CONGRESSIONAL.

From the Correspondence of Charleston Courier, Although more than one-third of the

session is past, nothing has been done in relation to the chief objects of the session. The warehousing bill has not yet been ta ken up, and the Bankrupt Act is not yet repealed. We have some little doubt whether the Bankrupt Act may not be retained under more modifications. Every day's delay operates against the unconditional repeal.

Mr. Calhoun, this morning, in present-ing a memorial for the repeal of the Bankrupt Act, took occasion to say that he was in favor of the repeal, as he held the law to be inexpedient and unconsitutional. Mr. Tallmadge thereupon presented two remonstrances against the repeal, and said that he hoped the committee on the judiciary would so modify the law as to render it both constitutional and expedient An effort is to be made to retain the pros pective features of the Act, and the com-

pulsory process.

The Senate, to day, settled the Oregon boundary question, by passing the bill for the occupation and settlement of that territory. There is no doubt, that under the inducements of this law, there will be a vast emigration to the Oregon. At the close of the present century, when our population will be ninety-two millions, a large portion of it will be in that Oregon country, and our trade with the East Indies, which is destined to be immensely increased, will be carried on from the Co lumbia river, with which there will be an inland communication, by steam to the Mississippi. There is a great deal in this little Oregon bill; and I judge from the remarks of some of its friends, that there is not a little danger that it will give much umbrage to John Bull. That there is to be a difficulty in settling the Oregon boundary by treaty is certain. Some even doubt whether we have a good title to the territory. But this bill settles the matter by confirming our title. There is no doubt that the House will also pass it.

The debate on the proposition to repeal the Bankrupt Act, still engrosses the House to the exclusion of every thing else. Very few of the speakes touch the real merits of the question. The state of parties is alone spoken of. Mr. Browne, of New York, a loco, made a conciliatory speech in regard to Tyler, so much so that he was accused of being a Tylerite. Mr. Brown condemned the bigotry of his friends, who had said they would not receive Mr. Webster and Mr. Spencer into their ranks-for he said that even he (Mr. Browne) was a federalist once, and such were a good many more of his friends, whom he now saw around him!

Mr. Merriwaather undertook to prove that the democratic party were broken in piecies, and could not be reunited under any leader.

Mr. Pickens spoke in favor of the re peal of the act, which he considered as uu-

constitutional. Mr. McDuffie was in the Senate to-day. He does not appear to be in good health. He was at the President's House on Monday, and seemed to attract much arten He was leaning on the arm of Mr. Pickens. Mr. Calhoun was also present, and was almost as much remarked as the President him off.

WASHINGTON, January 5. The Oregon bill, which was yesterday passed without opposition to a third reading, in the Senate, was arrested in its course, this morning, by Mr. Calhoun.

The bill came up for its third reading, and was about to pass in silence, when fact, striking out the proviso of the origi Mr. Calhoun stated that the bill, in his nal bill of Mr. Everett.] opinion, was one of the most important that ever passed. He wished to examine it in reference to our treaty stipulations, and see if it did not conflict with them .-The pitt, upon this, was laid aside, with the rejuctant consent of its author, Dr. Linn. There could, indeed, be little doubt, that the bill would be considered by Great Britain, as contrary to existing treaties; but it might expedite a peaceful or hostile settlement of the question.

Mr. Beuton and Mr. Rives had a repetition of their dispute to-day, in relation to the passage in Mr. R's. speech on the British Treaty, which states that Mr. Benton could see the dorted lines on Mr. Jefferson's map, but could not see the broad, red lines, &c. Mr. Benton again denied the statement, out and out, with great warmth, and Mr. Rives re-asserted it .-Both appealed to the whole Senate for the veracity of their several statements. When the matter becomes to be sified, it will, perhaps, be found to be a mistake on both

The House this morning, took up for a while, the hill to remit Gen. Jackson's very vehemently, as introducing a dangerous principle; and he called on the House to ascertain and clearly define what principles they meant to establish by this bill. He would vote for the bill on no other ground than as a donation to Andrew Jackson, and this he would do cheerfully but for the reason that he was opposed to the policy of pensioning Ex-Presidents.

