

duced his bill providing for the election for members of Congress, and President and Vice President, shall take place in every State on the same day.

The morning hour was occupied by Messrs. Hudson and Saunders in discussing the Report from the Select Committee on the Rules. No question was taken. The House then went into Committee, and resumed the consideration of that portion of the Message which relates to the Western waters, to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Weller having the floor, spoke for an hour with great severity, in reply to the political stump speech of Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania, the other day.—The latter had affirmed that Mr. Van Buren had committed himself against appropriations for internal improvements. Mr. Weller said this was false, and to prove it, he referred to the fact, that in May, 1838, Mr. Van Buren actually signed a bill making an appropriation for the continuance of the Cumberland Road. He then showed by the Senate Journal, that in 1840 both Mr. Clay and Mr. Crittenden voted against a bill for that purpose.

Some very spirited explanations took place between Messrs. Stewart & Weller; but the latter persisted in denouncing the speech of the former as a tissue of misrepresentation and falsehood.

Mr. Morris, of Penn., rose and asked Mr. Weller if he intended distinctly to charge Mr. Stewart with falsehood.

Mr. Weller said one gentleman at a time was enough. What he had said he had said.

Mr. Stewart was understood to say something of a hostile character, and which had reference to calling Mr. Weller to account elsewhere.

Mr. Brinkerhoff next took the floor. He had just commenced an argument relative to the Tariff, in connexion with Western improvements, when he faint.

Owing to this, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Mr. Holmes is a prodigious favorite with the Western members, for the high stand he has taken in their behalf. When the South stands in need of justice, the West will not forget her.

January 23.

In the Senate, a copy of a letter from Mr. Sprague was received, resigning his seat, on account of the melancholy death of his brother, with whom he had been in partnership.

Mr. White presented a resolution of the Legislature of Indiana, instructing the Representatives and Senators of that State to vote in favor of Gen. Jackson's bill, and against the "two hundred Land Scrip scheme,"—also against any measure which provided for a distribution of the proceeds from the public lands.

Mr. White gave his views at some length on the various subjects referred to in the resolution, after which it was laid on the table.

Mr. Bates presented a resolution of the present Legislature of Massachusetts, and signed by Mr. Briggs, the Governor, in favor of such an amendment of the Constitution as will strike off the slave representation of the South.

Mr. King, in a speech full of fire, denounced the resolution as a proposition to dissolve the Union. It was the same, in substance, as that passed by the Hartford Convention. Then, however, there was some excitement, which might serve as a palliation; but now, when no excitement existed, such a proposition could not be condemned in language too severe.

Messrs. Sevier, Bugby, and others, gave their views, after which Mr. Bates replied. A motion being made to print the resolution, it was negatived—Yeas 14, Nays 25.

After the disposal of several other matters of a local and private character, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution from the Finance Committee, asking to be discharged from the consideration of Mr. McDuffie's Tariff bill.

Mr. Evans having the floor, resumed and concluded his dry statistical speech in defence of the present Tariff Act, at a very late hour—the Senate then adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Adams asked leave to present a similar resolution to that presented by Mr. Bates in the Senate. Objection being made, he moved a suspension of the Rules, but without success. It appears that the resolution of the same character, referred some weeks ago to a Committee, contained a verbal error, which the present resolution seeks to rectify.

Some days ago, on motion of Mr. Owen, the Committee on Foreign Affairs were instructed to consider the expediency of requesting the President to notify the British Government, that we desire to abrogate that article of the Treaty of 1815, which relates to the joint occupation of Oregon.

This morning, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, from the Committee, reported a resolution, setting forth, that in the opinion of the Committee, it is not expedient, now, to interfere.

Mr. Owen moved to amend, by inserting "it is expedient," and made a speech thereon. He contended that Great Britain has not even the shadow of a title to the Territory. Hence, it is the height of folly to negotiate about that which is clearly our own. When he concluded, the whole subject was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The report of the Select Committee on the Rules, was debated by Messrs. Saunders and Winthrop during the whole morning hour. The latter was against, and the former in favor of the 21st Rule.

A great number of executive communications, in answer to resolutions, were received and ordered to be printed.

The following is an extract from a report just received, shewing the amount of coinage at the various Mints.

