

Miscellaneous.

CATCHING A TARTAR.

Whoever has visited Washington city, has observed near the Capitol, a string of book stores filled with caricatures of the prominent Democrats of the country...

This is Mr. Calhoun embracing Mr. Van Buren, and is intended to burlesque the recent union of the President and Johnny C.

This is old Tom Benton pursuing his gold humberg—that gilded butterfly which he cannot catch.

This is Gen. Jackson destroying the Bank. Ah, my dear sir, this wicked Administration will destroy all the farmers in the country.

Yes, responded our friend quietly, and what is the cause? I want to know that. I am a seeker after light and wish to judge calmly.

I know you do. I know all the farmers do. It only requires them to know to get every man of them to vote for Gen. Harrison, who will be elected as sure as that you will support him.

But let me hear the cause of these low prices.

Why, this wicked administration, and the destruction of the United States Bank. That is plain enough.

The old Republican looked at the shopman for a moment steadily and earnestly: at last he said:

And is this the cause why my wheat is so low?

Yes, my dear sir, responded the picture dealer, delighted at the impression he was making.

There was another pause—when the old man again spoke.

Who, he enquired, who was President in 1823? I almost forget now.

Oh—why, John Adams.

Ah, yes, in full tide of successful experiment, as the old General used to say.

Well, you admit this. Why, my dear friend, I got less for my flour during the time of old John's Administration, and while his Bank was in operation, than ever before or since.

The shop man looked cunningly and poignantly. He could not answer, save by a scowl black as that which preceded a thunderstorm.

You are nothing but an imposture, and pretend to be what you are not.

My friend, you mistake, responded the old man, I am a farmer, and as such, will vote for old Martin, who, during his boyhood, labored as a farmer's help.

I have always been a Democrat. The way I fell into that habit was during the Revolution, when a young man. Before I came of age, I determined to go for that party which loved its country most, and against the men who were feeding the British army while the poor Americans were starving for food.

When I first voted, I watched the movements of both. All the Democrats went for the country, while all the old Tories voted against it. As I continue to believe your party is the latter, I of course must be excused for going against it still. So good morning to you.

DIALOGUE.

Scene—A Tavern—Keeper sitting by himself, reading a Harrison Almanac.

Enter—A Farmer with a load of corn. Tavern Keeper—I say, friend, you've corn for sale?

Farmer—Yes. T. K.—Well, light, and let's see if we can drive a trade—what do you ask for it?

F. Why, I want the market price, I suppose it is worth about seventy cents—that's what I sold at last week.

T. K. Oh, but you know there has been a fine rain since that—I think corn won't be worth more than fifty cents now.

F.—Why what has the rain to do with the price of corn?

T. K.—What has rain to do with the price of corn? That's a pretty question! Why, don't you know, that if we have plenty of rain and make good crops that corn will be cheap?

F.—Well, there is something in that; but you gave me a document the other day, which accused Van Buren of being the cause of the farmers getting low prices for their crops, and now you say, the rain will make corn cheap—or may be you mean that Van Buren made it rain, so that every body could make corn enough to do them; then, but few would want to buy, and of course it would be cheap.

T. K.—Well, but—Van Buren has rained the country? But it's the sub-Treasury that has reduced prices so much.

F.—Well, wasn't there as much sub-Treasury last week, as there is now?—Your documents say it has been in practical operation for three years; but may be the sub-Treasury made it rain? if it did I will go for it.

T. K.—You pin me too close, I don't think I told you that Van Buren and the sub-Treasury had any thing to do with price of provisions. I believe there was something about the price of flour, in the document I gave you.

F.—Ah, then, you don't believe it yourself; but you try to make others believe it, by recommending them to read what others more bold have said about it.

Well, I know one thing—hard as times are, I am not obliged to sell, and I'll take it home and keep it until next winter, and then I know I'll get a dollar a bushel for it.

T. K.—Why, man, you must be a fool get a dollar a bushel for it? don't you know that every body has gone to work, and every man in the country is making his own corn? There ain't half as many buyers as there used to be, and these five

ranis make corn so plenty, that when the new crop comes in, you can't sell it at all. F.—Why, man, didn't you tell me the other day that Gen. Harrison was sure to be elected?