Mr. Cushing made an eloquent harangue in support of the measure, and proposed to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, by its passage. The subjeer will come up again to-morrow.

The threadbare political debate on the and without any prospect of termination. We had to-day, speeches from three N. York democrats. Mr. Gordon strongly censured the liberal views taken yesterday by his colleague Mr. Browne, and made a de taration which his colleague was to iake to himself, that federalists were never to be trusted, in the demogratic lines. Mr. Browne, in retorn, accused his colleague of making overtures to the whigs for support in 1840, which Mr. Gordon said was

Mr. McKeon commenced a speech which is intended to show what democra-

WASHINTON, January 6. There are a few symptoms in the House and out of it of au approaching outbreak between the Culhoun men and Yan Burenmen. But the subject is chiefly confined to private conversation as yet.

The Senate has confirmed very few nomingtions as yet. The post captaincy, made familiar with legel studies well knew how

has been filled by the promotion of Com- that statute was. It applied to traders of his country. Once admit corporations immutable, everlasting rights of man.mander Wyman.

be kept back some time. There will be a creditors only, whom it enabled to sue out strong opposition to the appropriation of a commission of bankruptcy in the cases some three hundred thousand dollars for specified, and to compel an assignment the African squadron, rendered necessary by the stipulations of the late treaty with

Great Britain. In the Senate, to-day, there was nothing of importance. A bill was passed, after much discussion, to enable those citi- strong doubts were entertained, after all zens of the United States, who are placed eyond the borders of the United States. by the new boundary line with Texas, to return into the United States with their

in the House, a resolution was passed calling for information as to the tonnage on the Mississippi river, and the losses of property and life, in the last two years, from the dangers of navigation, snags, bars and rocks.

There are a great number of petitions before the House and Senate on this subject, some from underwriters in Philadelphia, asking furtther appropriations for the mprovement of the navigation of that

The House, to-day, by a solemn vote, refused to supply the reporters-shewing that of the members of the "third house" are evidently declining in popularitywhether they tell too much truth or too little, remains a question for the speculaions of future historians of Congress.

The House took up the motion to instruct the Committee on the Judicirry to report a bill to remit the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson, at New Orlenns, in 1815.

Mr. Adams made a bitter speech against the motion and ridiculed the President's recommendation of the measure in his message. He said it was intended to catch a few Jackson men, and to secure the feelings of Jackson himself in favor of the administration. He gave his colleague Mr. Cushing, some hard rubs as he went along. The old gentleman was in a perfeet rage. He submitted an amendment to the motion requiring that the bill should be so framed as to cast any reflections on the judicial tribunal which imposed the fine; and also requiring the Committee to report their opinion on the circumstances Gen. Jackson's conduct, which led to his being fined.

Mr. C. Ingersoll spoke very eloquently in support of the proposition to remit the In the course of his remarks, he made an illusion to his feelings and those of the House in 1815, when the intelli gence of the victory at New Orleans was received in this city Mr. Ingersoll waone or the only member, now of the House who was a member of it at that time. The expiration of the hour assigned to the

morning business cut off Mr. I's, remark-The House, after refusing to take up the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Act, proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

From the National Intelligencer.
MR. PICKEN'S REMARKS. On the Bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law Mr Briggs had moved that the bill he committed to the Committee on the Judi

ciary with the following instructions: "To report a bill to repeal that part of the existing law which authorizes the voluntary application of debtors, and to include corporations which issue paper to circulate as money within the operations

of said law." Which proposed instructions Mr. Johnson had moved to amend so as to instruct the committee to report a bill for the immediate repeal of the bankrupt law. without limit or qualification; [simply, it

The motion to commit with instruction takes precedence of the motion to amend the bill.

So the first question which now recurred was on the proposed amendment of Mr. C. Johnson to the instructions of Mr.