The coinage at the principal Mint at Philadelphia in 1843, amounted to \$6,500,043.

At the New Orleans Branch Mint, the coinage amounted to \$4,568,000. At the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, it amounted to \$582,782. At the Mint at Charlotte, the coinage was \$287,605.

The whole coinage in the United States during the last year, amounts to within a small fraction of twelve millions of dollars, and exceeds, by more than one half, that of any former year.

Of this coinage, more than eight million

is in gold; showing a greater proportion to silver, than has heretofore been presented. The Branch Mints at Charlotte and Dahlonega, have each coined nearly double the amount which they have coined in any former year; and the New Orleans Mint nearly quadruple.

The production of the Gold Mines of the United States, as indicated by the amount sent to the Mints, exceeds that of any former year. The whole amount of coinage, from the establishment of the Mint, in 1792, to the present time, is \$102,489,993 86.

Another document received this evening, is in answer to a resolution, calling for information not heretofore given, relative to the construction of a Canal at Panama, so as to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

From a letter from Mr. Blackford to Mr. Upshur, dated Bogota, Nov. 1843, it appears that the grant made by the Grenadian Government to Baron Shierney, was, a few weeks previous to that date, surrendered to government.

The following is an abstract of the instructions given by the Grenadian Government, to their Charge d'Affaires at London, on the subject of the Panama Canal. He is authorized to conclude a Treaty with the governments of Great Britain, France, the United States, Holland and Spain, in order that said governments may charge themselves with the enterprise. The jurisdiction of the whole life of communication is to be reserved to New Grenada; with a certain per centage on the produce of the tolls, until the cost of the Canal is reimbursed. He is authorized to conclude with a Private Company, willing to undertake the enterprise, provided its government will first guarantee that the use of the Canal shall be neutral.

The Government of New Grenada, will give us its contribution to the enterprise, the woods, quarries and mines of mineral coal, as well as the public lands which may be required, to the extent of 300,000 acres—these lands, not only to be applicable to the constitution of the said Canal, but may be distributed among emigrants who may wish to settle there, in quantities not exceeding 200 acres to one family.

The commencement of the enterprise must be made within two years from the date of whatever Treaty is concluded.

The fundamental principle is, the equality of all nations who may participate in the enterprise.

### ACTS.

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Sale of the Real Estate of Alexander Downer, deceased, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the sale of the real estate of Alexander Downer, deceased, and for other purposes," ratified on the sixteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, be, and the same is hereby amended as follows, that is to say: that upon the death, resignation, or refusal to serve, of any person appointed a Commissioner for the administration of the Downer Fund, pursuant to the provisions of the Act aforesaid, the Governor be authorized and required, from time to time, to fill the vacancy so occurring, by the appointment of another Commissioner, so that there may at all times be a Board of three Commissioners, for the administration of the said fund, in conformity to the last will and testament of the said Alexander Downer, deceased; and that the said Board of Commissioners, and their successors in office, be invested with all the powers and authorities conferred by the Act aforesaid, and that they be, and are hereby further authorized and empowered, out of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of the said Alexander Downer, deceased, by the said Act directed to be made, to purchase a suitable tract of land, whereon to erect a school house, conformably to the directions of the said Act: Provided, That the price of the tract of land so to be purchased, shall not exceed the sum derived from the proceeds of the sale aforesaid of the real estate of the said Alexander Downer, deceased.

II. That the disbursements of the said fund, conformably to the last will and testament of the said Alexander Downer, deceased, shall be made under the supervision and direction of the said Commissioners, by a Treasurer, to be by them appointed for that purpose, and removable at their pleasure; which said Treasurer shall, before he enters upon the duties of his appointment, execute a bond to the Commissioner in Equity for the District of Edgefield, with good and sufficient securities, to be approved by the said Commissioner in Equity, in the penalty of thirty-five thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful performance of the duties of such Treasurer, and the administration of the fund, and to account to the said Commissioner in Equity for all moneys, bonds, notes, and other choses in action, estate or effects, appertaining to the said funds, which may come into his hands, power, possession or control, as such Treasurer; and upon the appointment of such Treasurer, and the execution of such bond, as aforesaid, the said Commissioner in Equity shall transfer and deliver to the said Treasurer, all moneys, bonds, notes, and other choses in action, estate, and effects, in his hands, appertaining to the said fund; and the said Treasurer shall collect all debts due to the said fund, and reinvest the principal sums thereof, under the supervision and direction of the said Board of Commissioners; but no loan of any part of the said fund shall be made for a longer period than two years, and the interest of all loans shall be payable annually, or at short intervals, if the said Board shall deem it necessary or expedient.

