle, on learning of the news, immediately proceeded to the ground with six men, and made every exertion to find the missing men—he then proceeded to his post, and taking 4 day's rations, started in another direction in pursuit. We have thus hurried the details of this most horrible tragedy. We submit them to the nation, without remark, other than, after 4 years contest with an enemy suffered to be reduced in number, he can approach within 7 miles of our city, on a public road, and commit such outrages with impunity.—The persons escaping, all succeeded in reaching town on Saturday night.

More success of the enemy.—On the 19th inst. Lieut. Martin, 2d Infantry, was proceeding from Fort King to Wacahotta, with three men; he was fired upon by an ambushed party, his men killed, and he wounded in three places. He succeeded in getting into Fort King. An express was immediately sent to Micanopy, when Lieutenant Sanders, 7th Infantry, turned out with thirteen men, the Spanish dog keeper, and a citizen. They had not proceeded far, when they were surrounded by upwards of 60 Indians, and received a fire, which cut up this little command. Lieut. S. was killed, 6 privates, the dog keeper, and citizen. The remaining portion of the command got into the Fort. The troops concentrated at Fort King, were immediately sent in pursuit.—News.

Information has reached us that in digging at Micanopy, 15 barrels of Pork, and 15 or 20 barrels of Bread were discovered. It is supposed that this amount of provisions was buried on the evacuation and burning of that post in 1836, but a short time previously to its having been temporarily encamped on by Gen. Call's army in a state of great suffering. Can it be possible that provisions were buried there, and it unknown, whilst from five to six thousand men were enduring the horrors of hunger on the very spot!—*St. Augustine News*—

From the Charleston Courier.
FURTHER OF THE FRFSHET.

The exciting and disastrous occurrences of the last few days, will probably be a matter of great interest for some days to come. Every circumstance connected with the freshet, becomes of importance, until the whole details, and extent of devastation is ascertained; and we shall, therefore, devote every attention to the subject, and give such particulars as come within our reach. A letter from Augusta, of the 30th ult., says:—"Mr. Bennoch went down the river on Wednesday, in the St. John, and succeeded in getting off the Caledonia, which has been in a corn field, for the last two and a half years.—During her sojourn there, he had her bottom completely overhauled, and she is now snug in her native element, swinging from a portion of the lower bridge, still standing. On his way up the river, with both boats, Mr. Bennoch had the heartfelt gratification of saving the lives of eighteen negroes, who were rescued from a situation of eminent peril." The adage "that it is an ill wind that blows nobody good," was well exemplified in this instance. Many unavailing attempts had previously been made, we learn, to dislodge the Caledonia from her position, until finally the raging element that carried destruction and dismay on its bosom, relieved the Caledonia from her thralldom, and gave her the privilege of "walking the waters" a sphere for which she was originally intended, instead of obstructing a spot of ground on which she was only a useless incumbrance. The circumstance was of course still more gratifying, on account of its having been the means of rescuing so many human beings from a watery grave.

We are indebted to our Columbia correspondent for the subjoined letter giving some further particulars from that place: To the Editors of the *Charleston Courier*.

COLUMBIA, May 30.

Gentlemen.—Since my last, the River continues to fall. One of the pier of the Broad River bridge has partly fallen; it is, therefore, impassable, but by foot passengers. If the rest of the pier stand, the superstructure will stand; if it does, in the course of a few days, it will be trussed up, when the public can use it. I have just seen Thos. Starke, from the Rail Road works, on the River. To my great satisfaction, he tells me the works have withstood the shock. The injury done to the Columbia Canals from what has since been learned, confirms my last opinion.—At the head of the Canal, from Broad River Bridge to Bull's sluice, and as far as the eye can see below, the waters of the river commingled with it. The embankments are all gone, and much of the masonry.

Two negroes, one belonging to Sticker & Hill, and the other to Mrs. Myers, were drowned in trying to save their boats.

Extract of a letter received in Augusta, Ga. dated BEACH ISLAND, May 29th, 1840.
Dear Sir.—I take this method of giving you a faint history of the irreparable losses sustained by the planters in consequence of the high river. I dare say you are ready to sympathize with us. From all that I can learn, there is nothing but a common destruction with us all. Whole crops of corn, of the last year's earning, are entirely swept away; and those that are left standing, have from one to four feet water in them, without exception.—Many have lost mules, horses, cattle and hogs. I learn today that Mr. Casper Nail has lost eight or ten of his mules. I dread to hear the accounts from below. I was at my mill to-day, and from the looks of Mr. Nail's crib, there must be at least 3 or four feet water on the corn; at James Graye two or three feet water; and at Miller's Cut-Off nearly the same, as well as I could judge from a distance. Two of my cribs are entirely gone, with about 100 bushels of shattered corn; fortunately you have the corn that was in them. The crib containing the provisions is situated very high and has not more than four or five inches water in it, which I fear will scarcely leave enough to serve me, as I shall have to plant all over again. Two of my negro houses are carried off, and another leans very much. I expect it will go. Mrs. Butler has all of her's swept away, and the water very high in her barn; her son thinks there will be 1000 bushels corn damaged. The situations I have mentioned are as high, or higher than the generality of land. You may imagine how the balance have fared. Mrs. Bowers had her whole crop carried off. I have left my horses up to their sides in water, and our house tottering; and I fear to hear from them in the morning. The river has stopped rising; however this will be a sleepless night for me.

AUGUSTA, June 2.

We have received no additional information, since the publication of our paper on Saturday last, of the devastation of the recent fresh in our water courses.