Briggs. Mr. Pickens took the floor, and, after a promise to be very brief in his remarks. and an allusion, imperfectly heard by the Reporter, to the commencement of the present discussion, went on to say that if he should permit himself, in his action on that floor, to consult merely the feelings of his heart, and listen alone to the promptings of the kindlier sympathies of his nature, he certainly should not be so hardhearted as to deny the benefits in the bank rupt law to the unfortunate. His friend, the gentleman from Louisiana, (Mr. Dawson.) who alone, of the whole Democratic party, had originally voted in favor of the law, and who now opposed its repeal, had said every thing that could be said by any one on that side of the question; and Mr. P. confessed that, while listening to his his warm appeals in favor of the poor debtor, all the sympathetic emotions of his breast had been strongly roused. But he could not, he repeated, be guided in the task of legislation by his feelings and sympathies. He would not, indeed, undertake to maintain that no bankrupt law could ever be constructed which should conform to the requisitions of the Constitution and meet the spirit of that instrument upon the subject. And this brought him to the closing remark of the gentlemen from Georgia who had just taken his seat, (Mr. Merriwether.) That gentleman had asked how this law could be held unconstitutional while the Constitution expressly declared that Congress should possess bankrupt act was continued in the House, the power to pass "uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the U States?" It was very true that the Constitution did so declare : but what kind of laws? Mr. P. considered this very power as one of the most dangerous and most uncertain powers which the Constitution contained This provision, and that which empowered Congress to regulate commerce, were two of the most extensive grants of power in the whole instrument; and this, in relation to a bankrupt law, was a power the least understood of any. Under this conviction, he would be very strict in his construction of those clauses. At the time the Constitution was drafted the term hankruptey had reference to the statutes of England and to the decisions of the English courts, and the constructions we had derived from British law writers upon them. The statute passed in the reign of Henry VIII. was the first ever enacted in England on that subject: and gentlemen

vacant by the death of Captain Gallagher, very limited and how jealously guarded be the last to trample on the Constitution vable, eternal basis of free trade, and the only who were esteemed to be swindlers. The Navy appropriation bill is likely to and had been enacted for the beneat of and division of the debtor's assets among them. This ancient statute had been the foundation of all the legislation which had since taken place on the general subject of bankruptcy in Great Britain, and very that had been done, whether more benefit or injury had resulted; and this even under a consolidated Government like theirs. within the limits of a small island, and with a Parliament that was held to be om-It had been asserted in argument that

there was 'n truth no real difference be-

tween an insolvent and a bankrupt law.

This had recently been maintained by a

jurist of very distinguished reputation, and one whom he confessed to be far more learned than Mr. P.; but notwithstanding this, he must conceive that there was a broad and obvious distinction between the two; insolvent laws being passed, chiefly if not solely, for the benefit of debtors while statutes of bankruptcy were intend-ed, on the contrary, for the relief of credi tors. So far, therefore, as any bankrupt law included the principle of voluntary bankruptcy, so far it partook of the nature of an insolvent law, and to that extent he held it to be wholly unconstitutional. Mr. P. said he was for limiting the power given in the Constitution to the strictest possible limits. The idea of a bankrupt law. even so late as the times of Blackstone. had been that of a law intended to affect traders only, and enacted for the benefit of creditors; but the law it was now proposed to repeal was a law for the benefit of debiors almosi exclusively; it was in truth an insolvent law, and was opposed to the spirit if not the very letter of the Constitution. So undeniably true was this, that one of the friends of the law in another part of the Capitol had been driven to take the ground that Congress did possess the right to pass a law interfering with the obligation of contracts, and to pass ex post fucto law. The argument in support of this monstrous position was, that the power to pass such laws was by the Constitution prohibited only to the States, and that therefore it remained in possession of the General Government. To Mr. P. this appeared to be perfect solecism. He had ever held the doctrine that the Federal Government held its powers by specific grant, and by nothing else. But here it was contended that it derived its powers from those same powers having been denied to the States Such a doctrine went to sweep into the jurisdiction of this Federal Government every contract made throughout the United States, and allowed it the authority of interfering with or abrogating them. Had gentlemen seriously contemplated the illimitable, the startling consequences of such a doctrine ? No such blow had ever before been aimed at the whole system of credit throughout the whole community. It stru loundation of civilized sition should be est would any longe one who bad a property wouln under such a condition o be advocates of this bank aw which included both vol. involuntary bankrupts-had be _ oriven to an argument like this. In order to maintain the constitutionality of such a law they were compelled to maintain that the Federal Government possessed a constitutional power to annul the objigation of contracts But Mr. P. demanded to know where was the grant !- where was any such power conferred by the Constitution? Why, it was prohibited to the States, and there fore it must be in the General Government. Mr. P. not only demed this inference, but drew an inference directly the reverse of it. The doctrine was monstrous! It was horrible! It struck at all the vitality-yes at the very forms of liberty. If such power was denied to the States themselves of course it was withheld from the Feder Government. It was to this principle that Mr. P. was especially opposed at the time the law was enacted, and it formed one of the leading reasons why he went for its