T. K.—To be sure I did, but what has that to do with the price of corn?

F.—Why didn't you say that when he was elected the Farmer would get a good price for his produce, and ain't that the strong argument by which you try to fool the country people into the support of Harrison?

T. K. Well, you won't take fifty cents for load of corn?

F.—No, I believe I will try further.—(exit.)

From the Charleston Mercury. Mr. Eli S. Davis, once of South Carolina, now of Tennessee, has recently achieved everlasting renown by adorning Democracy and subscribing Hard Cider.

This distinguished personage, as the National Intelligencer calls him, was sent as a delegate from Tennessee to the Van Buren Convention at Baltimore, in whose proceedings he took part, then went to Washington and declared for Harrison.

The conversion, for a straight going man, was a little sudden and not a little mysterious.—It seems however by the following card, that it is not his first experiment in doubling.

To the Editor of the Globe. WASHINGTON, July 29, 1840.

Sir: I perceive that the Intelligencer is chuckling at what it calls an important change from the Administration, in the person of an intimate friend of General Jackson, Eli S. Davis, late of Abbeville district, South Carolina, but now a resident of Tennessee.

A few years ago, during the most important era of General Jackson's administration, when the wealth of the country used every exertion in their power to defeat his re-election, this same Eli S. Davis, which the Intelligencer claims as such an important change, edited a paper in this city, entitled the "Examiner," and supported the claims of Daniel Webster for the Presidency, in contradistinction to that of any other person.

I know Mr. Davis well, because I was the foreman of his office; and I unequivocally assert that I know him to be a Federalist of the Hamiltonian school. So much for this important change.

Respectfully, E. B. ROBINSON.

LIABILITY OF STAGE COACH OWNERS.—We publish a day or two since the result of a trial in Columbia, Ohio, in which Mr. McKinney was plaintiff, and Neil, Moore & Co. defendants, and in which the jury returned a verdict of \$5,325 damages.

The importance of the case induces us to publish the following sketch of the evidence which is reported in the Ohio State Journal.

The agent of the defendant, when he hired the driver, was ignorant of his qualifications, and hired him upon his own representation—that the third or fourth trip which he drove he commenced whipping his horses at the top of a hill which he was about descending—that all the horses were upon a fast gallop but one, which was a very fat trotter; and when he nearly reached the bottom of the hill, the passengers inside became somewhat alarmed, and those who were on the outside had requested him to use the brake or patent lock.

He replied that there was no danger. The horses went from the right hand side of the road to the left, and the wheels on the left hand side went off from the bed of the road—the driver then reined the horses on the road, and as the wheels struck the broken stone the stage upset—that it was straight and smooth, and that the accident occurred in the afternoon.—The leg of the plaintiff was so bruised and mangled as to render him a cripple during the remainder of his life. His suffering, during several months after the upset, was extremely severe; or, in the simple and forcible language of one of the witnesses, "he suffered as much as twenty deaths."

Other parts of his body were injured, but no wound was so severe as that upon his leg. After the evidence was closed, the case was elaborately and ably argued, by Messrs. Stauber and Ewing for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Wilcox and Wright for the defendant.

Judge McLean then charged the jury in substance as follows: That the fact that the carriage was upset, and the plaintiff injured, was prima facie evidence of carelessness on the part of the driver, and throws the burden of proof on the defendant that the accident was not occasioned by the carelessness or the fault of the driver,—that, admitting the carriage was upset, it was incumbent on the defendant to prove that the driver was a person of competent skill, good habits, in every respect qualified and prepared for the business of driving, and that he acted on the occasion of the upset with the utmost prudence and caution. And if the disaster was occasioned by the least negligence or want of skill, or prudence, on his part, the defendant was liable; that, although the stage proprietor does not warrant the safety of his passengers, yet his liability and undertaking go to this extent,—that he or his agent, (if he acts by agent,) shall possess competent skill, and that as far as human care and foresight can go, he will transport them safely.