As for Augusta the damage sustained will be great, but not to the extent at first estimated; a few individuals will severely suffer; but in general the loss sustained by our citizens will be comparatively small. The corporation alone will be the greatest sufferer, by the loss of the two bridges, and the expense that will be required to repair our streets, some of which have been left in a wretched state by the flood. The only news we have from the interior, is that all the bridges, except one, have been swept away from the neighborhood of Milledgeville.

The damage sustained by our city, as stated by us, in our last paper, was somewhat over estimated; but it is with much regret and sympathy for our friends in Hamburg, that we cannot state that their loss was also overrated. Several of the most enterprising and respectable merchants of that town have sustained severe losses; but with their persevering industry, they will soon repair the breach made in their commercial operations.—*Constitutionalist*.

The Savannah Georgian, of Sunday advises "those citizens who have produce in stores on the wharf, and other property at risk, to remove the same to a place of safety, as the waters from above, when they come, may otherwise work extensive injury."

CHARLESTON, June 5.
Rain and Hail.—On Wednesday night last, we were visited with a succession of thunder-storms, deluging our already flooded city with rain, and about half past six o'clock, yesterday afternoon, we experienced another deluging visitation of a like nature, accompanied for about ten minutes with a thick fall of the largest hail-stones we have ever seen. We had often read of hail stones as large as hen's eggs, and been disposed to regard them as fabulous—but in this instance, we have been eye witness to the fact. The stones were for the most part like flattened round pebbles, of a snowy whiteness—while there were others of different shapes, and some, both in shape and appearance, jagged fragments of ice. The damage to our gardens and the breakage of the window glasses was very extensive. One of the hail-stones by actual measurement was 6 inches in circumference, and we have heard of larger ones.—*Courier*.

CHARLESTON, June 6.
The Hail Storm.—The hail storm of Thursday afternoon extended upwards as far as the four mile house, and has done infinite damage to the farmers on the Neck. The destruction of window glass in the city is immense, the churches and public buildings suffering chiefly. The size and force of the hail stones were such as to injure slate and deeply indent tin roofs. Several persons were hurt by the hail stones striking them on the head, and we have heard of a coachman who was stung for a considerable time.—*Ibid*.

We learn that the storm was experienced with great severity on the main in St. Andrew's Parish, great injury having been done to both corn and cotton.—James Island, it is said, has escaped.—From the direction of the storm, S. W. to N. E., it is apprehended that Edisto and John's Islands have suffered severely.—*Ib*.

The Freshet.—By the Pineville mail, yesterday, we learn that the flood is ravaging the Santee. The expensive embankment of Major Samuel Porcher's river swamp lands has yielded to the force of the torrent, in three places, and his noble corn crop will be totally lost.—*Ibid*.

Extract of a letter received in Charleston, dated FLAT ROCK, N. C., May 31.
"We have had accounts from below of the destruction occasioned by the recent heavy rains; we have also suffered much in this mountain region, from the same cause—in destruction of bridges, &c., and serious injury to the growing crops on the low grounds—but nothing in comparison to what appears to have been the case upon the river (sands in the middle country).—*Ibid*."

HAMBURG, June 6.
Health of Hamburg.—We have not heard of a case of serious sickness in town since the flood. The rain of Wednesday night had a most excellent influence upon the atmosphere. The Intendant and his assistants, which a number of hands, have been industriously engaged since Saturday last in replacing the bridges at the cross streets, and in removing the soaked coffee and sugar, &c., from the streets, and we have every hope that their efforts will be successful in removing every thing which might become a cause of sickness.—*Journal*.

We have not as yet had time to make the necessary enquiries to enable us to complete a correct estimate of the losses in Hamburg and a list of the names of the individual sufferers. When we can be spared from the labors of the printing-office long enough to make out a pro-per list, it shall be attended to. We may safely say, however, that the aggregate loss is not less than we stated it at in our slip of Saturday last.—*Ibid*.

"GLANINGS OF HUSBANDRY."—The second number of this valuable periodical, which was in the course of publication at this office at the time the flood came upon us, and was partly ready for the press at that time, will appear to-day. The Dr.'s subscribers, we trust, will excuse this unavoidable delay. Many highly interesting and valuable articles will be found in this number.—*Ibid*.

Extract of a letter to the Char. Courier, dated CAMDEN, May 29.
We have it raining almost every day during the week, and we are sorry to add that there is a high freshet in the river.—All the Corn and Cotton as far as we can hear from, is totally destroyed. The river is still rising, already it is as high as in 1831."

Extract of another Letter, dated 30th.
"The river is high as the great fresh of 1831. Captain Hall's plantation all under water—negro houses completely surrounded, and negroes removed in safety.—Great fears were entertained for the safety of the bridge. The river is now at a stand. A gin house, cotton gin and running works, came down this morning, and passed under the bridge without injuring it. The damage is immense, and there is no knowing when they can even plant corn on the lowlands. The season is too far advanced to plant cotton."

Mr. Clark, the mail contractor between Savannah and this city, has obligingly shown us a letter from Grahamville, S. C., dated 2d inst., which states that they had no mail that night from Savannah, the river having risen to such a height that it was impossible to get along—very thing about Puyssburg, and near it, completely covered with water. The river is stated to have risen from ten to fifteen and in some places twenty feet that day. The Savannah river planters have removed their negroes from their plantations.

A postscript, dated half past 11 o'clock at night, states that all the bridges are gone, and the Savannah stage could not come any further than Major Lowry's, from whence the driver took it on horseback.—Puyssburg, the writer says, is all afloat.—*Charleston Courier*.

We are gratified to learn that the damage done to the Rail Road, by the recent freshet, has been so repaired by the energetic exertions of those concerned, that freight is landed and delivered as usual, at the upper Depository, at Hamburg.—