repeal. It was said by gentlemen that the law had done all the mischief that it could do, and now Congress were bound to constant it, that they might help all who yet were desirous of obtaining its benefits. Mr. P. said he 'loved the attributes of mercy, as exercised by Government in stooping to relieve the wretched and the downfallen; but he loved not less another attribute which no less belonged to it-that of having a bandage across its eyes, in token of administering its blessings to all alike, without distinction of the low or the high. of the prosperous or the poor; and he was, therefore, utterly opposed to these appeals so often made to their mere sympathies as men, instead of to their duty as legislators.

Mr. P. had witnessed with astonishment the proposition of his friend from N. York. in his eye. (Mr. McKeon.) to include corporations in the scope of the bankrupt law. This, instead of limiting and restricting the sense of the term bankruptey in the Constitution within the narrowest possible limits, was to extend it not only beyond traders, to whom alone it originally referred, but even to include within its scope

all corporations? If gentlemen went on at this rate, what sower at all would they at last leave to to the State? If the amendment should prevail, the law would be so altered as to cover all corporations of every kind within the States. Church corporations, rail road all-all were to be swept within the boundin the country could be. Long ago, and the principles of the Constitution. hood to oppose the overwhelming tide of

tions. Some of the banking corporations were identified with the State Treasuries : this was the case in Alabama, and to some extent within his own native State. which had been passed by fraud and all sorts of iniquity.

What would be the fiscal effect of such an arrangement? It would be to put all had been their animating, their inspiring the banks of the South and South-west into the hands of the banks of New York and of New England. Declare the first insolvent, and compel them to go into bankruptcy, and you would place them at the feet and at the mercy of their Northern Never. Had they sued at the foot of neighbors. The result would be, in effect, to establish a grand national bank in New York, with branches in New England and in the Southern and Southwestern States. He was astonished that the amendment should have been opposed by gentlemen from New York and New Engand, except indeed on upright, constitutional grounds; never, certainly, on any calculation of their own advantage. He considered the whole measure as unconstitutional, and as odious in a high degree-He had opposed the amendment because he held it to be of the most dangerous tendency; sweeping away, as it must, with a ruthless hand, every power reserved to the States. It might be very right in itself that some of the banks in the country should be declared bankrupt; but do this by a Federal statute of bankruptcy. was of the worst example, and would go