III. That the said Treasurer shall annually render to the said Commissioner in Equity, an account of his receipts and expenditures for and on account of the said fund, and of the state and condition of the said fund in his hands, which said account shall be certified by the Board of Commissioners; and after being audited and examined by the said Commissioner in Equity, shall be submitted by him to the Court of Equity, at its next succeeding sitting in

the said District; and the said Court shall make such order thereon as may be deemed necessary or expedient; and the said Treasurer shall receive, for his services in the administration and management of the said fund, such compensation as may be agreed upon by the said Board of Commissioners: Provided, That the same shall not exceed five per centum of the annual interest or income of the said fund, which may be received and disbursed by him.

IV. That the Commissioners shall not, in any one year, expend more than the net annual income arising from the fund entrusted to their management, and that all the loans of said fund hereby authorized, shall be on the security of real estate, in addition to personal security.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Savannah Republican.  
From Florida.—By the arrival of the steamer Wm. Gaston, Capt. Freeland, we are in receipt of the St. Augustine News, of the 20th inst.

The Runaway Negroes.—The News contains the following information in relation to the visit of the Marshal of Florida, to Nassau, to demand the negroes who escaped from the Territory a short time since: "We learn by way of Tampa from Key West, that the U. S. Revenue sloop Nautilus, Capt. Walden, returned to that port on the 3rd inst., from Nassau, New Providence, bringing Col. Jos. B. Browne, the U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Florida, who had been especially authorized by the Secretary of State to visit that Island, for the receiving of the runaway negroes who committed a murder at Key Biscayne, in September last. The vessel arrived at Nassau on the 24th December, when Col. Browne immediately communicated with the Governor, Sir Francis Cockburn, apprised him of the object of his visit, to which His Excellency promptly replied, requiring the names and offence of the parties, which, upon being given, a warrant was issued to her Majesty's Judges, Lees, Sandiland, and Gahan to receive the necessary testimony, in order that warrants of apprehension might be issued. The United States Marshal then laid before the Court the Bills of Indictment found by a Grand Jury for the counties of Munro and Dade, which were overruled by the Court as not evidence admissible in a British Court—and that as the statute upon which the Treaty was founded required either the original depositions, or *in vivo* testimony, against the fugitives, and as none such had been offered, the case was dismissed. The object of Mr. Browne's mission has brought to a close, the Nautilus sailed for the U. S. States.

It is gratifying to state that this delicate business between two nations was conducted by Col. Browne with great prudence, zeal and discretion; eliciting warm feelings of courtesy and good will from the authorities of the Bahamas, and by whom was extended every facility to the Marshal and the officers of the Nautilus.

The negroes being still at large, and no positive evidence thus far brought against them, leaves the matter still open for further pursuit, and we can but trust that our own Government will sufficiently appreciate the importance of this subject, as a precedent, to pursue it to such an end as will vindicate the supremacy of our Territorial laws."