As to damages, he charged the jury that if they should find the plaintiff was entitled to any thing he should be entitled to expenses which he had incurred during his illness—his loss of time—the suffering which he had endured, and also for the injury and inconvenience which he will suffer on account of the crippled state of his leg.

The jury, after retiring a short time, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for five thousand, three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

The same points were ruled by the Supreme Court of the United States, in 13 Peters' Rep. p. 190.

Tall Oats.—We called the other evening on our worthy friend Gen. A. Burdick of Burke county, who showed us a small bundle of oats, raised on his farm, the straw of which measured just seven feet in length. They were of what is called the Irish oats. The Gen. had only a small lot sown of this kind, and their average height, he informed us, was six feet.—Highland Messenger.

CATHOLIC PASTORAL LETTER.—We are indebted to the Newark Daily Advertiser for the following extract from the Pastoral Letter of the Reverend Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, in United States, assembled in Council, in the City of Baltimore, in the month of May, 1840.

And here, beloved brethren, whilst we disclaim all right to interfere with your judgment in the political affairs of our common country, and are far from entertaining a wish to control you in the constitutional exercise of your freedom—we cannot, in justice to ourselves, refrain from addressing to you a few observations equally demanded by the love that we bear to our civil and political institutions, and the obligations of morality. You cannot but be aware that our views and sentiments, respecting the political parties which divide our national councils, are as little in harmony as are your own, or those of any other religious body in our land. You cannot, therefore, attribute our mention to any political bias, nor entertain the suspicion that it is meant to produce any political effect. Our object is exclusively the respectability of our land, the stability of our constitution, the perpetration of our liberties, and the preservation of pure and undefiled religion.

The periods which precede our great elections, are usually marked by extraordinary excitement. Associations are formed, committees are appointed, clubs are organized, party spirit is excited, the tongue and the pen are embittered by virulence, truth is degraded, and melancholy and more censurable still, freedom of every religious denomination, electors, upon the proper exercise of whose judgment we receive statesmen who may save our republics as from ruin, or who may degrade them in the eyes of the world, may destroy our peace and our liberty; voters upon whose virtue and prudence our dearest rights depend, are brutalized by pampering their meanest passions, are by vile bribery debased to the lowest grade of infamy and recklessness; and thus what was meant to be a blessing is turned into a curse. Beloved brethren, flee this contamination, keep aloof from these crimes; reflect that you are accountable not only to society but to God, for the honest, independent and fearless exercise of your own franchise, that it is a trust confided to you not for your own private gain, but for the public good, and that, if yielding to any undue influence, you act either through favor, affection, or the motives of dishonest gain against your own deliberate view of what will promote your country's good, you have violated your trust, you have betrayed your conscience, and you are a renegade to your country. Do then, we entreat you, avoid the contaminating influence of political strife, keep yourself from the pestilential atmosphere in which honor, virtue, patriotism, and religion perish; and be assured that our republics can never be respected abroad, nor sustained at home, save by an uncompromising adherence to honor, to virtue, to patriotism, and to religion. How often have we had to weep over the havoc of morals, and the wreck of religion which political excitement has produced.

The letter is signed by—SAMUEL, Archbishop of Baltimore. BENEDICT JOSEPH, Bishop of Bardonia. JOHN, Bishop of Charleston. JOSEPH, Bishop of St. Louis. BENEDICT, Bishop of Boston. MICHAEL, Bishop of Mobile. FRANCIS PATRICK, Bishop of Arath, Coadjutor of Philadelphia. JOHN BAPTIST, Bishop of Cincinnati. ANTHONY, Bishop of New-Orleans. MATTHIAS, Bishop of Dubuque. RICHARD PIGS, Bishop of Nashville. CELESTIN, Bishop of Vincennes.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25. By the steamer Columbia, we have Texas papers as late as the 21st, from which the following items are copied: Col. Karnes had been quite successful in raising volunteers for an expedition to the Rio Grande. It was said he would soon be joined by 500 men from Washington county, and 200 from Fayette.

"Where we settle, we conquer"—says the Texas Sentinel of July 4. "The policy of the government is to extend the frontier and promote the settlement of the country."