to cover cases of every sort. As, however, Mr. P. was sensible how hard it was to gain the attention of the House on topics of this description, he should say no more about them, but would pass to some others which had been started during the course of the present de-Mr. Cushing, had certainly made a very extraordinary speech, and one which had been quoted and interpreted in a variety of ways. He did not know that he exactly understood that gentleman's true meaning in what he had said. If he had meant, as some gentlemen thought he had. that the power and patronage of this Ad. ministration had been held out for the purpose of winning over those of a peculiar description of politics, or that they were to be wielded with a view to put down some and to raise others, it was a matter with which Mr. P. had no particular concern. But if, in what he had said, the gentleman referred to any part of that portion of the Democratic party with which it was Mr. P's. pride and honor to act, he would say to that gentleman that he trampled such of fers with scorn and contempt beneath his feet. He never had asked for favors, nor had he ever dreaded, in the slightest degree, the whole power of the Government. On the contrary, he had stood up boldly against it at a time when it required some nerve to hold such an attitude. If he was to be reduced to a state of dependence or ser vility by offers or persuasions of the implements of Government here, it must be on ome other occasion than the present. Not that he had any objection to the existing President; Mr. P. respected his private character for integrity, and though he had been traduced and abused in a most shameful manner; but it was not Mr. P's. part to fawn or to act the sycophant to any representation of power. He rejoiced for one, to see the gentleman from Massa. chusetts standing where he now did; he had long served with that gentleman on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and he ad always thought the gentleman seemed to have a secret leaning to their side, shouts of laughter.) but that from terror of his colleague over the way, Mr. Adams it would be a long while before he express ed it. [Renewed merriment.] Mr. P remembered the speech the gentleman had made upon his own motion to after the title of the Sub-Treasury bill : and altho the geordeman was at that time violent, nitra, and almost abusive, so much so as almost to raise even Mr. P's, ire, fa laugh,]-and although the other little gen tleman from Indiana had been so very fu rious that Mr. P. at one time almost fearer to have been behended in his seat, as he s valorously approached it in one of hi turns upon the floor, -he congratulated the gentlaman on having now embraced the trutts, Mr. P. at that time beld, and still continued to hold. And although the tre

might now happen to be clothed in the gittering and gorgeous trappings of power he did not blame the gentleman for having es poused her when thus arrayed. Truth, he knew, was said to be mighty and would prevail; but Mr. P. also remembered that the Ancient Greeks, who were wise in the philosophy of the human heart, and possessed a thorough acquaintance with its most subtle workings, had represented Truth with a croten upon her head and arraved in the shining habiliment of power. He would not be understood as meaning to say that the gentleman had been induced to fall in love with truth because he beheld her thus arrayed, or liked her any the better for the crown she wore; but he must be permitted to congratulate the genthirds of his Eschequer report, went, out and out, for the Sub-Treasury plan and the Sub-Treasury doctrines, which at one time the gentleman had warred against with greater bitterness than Mr. P. had ever witnessed from any other quarter.

As to the temptations of office and pat ronage to which allusion had been pretty distinctly made, it was sufficient to say to the gentleman that those with whom Mr. P. acted, were governed by principle, and by principle alone. Of the divisions in companies, colleges, school corporations, the Democratic party of which the gentle- friction, and was entirely destroyed, with man had spoken, Mr. P. knew nothing .less range of a Federal law. Mr. P , as He knew of no divisions which could not was well known to all who heard him, had readily be reconciled by a little prudence ever been as much opposed to banks, and and moderation. He knew of no cause for all connected with them, as any other man any want of harmony. They stood upon in the country could be. Long ago, and the principles of the Constitution. [A at a period when it required some hardiwould tell the gentleman from Massachumoneyed influence, in and out of the setts that one of them was the principles House, he had, on that floor, opposed the of free trade. He feared that in this the genwhole bank power and influence, when theman did not agree with him; but, be that some, who were now the loudest in their as it might there never could be any hardenunciations, had quailed before it He mony in the great Republican party but would be the very last man to advocate on the foundation of free trade. Hollow the cause of banking corporations, there or and heartless truce there might be, but no elsewhere; but he trusted, also, he should solid and lasting peace save on the imme-

of any kind, and he knew of no limita- This he said upon his own individual responsibility, without concert or consultatiod with any one.