Miraculous Escape.—The schr. Star arrived at this port yesterday morning, from New Orleans, fell in, 30 miles east of Charleston Bar, with Daniel Webber, one of the seamen of the schr. Alex. Watson; of a 4 for this port, from Savannah, previously reported as having been wrecked on the South breaker of Lauford's Channel, who states that the schr. went ashore on Wednesday morning last in attempting to cross the bar. Shortly after, both masts went by the board, the vessel bilged and filled, having only the quarter deck out of water, to which they all retreated during the day. They cut the stern boat from the davits, and hauled her up along side, to attempt to reach the shore—but before they could get into her a heavy sea came and parted the boat's painter, and she went adrift. They were therefore compelled to remain on the quarter deck. In the afternoon, the Gen. Clinch hove in sight, when they expected to have been taken off, but the state of the weather was such that no assistance could be rendered. The steamer after waiting a while, proceeded on.—About a half hour after the steamer left, the quarter deck separated from the other part of the vessel. The Captain and one of the crew taking one part, and the mate and Webber taking another. The wind being off the land, they were shortly after driven from among the breakers to sea. Webber thinks it was full one hour and a half before night-fall when the quarter deck separated from the other part of the vessel. He is of opinion that the Captain and the other man were drowned shortly after leaving the wreck. The mate and himself drifted together at sea, until Thursday night, when he fell asleep, and on waking up, he found that the mate was gone. Previous to this the mate was falling fast, and he was afraid that he would not be able to hold out. On Saturday morning last, the schooner Star hove in sight—the rose on his feet and waved his South-wester, a hat which he wore. Previous to this, he, however, had been discovered, and the schr. promptly bore down and took him off, almost exhausted having had nothing to eat or drink during the time. He had with him a leathern sheath for his knife, which he was compelled to chew up. The Cook, a negro man, died before leaving the wreck, having lost his hold, and was drowned. During all the time he was at sea, hope did not forsake him. He continued to think some friendly hand would be extended to save him—and in this he was not disappointed. We have not been able to ascertain correctly the names of all the crew. The Captain's name was John Smaller Miller—the Mate's name was Pennacy, and the other white man went by the name of Jessie. Charleston Courier.

Progress of Morality.—The Van Buren (Ark) Intelligencer says: "The Creeks have passed a law expelling all white men from the limits of the Nation, who play at cards, whether they have Indian wives or not."

CHEW, Jan. 26.  
The Freshet.—In a postscript published in our last paper, we announced the rapid rise of the river, and the almost certainty of a devastating freshet. On Tuesday night, all day Wednesday, until 2 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday the water continued to increase in volume, until the whole of the low lands were submerged, and the river flowed within eight feet of the floor of the bridge. On Tuesday night the weather cleared up, and all day Wednesday the wind blew with great violence from the North West. On Thursday the wind subsided, the sun burst forth warm and clear, and about two o'clock the water began to subside, and the river is now again confined within its banks. We have as yet heard of no serious damage from the flood, a few head of cattle and hogs were seen floating down the river, and two or three minor bridges in this vicinity have been destroyed. The mails are necessarily delayed a day or two, but as they have been so very irregular heretofore, this was not much felt or noticed. The highest freshet ever known rose within five feet of the floor of the bridge.—Gazette.

Melancholy death by Fire.—On Wednesday last, as a young lady of this city was standing by the fire-place in the parlour, her dress took fire and losing her presence of mind, she was unable to give the alarm, no one being present but two little children, who were unable to render her any assistance; and the family were only apprized of the fact by some of the neighbors, who saw her, enveloped in flames, while making her way into the yard. They immediately hastened to her assistance, and soon extinguished the fire; but, alas! too late to render her any material relief; she was so much burnt that she died from the effects on Friday evening. We notice the occurrence more particularly as a caution to all, and particularly to heads of families, whose children are frequently left alone in rooms where there is fire.—Charleston Courier 22d inst.

New Method of Working Butter.—A very useful and ingenious mode of extracting whey from butter, was recently related to me by a gentleman who had resided many years in the grazing districts of France; and he informed me that a similar apparatus is at present in successful operation, near by here, in this State, although I have not yet seen it. He described it in a manner that could not fail to be understood by any farmer in the Union.

The machine, he represented as made of wood, in form not much unlike a grindstone, closely fitted into a trough, leaving a space between the stone and bottom of the trough not exceeding a sixteenth of an inch in thickness. The trough is first filled with clean water saturated with salt, one end of which is crowded full of the newly-churned butter. Then the stone is put in motion by means of the crank or otherwise, and the butter is drawn beneath it, and comes out at the other end of the trough in thin sheets, not more than one sixteenth of an inch in thickness, almost entirely freed from the whey, and for common use requires no further salting. The brine thus prepared, has another very important office to perform. It imbibes, by chemical affinity, all the whey with which it comes in contact, and leaves the butter by itself.

Although this apparatus is extremely rude and simple, it is obvious to an ingenious mechanic, how easily such a machine could be improved upon, and answer a tenfold purpose.—Correspondence American Agriculturist.