Men are soon made in Texas, if we are to judge by the following paragraph. It is only 15 years since Austin made his first settlement. The Brasos Courier laments the success which has attended the efforts of the Mexican Federalists in inducing hundreds of young Texans to join their standard.

Mr. Tidwell's family had been lately murdered by the Indians, near Nashville, on the Trinity river. A large number of the government horses have been stolen from Burlington in the neighborhood of Austin.

The Indians appear in small parties of 5 or 6, and annoy the Northern frontier of Texas. The Board of Guard at Austin were, very many of them sick.

Rain (says a Texian Editor) has of late fallen every day; an occurrence, we believe, unusual here at this season of the year.—Accounts from different parts of the country, state its effect upon the crops to be very favorable. Indeed, it is said, that unless the corn on the Colorado receives a check soon, the farmers will be compelled to use hadders to pick it, or chop down the stalks—but we are not willing to vouch for the truth of this.

We learn from the San Augustine Journal and the Advertiser, of the 11th ult., that crowds of emigrants were still going into that country, by the roads from Louisiana. The late hot sultry weather has produced some sickness in Matagorda.

It is reported that the Federal force at San Jacinto already numbers about 1,500 embracing a large proportion of Americans. If this be true, they will shortly regain all the advantages lost by their late defeat, and keep the Centralists for a long time to come.

"If the people of this country wish to preserve their liberties, they must do their own fighting," as Harrison said, when he resigned his commission in the late war.

From the Carolina Planter. TURNIPS.

Most of the writers on European Agriculture agree in attributing the extraordinary improvement of their various stock of domestic animals to the successful culture of roots. It is admitted by all agriculturists that sheep to continue in fine edible condition all the year round, must have some juicy and succulent food, and that turnips, beets, &c. are most to be preferred for fattening them. No one will dispute the necessity of the same kind of provision for much cattle, to enable them to furnish the produce of the dairy. The high degree of perfection attained by breeders of domestic animals in England, is mainly to be attributed to the careful selection and good keep, and in our northern states wherever fine stock are found, there we are sure to find root culture succeeding. Of late years many kinds of beets, turnips, and potatoes have been introduced, and the authority of names in high respect are brought before us in support of this, that, or the other sort: We are frequently puzzled to decide in the finest sort, and because we cannot always procure the latest improved kind, many of us neglect them altogether. Now we are most of us disposed to eat good mutton during the winter, but few of us have the ability of giving our sheep the means of holding on their flesh in winter. "All flesh is grass," and we have no winter pastures, and therefore need a substitute.

Experience, the controlling incentive to improvements, has demonstrated that we can raise more consumable food to the acre, from the cultivation of roots than we can of grain—and why do we not? Like ever thing else we postpone planting them till times are easier, and cotton fall, &c.

Five hundred to a thousand bushels of sugar beet, mangled sweet or ruta baga, are raised to the acre, at the north. The late Gen. Hampton gathered 1100 bushels of rich potatoes to the acre—and yet roots are neglected. When men talk about sowing them, "a turnip patch" is a small business, only worth the attention of small farmers, &c., and we neglect them.

These remarks occur, as it is time to think about sowing seed; and planters should enquire where the best can be had, and begin to prepare their lands for them. In two weeks our seed should be in the ground. A contemporary Editor says he knows a very intelligent gentleman, who is successful with turnips, who gives his opinion that in sowing them, "you must put the seed in a gourd, walk to the fence, and shake the gourd at the land, and then if the land is rich, you will have good turnips." In other words, the chief cause of failure is in planting too much seed.

The best kind for our country here are, the Norfolk White, and the Ruta Baga; the Red Top are said to be very productive in the low country, and are preferred by many to all others. The application of Turnips to all kinds of stock give them a strong claim to our best notice.