Mr. P. did not expect to be here; but this he would tell gentlemen : the hanner Declare the State banks of Alabama in a of free trade should wave, whether with state of bankruptcy, and you might sweep the Administration or without the Adthe whole State within the law-a law ministration. [Laughter, and cries of "Go it! that's you!"] They never had acknowledged the power of patronage, nor bowed to the rod of Federal power What principle in those dark, but memorable and glorious days of '33, when they had drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard? Had they asked for favor! No. Had they begged for patronage? power, or cringed to obtain its smiles or its forbearance? No. He could with great truth say, that, had he been willing o stoop, to fawn, or to flatter, he might have secured to himself the trappings of office; but he scorned to be the menial or slave of any man. He went for his country; for the Constitution of his country; and for the rights of S. Carolina against the world! [Shouts and laughter.] These were his sentiments; and he should hold himself unworthy of the place he occupied if he could feel or act otherwise. would never contend for a mere party triumph, but for those great, and immortal, and vital principles delivered to us by our fathers, and for which it should ever be his pride to fight. As to the divisions in the Whig party, he

had nothing to do with them. He remembered well the language held by their Captain General, and which they of the opposite side in politics had been held up to the scorn of the world as culprits under the gallows. Mr. P. felt sympathy for the present condition of his Whig friends. They had come into power on the most corrupt and profligate principles ever bate. The gentleman from Massachusatts, maintained by any body of men, and they were now about to be dissolved as a party by those who seemed themselves to be without much principle.]A laugh.] And in reply to the figure employed by the great Kentucky orator, he would say of him and his party associates, once so arrogant in the hour of victory, that they now stood quailing and trembling like the guilty monarch of Babylon and his corrupt courtiers and flatterers, when they beheld the mystic writings upon the wall that announced their doom.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1842.



We will ding to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the fining."

FOR PRESIDENT: JOHN C. CALHOUN. Not subject to the action of any Convention.

Col. WHITFIELD BROOKS.

the Mechanics Washingtonian Society, found in Col. Whirfield Brooks, if what will be held in the Court House, on Monday evening the 23rd inst., being the first evening of Court week; at which time Dr. WM. B. Johnson, will deliver a New Year's Address, and Addresses may be exnected from several other gentlemen.

A full attendance of the Members is requestee, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the village and country are respectfully avited to attend.

PAn a journed term of the Court of Connecte Pleas, for this District, will be seld on Monday next.

The Spring Court of Common Pleas for this District, according to the Act of the Legislature at the last session, will be neld hereafter, on the 2d Monday in March. instead of the 4th Monday as heretofore Return Day will therefore be on Saturday the 25th of February.

Distressing Accident .- On Thursday last, Mr. Absolem Delaughter, a respect able planter of this District, whilst on a gunning excursion with a number of gentlemen, and within a mile of his own house, was shot with his rifle, which he had loaded and stood by his right side. His dog whilst playing around him, is sopposed to have touched the cock which caused the explosion of the cap. The ball entered tleman upon the fact that more than two his right side, and lodged in his right shoulder, he expired in about half an hour. Mr. Delaughter has left a wife, five children, and a number of relatives and friends to mourn his untimely death.

Fire and Loss of Life .- On Thursday afternoon last, the Cotton Ginn, and sheds attached thereto, belonging to Col. Wm. H. Moss, within three or force miles of this village, caught fire, it is supposed from from twelve to fifteen bales of Cotton. A valuable mulatto boy, about 21 or 22 years of age, who was attending to the Gin was burnt to death. The loss is estimated at about \$2000. There was no insurance.

Respite .- We learn that his Excellency Gov. Hammond has respited the negroes Bacchus and Paul for two months. We hope this delay may bring to light other facts connected with the horrid murder for which they have been condemned; and that if any others have been connected with the atrocity it may be made manifeet .- Southern Chronicle.