Shelter for Stock.—The principles of comfortable, economical shelter are little studied, and much less praised than they should be. Many think when they have built their barn, and are able to tie up their stock at night, that every thing is accomplished; whereas they have only advanced in the first step. To be sure this is the most important one; yet we hold, in addition to the shelter of the stables at night, open sheds joining on to and running out from the barn, making at least three sides of a square, and enclosing commodious yards, are nearly as necessary for sunning and exercise by day, especially for the younger part of the stock. These may be made very cheap, with board roofs and sides; and if sawed stuff is difficult to be obtained, with logs rufed up for the sides, and well chinked and plastered with clay, and poles over-laid with coarse hay or straw for a roof. Where timber is scarce, a stone wall, or an earth embankment may be thrown up six or seven feet high, or a double row of rails or light poles can be laid up three feet apart, or so, and then filled in with coarse hay or straw for the wall shelter. The only objection to this, is that however poor the hay or straw, the stock, frequently from mere wantonness, will pull it and devour it; but after remaining one year, it becomes musty and foul, and they are not apt to do so.

Another great consideration in making sheds and yards, and having them well supplied with litter, is, that by keeping stock confined in them, all the manure, both solid and liquid, is saved; and in addition to their extra comfort, animals eat less and thrive better than when unprotected and suffered to roam at large. Water for drink of as warm a temperature as can be obtained from a spring or well, ought to be bountifully supplied in the yard, and in such a manner as not to overflow and wet the ground or litter around.

Am. Agriculturist.

Productiveness of Indian Corn.—The Mount Holly (N. J.) Mirror having chronicled that a Burlington co., farmer had raised an ear of corn of 30 rows, having 1406 grains, The Salem Courier retorts, an ear raised in that county having 1690 grains fairly numbered.

Now, when it is remembered that from a single grain shoots up a plant that bears sometimes five perfect ears, what a prodigious increase does this precious grain return.—New York American.

Beginning at the wrong end.—"My dear, said one of our fashionable ladies, 'Louisa' has gone thro' French, Latin, Greek, music and dancing. You must buy her a grammar—and other books necessary to commence her English education."

Times which try Men's Principles.—When eloquent speeches vividly setting forth the horrors of inebriation are made from night to night; and large numbers sensible of their danger leave the ranks of the drinker and subscribe the pledge—this confers upon the cause such popularity and favor as to induce multitudes to join our ranks, who in ordinary times would have shrunk from such a connexion. The cause is then enjoying a revival, and though many "good men and true" are secured, yet there are those who unite without, it is to be feared, having their principles sufficiently fixed. These may hold on for a season—perhaps as long as the excitement may last. But in a time of general apathy, like the present, we must not be surprised to find these characters returning again to the company which they temporarily deserted. Now that excitement upon this subject (and we regret to admit it) has subsided, we can ascertain who were Washingtonians from impulse, and who from principle. Whilst the latter will remain firm, the former will resume their cups. The latter will be acquiring strength from the ordeal to which their virtue is subjected—the former will be settling down into irremediable drunkenness. How rare is it that a man who once breaks his pledge, afterwards renews it and adheres to it. Not that he cannot be prevailed upon to sign for the second time, or even for the twentieth time—but having once learned that a pledge may be broken, the obligation is shorn of its power.

If all the names upon our list were the faithful advocates of the cause, what a powerful army we should have. But, alas, our friends have been lamentably indifferent. Many who once stood up for the cause, now stand up for their grog. Brethren, come back, save yourselves, and do your duty.—Augusta Washingtonian.

The printer of the East Alabamaian should belong to the society of Odd Fellows he is an odd fellow; has an odd way of calling on his delinquent subscribers to fork over, and it would be odd if his patrons who were in arrears did not walk up to the captain's office and settle after this original dour. Hear him. Who would dare owe a printer, after reading it? Savannah Republican.

"In our opinion, one of the punishments that some people will find prepared for them in Tartarus, will be to be chased round and round its gloomy circumference, by the ghosts of Printers. Imagine, reader, how you would feel, "going it" in the marshes of Styx, at your extreme pace, followed by the shadow of a defunct publisher, with a sharp sick in one hand and a bundle of unrecipited accounts in the other! Now you sink in the sulphur bog, recollect you are the ghost of a well fed man—while the grey hound-like spirit of your starved creditor jobs you with his sick and urges you on. Remember too, that it will be no "single dash of a mile," but that it will be continued until your executors or heirs balance the books on earth."