Never had the farmer more reason to rejoice, in the prospect of an abundant harvest than at the present. Although much damage has been sustained, in particular sections of the country by hail storms, freshets, &c., nevertheless crops are universally promising, more especially corn crops. As far as we have heard, this is generally the case in our district. We enjoy the delightful certainty, at least, of not starving, although cash is scarce, and lawyers are becoming a nuisance to society. We have not had rain for some days past until yesterday. The weather still continues remarkably pleasant, and with the exception of a few days, delightfully healthy, consequently doctors are looking down. On the whole, we have abundant reasons to be satisfied with our prospects. If the rain has injured one man's farm, it has benefited another. If the hail has destroyed the crops in one section of country, it has more than counterbalanced this injury, by imparting to the atmosphere a pleasant temperature, and destroying and dispersing unwholesome exhalations. There always will be croakers, let the times be as they will, to such we only design to say "depart ye wicked."—Yorkville Compiler.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3. The Crops.—The Frederick Herald states that there has been a very general disappointment in the wheat crop since it has been got out, the actual yield being smaller than was expected. The crop will be tolerable but nothing equal to that of last year. There are some varieties of wheat which have proved superior to the drought, and arrived at perfection; such as "Garden Wheat," "Blue Stem," and the "Rock Wheat," the latter chiefly used for seed.

The same paper speaks of the Silk business in that neighborhood, as being in a flourishing condition.—Messrs. Jenks and Ransburg have steadily pursued the business through its various fluctuations, and they have now on hand with the remaining "crop" of the past year and that of the present, 1400 wt. of cocoons, which they are about to manufacture into sewing silk some beautiful specimens of which the editor has seen. The profits of the operation are expected to be very large.

Wheat in Ireland.—In the course of some remarks made in the British House of Commons by Mr. Christopher, he stated that the increase of the supply of wheat from Ireland was in 1801, 521 quarters; in 1802, a year after the Union, it was 161,300 quarters; in 1810, it was 631,327 quarters; in 1820, 1,415,722 quarters; in 1830, 2,215,521 quarters; in 1836, 2,679,000 quarters; in 1836, 3,000,000 quarters; in 1837, 3,301,000 quarters; and in 1839, 3,474,000 quarters. Thus it had increased from 521 quarters to 3,474,000 quarters.—No greater proof of its increasing prosperity could be afforded; and he was quite sure of this, that if Ireland were free from political agitation, there would be very little difference between the state of England and of Ireland.—Pen. Enquirer.

Foreigners.—General Harrison, in his speech at Cleveland said, "I rely upon the good opinion of my countrymen; I care nothing for the opinion of those (alluding to our foreign and adopted population) who have come hither 3000 miles across the water." Adopted citizens? "Do you hear that?"

From the Raleigh Standard. NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.—We congratulate our friends on the auspicious manner in which the Elections have opened in this State. We have a Democratic gain of 473 in Granville; 33 in Warren; 240 in Edgecombe;

Showing a clear Democratic Republican gain of seven hundred and sixty-nine in three counties on y. At one precinct in Nash, Saunders, Col. 157 and Morehead 2 votes; is the only return we have from that county. All this is done in the face of the most extraordinary and unwarrantable exertions on the part of the "Whigs." Granville was flooded with handbills, grossly misrepresenting the views of the President of the United States, and the opinions of Mr. Shepard, late District Attorney, on the subject of negro evidence, and all sorts of stories circulated about the expenses of the President's House, through a lying speech of Mr. Oze of Pennsylvania, &c. &c. But all would not do. Fellow-citizens of the West—Come up with your brethren of the East to the rescue of the Constitution, and the preservation of our liberties from a vain-glorious and insolent aristocracy.

GOVERNOR. 1840. 1836. Saunders, Morehead, Spaight, Dudley. Edgecombe, 1450 70 1191 71 Franklin, 636 283 564 308 Granville, 790 873 391 977 Nash, 000 0000 0000 0000 Warren, 705 83 673 92

In our comparisons, we go back to the contest between Spaight and Dudley, which is the last time the parties were fairly arrayed on the question of Governor.