To our Patrias .- We reintrour hearty thanks to all those who have come forward and liquidated their accounts, and we are sorry to be forced again toappe a! to those, who, as the truant boy says, are lug last; to them, we have now to say that as all our threats have gone furth for naught, and they are still laying back, with the idea that we will only threaten, and not act, they will, when it is too late. find themselves mistaken, as we must have Cash, to pay our debts, or be forced to pay costs; we shall therefore be obliged to place into the hands of our Gray limb of the law, all accounts due us, for more than one year's subscription, or for advertising or job work, done a year back, not paid by Return Day, the 25th of February, to make ourself safe, and keep the " Shoulder tappers" from saying, "I want you." We now issue this as our last Ploclamation, that all persons who have accounts of more than one year's standing, that are not paid by the 25th of February, need expect no longer indulgence, as it will not be granted. For the information of such as are at a distance, and do not wish to pay coses, we will merely say, that the Postmasters from whom they receive their papers, will forward the money, free of postage; and as there is to be a Court held at this place on the 4th Monday of this month, when they can, should they not have business themselves, authorise their neighbors to settle their accounts by sending the Cash. We have a hope, that we shall not have to emthe Gray limb of the law, in his official capacity, to settle any of our accounts.

For the Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR .- I have not received your paper for some weeks back, whether it was caused by my being in arrears for subscription, or the neglect of the Postmasters. I am at a loss to conjecture. I enclose you the amount due for subscription, with the hope that my paper, for the future, will come more regular. In your last, which I borrowed from a

neighbor, I perceive that the Hon. P. C. Caldwell, of Newberry, is announced as a

candidate for re-election to Congress, from

our Congressional District. Thus we have

three Richmond's in the field, and each from a different part of the Congressional District, all " good and true," and I believe firm Republicans, and who, no doubt would do credit to any District in the State. As there is no division as regards politics, I for one, can find no fault with either of the caudidates, but having, from my youth, been always desirous of seeing my native district represented by one of its worthies, should one step forward who would have its interest at beart, without favor or affection; I am now, more than ever, in favor of her holding the balance of power, when she has a candidate from among her own citizens, who is in all ways capable to take charge of her real interests. Edgefield has always been a planting dis-trict, and therefore ought to be represented by a Planter, whose whole affections are placed on the welfare of the planters, and who would be guided with an eye single to the planting interest, let what would be the consequence; one whose whole dependence was in planting, and on which he alone relied for the support of himself Temperance Meeting .- A Meeting and family; such a man, I think, will be he has done for the Agricultural interest of this and the neighboring districts, are to be taken as guarantees for what he would to, should be be elected, on the floor of Congress. His opponents, no one will deny, are gentlemen of great acquirements their own vocations, but I believe they are unacquainted, in a measure, with the interests of Planters, more especially, with number of the wants, which could be atended to, by one so well versed in their absolute necessities as Col. Brooks, to him the Planters could more easily explain their views on subjects which they might desire to have attended to, as his own knowledge of their situation would enable him to act with more decision and judgement than one totally unacquainted with

> a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together. As there is a Court week at Edgefield revious to the coming election. I should ike to hear, and I think a number of others would, the views of the candidates publicly expressed at the Court House.

the planting interests. Without any ill'

feelings to either of the other gentlemen

candidates, I hope the Planters, and Me-

chanics, who are so closely atted to them,

will turn out, on the days of election, in all

parts of the Congressional District, and

in the majesty of their strength, give the

"Old Planter," Col. WHITFIELD BROOKS.

PINEY WOODS.

Murder .- A murder was committed in the upper part of this District during the Chrismas Holidays by --- Dozier.upon the body of John Petigru, the circumstances attending which, as we learned them, are as follows: The parties had, some time previous had a quarrel, and on the day of the morder met on the public road, when Dozier, who was somewhat under the influeuce of liquor; and without any provocation on the part of Pengru; drew his knife and stabled him in the abdomes, cutting a hole so large that a part of the intestines fell to the ground, which he raised & supported in his hands until he ran to the house of Mr. John McKinney about 150 yards distant. This is the statement of the affair, made by Petigra himself previous to his death (there being no witness present) and concurred in by Dezier who is now confined in the jail of this place. We also learn that Pengru had retreated to the house, he was followed by Dozier, who entered the room where he was lying, with his kuite still dripping with blood, and with oath, declared that he had come to finish what he had begun, and was n the act of again stabbing his victim when Petigra told him to go away that he had already killed him; Dozier replied that if that was the case, he was satisfied, and left the house. Petigru lived till the next evening when he expired .- Camden Journal.