LOUISIANA.—The result of the recent State election may now be given with certainty. The Whigs have lost one member of Congress—they have lost one State Senator and two or three Representatives. On joint ballot of both houses they will have the meagre majority of three, and that, it is understood, not to be depended upon, on the Bank question. The Whig majority in the State is confined to the first Congressional district, embracing New Orleans and its vicinity, a region overhaded by \$47,000,000 of Bank capital. That the city should be like Philadelphia, enveloped in the paper system, is quite a matter of course. They fought there under the banner of a National Bank, and the number of men in that great centre of speculation who hope to be relieved by the renewal of the times which have passed, under the fostering care of the Federal Government, was quite sufficient to decide the question in New Orleans. In the second and third districts comprising all the remainder of the State and which were represented by two Whigs in Congress, the popular vote was almost exactly balanced—the Whigs having an aggregate majority of 18 votes! There seems therefore some certainty that Louisiana, Connecticut and Rhode Island will all vote for Harrison.—Charleston Mercury.

CAUSE OF THE HARD TIMES. The Valley Star gives the following very good causes for hard times: In 1833, the Imports exceeded the exports In 1839, the excess of Imports, was \$3,250,000

Here is an excess in these 2 years \$100,577,000 This excess must be paid, and after such reckless extravagance what else could we expect, but that it would give us some trouble to discharge the debt?—Here is one cause of the "hard times."

There is still another cause of these hard times. In former times we exported grain—in late years we have been importing grain. Here is the evidence in support of this assertion.

In 1830, the Exports of grain } 7,500,500 were equivalent to } 11,150,000 In 1831, } 9,221,000 In 1832, the Imports were } 294,500 '1834, }

Is it not ridiculous then to charge Van Buren with causing the hard times? Out upon such hypocrites!—Knoxville (Tenn.) Argus.

From Sumatra.—Capt. Briggs, of brig Hardy, arrived at this port this morning, from Sumatra, informs that he was at Sinaguan when the French brig of war came in (Feb 6th) and destroy the place—as mentioned some weeks ago in our paper—which was done without assigning cause for it.—The natives could not assign cause for it—and the only conjecture upon the subject, was the loss of the mate of a French vessel trading on the coast, who was drowned in going from the shore to his vessel, with a boat load of pepper, in which the natives were in no way instrumental—but on the contrary advised him not to go, and pointed out to him the great risk he would run; but he was head-strong, and would go;—he result was, the mate was drowned by the upsetting of the boat in the surf and the boat and pepper lost.—Boston Mercantile Journal.

Exports of Baltimore.—According to a statement in Lyford's Commercial Journal, the quantity of Flour exported from Baltimore to foreign ports during the half year ending on the 30th June, was 142,344 bls. the value of which was \$1,043,091.

During the three months ending on the 30th June, there were exported, 56,159 bushels of Wheat, and 28,443 bushels of Corn, the aggregate value of which was \$71,830.

The exports of Tobacco during the three months ending 30th June, were 8236 bls. the value of which was \$232,766.—Baltimore American.

A San Patch Dice.—Yesterday forenoon, while Mr. Patterson, a painter, was at work upon the warehouse now erecting on the Black Rock Pier, the sagging gave way and precipitated him a distance of seventy five feet into the current of the Niagara. In his descent, Mr. P. passed several projecting timbers, either of which had he struck, would have changed his course and dashed him on the rocks below, in which case destruction would have been inevitable. Fortunately, however, he passed them all, fell into the water, and was immediately rescued by some of the other workmen.—Buffalo Com. Adv.

The Health of Charleston.—It gives us great pleasure to inform our readers that the health of this city, up to the present period, has never been more perfect since our recollection. The season is now so far advanced, that we have but little fear of the appearance of our old enemy, stranger's fever;—and in the absence of that disease, we can safely assert that no city in the Union can compare with this for health and salubrity.—Charleston Courier.

From the Charleston Courier. SUMTER MEETING.

Agreeable to public notice previously given, a large and respectable portion of the citizens of Sumter District, assembled at Sumterville on the 3d inst., for the purpose of expressing an opinion in relation to the next election for Governor of the State.

On motion of Thomas J. Wilder, Matthew James, Esq., was called to the Chair, Alister Garden, Esq., appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by the Chairman, on motion of Col. Wilder, a committee of 20 was appointed to report to the meeting on the subject.—The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee: Col. Thomas J. Wilder, Col. O. S. Rees, Maj. George Ballard, Col. Wm. Neftles, Col. R. K. Spann, Maj. Wm. Haynesworth, Peter Mellet, Capt. J. E. Witherspoon, John D. Sturgeon, Wm. Harris, A. G. Croupwell, W. M. James, Capt. Alex. Bransford, W. E. Broughton, Joseph H. Stokes, George J. McCaully, Samuel B. Davis, James H. Tindall, Joseph Sprout.

The committee reported, through their chairman, the following preamble and resolutions:

The events of the few past years in our country and some portions of the civilized world, loudly admonish us and the whole Southern portion of this confederacy, that it is of the deepest importance to our future welfare and security, that we should preserve, if it be possible, to unanimity, in feeling and action. "United we stand, divided we fall," was the sentiment of a wise statesman and patriot. South Carolina must know, feel and acknowledge its truth. But a few years ago, she was the prey of a bitter feud and party spirit, which distracted her councils and threatened to uproot the very principles of society and government itself—and certainly never was there a more fit opportunity offered to heal past differences, unite in concert and make common cause against her enemies, than the approaching election to fill the gubernatorial chair of the State. We respectfully suggest to our fellow citizens throughout the State that the united voice of the people in favor of the Hon. John P. Richardson would bring about this happy result.

Col. Richardson was our late member in Congress, a fit man to succeed our lamented Manning; of his general course there, it is not necessary now to speak.—His acts are before the people, let him be judged by them; suffice it to say that he was highly respected by his friends, and his opponents have never found ought to charge to his discredit.

Col. Richardson was a mild, but influential member of the Union party, and his was the duty in times of high excitement, to assuage and soothe the roused passions of men, and finally to conduce much to the successful result of the compromise in 1834, which was hailed by both parties as the harbinger of peace.

His stand in Congress in relation to our peculiar institution of slavery was in a high degree honorable to our State. His principles upon the leading measures of Government, are thoroughly democratic, and when, in 1837, South Carolina's gifted son, the Hon. John C. Calhoun, stepped forth, almost alone, the champion of that great measure of deliverance, the Independent Treasury, Col. Richardson was amongst the first who hastened to the rescue, and rendered efficient service to the cause. It was, therefore,

1. Resolved, That we highly approve the liberal spirit evinced to obliterate all old party distinctions in the State, by the nomination of Col. John P. Richardson for the office of Governor.

2. Resolved, That this meeting, without distinction of party, most cordially unite in the support of Col. Richardson, and earnestly invoke their fellow citizens in the State to participate in our efforts to preserve peace, harmony and union in the councils of the State, in repelling all future aggressions and encroachments upon its rights.

3. Resolved, That knowing, as we do, the private worth and useful qualifications of Col. Richardson—the soundness of his principles upon the leading politics of the day—his prudence and experience—we recommend him with confidence to the support of his fellow citizens, as an officer, who may be fully relied on to protect the rights as well as support the interest of the State.

4. Resolved, That we regard the ungenerous and illiberal attempt to excite old party prejudice, to defeat the election of Col. Richardson, as unjust and unnecessary, and as calculated to disturb the harmony of the community.

5. Resolved, That as the candidate of the State Ri, his Independent Treasury party, we confidently believe that Colonel Richardson will receive the cordial support of the people of this State, and that his election will be the most eminent proof of the success of those principles.

6. Resolved, That we highly approve of the patriotic efforts of the present Administration to reform the abuses of the Government, and to administer it on true Republican principles, and believe that it is entitled to the confidence and support of the South.

7. Resolved, That the judicious and patriotic course of the Hon. John C. Calhoun—his able defence of Southern rights and constitutional principles—his vigilance and indefatigable exertions in the service of the country and of his constituents, entitle him to their highest confidence and gratitude.

On motion of Dr. James Haynesworth, the following resolution was added to the report of the committee: Resolved, That this meeting approve of the congressional course of our Representative, the Hon. Thos. D. Sauter.

The question being put up on the report of the Committee, together with the resolution offered by Dr. Haynesworth, they were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. John N. Davis, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the South Carolina Mercury, and Courier.

The meeting then adjourned. MATTHEW JAMES, Chairman. ALISTER GARDEN, Secretary.

"I can't bring myself up to the sticking point," as the hog said you he got away from the butcher.