### The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1844.



"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the Ruins."

FOR PRESIDENT:  
JOHN C. CALHOUN,  
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Republican Convention, to assemble in May, 1844, as recommended by the States of Maryland, Michigan, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Alabama and Mississippi.

NEW TERMS.  
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, per annum, if paid in advance—Three Dollars if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription—and Four Dollars if not paid within twelve Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance. No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 62 1/2 cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 43 1/2 cents, for each continuance. Those published Monthly, or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All Job work done for persons living at a distance, must be paid for at the time the work is done, or the payment secured in the village. All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

We call the attention of our readers to an article on the first page of this day's paper, relative to the state of the Augusta Bridge case, which is about to be again brought before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Weather.—We have had, for the last few days, winter in reality, with the coldest north western blow we have experienced for a long time. On Tuesday morning last there was a small sprinkle of snow. We pity the cattle that is not provided with shelter in such inclement weather.

### OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

In one of our late numbers, we mentioned the names of the three gentlemen of whom it seems a selection is to be made next occupant of the gubernatorial chair, and our attention is again called to it by a communication which we published two weeks since, favorable to the elevation of the Hon. Wm. Aiken. We feel conscious of the very great interference which pervades the mass of the people on the subject of this election, and certainly should have deferred expressing our preference of our own, or even making it a matter of remark, to some future period, but for an honest conviction that a precedent may now be derived of much value and intense importance to the Agricultural community, than which, no interest has been so uniformly neglected or the position of its members more shamefully regarded. It will be remembered that on the formation of the Agricultural Convention, the Hon. Wm. Aiken, in consequence of his annual zeal in the cause of Agriculture, and active efforts in the establishment of the Society, was made first Vice President, and upon the death of the good and lamented Governor Noble, he became his immediate successor as its President. Since that period he has been indefatigable in his labors, of punctual attendance in Columbia, wide and searching correspondence, personal inquiry, active in acquiring and giving information, and of a series of labored and able reports. His elevation to the office of Governor, will not only be a well earned and merited reward for effective service in Agriculture, but greatly promote its interest, by making its Presidency a stepping stone to the highest office in the State, and opening a wider and nobler door to distinction, than that through what are technically called the professions; thus offering a new stimulant to worth wherever it may be found. Mr. Seabrook has passed the meridian of life, is of dignified appearance and manly carriage, he is a gentleman of education and fortune, and a planter by birth and profession. His planting interest is under his immediate personal supervision, and whatever merit he has as a planter is due to himself. Though not more distinguished than his competitors, for intellectual attainments, his mind is clear and discriminating, and his integrity severe. We have not an acquaintance with either of the three, but tender Mr. Seabrook our support, because of principle, as we should any gentleman of equal merit, occupying his present position; because of a firm persuasion, that he will be acceptable to the body of the people, who are the Agriculturists; and because of the belief, that were the election in their hands, as of right it should be, they would not suffer the occasion to pass, of securing a precedent so valuable—even vital, to those who eke their wants by the sweat of their brow.

Notwithstanding we have chosen Mr. Seabrook as our candidate, the columns of our paper are open to the friends of the other gentlemen, should they think proper to lay before the public the merits of their respective candidates.

The Charleston Courier of the 27th inst. says:—"The 'Address of Mr. Calhoun to his political friends and supporters,' which has been so anxiously expected for some time past, has been received, and will appear on Monday. Mr. Calhoun expresses in decided terms, his determination not to allow his name to be brought before the Democratic Convention, which is to assemble in May next, constituted as it is now apparent this Convention must be, and gives his reasons at length for adopting this course.

Cotton.—Our exchanges give the following, as the prices of Cotton in their respective markets:

Charleston.	Jan. 27.	8 1/2 1/2 cts.
Hamburg & Augusta,	" 25,	7 1/4 a 9
Columbia,	" 25,	8 a 9 1/2
Camden,	" 17,	8 a 8 1/2
Georgetown,	" 17,	8 a 9 1/2

The latest dates received from Europe by the steamer Hibernia, are to the 4th inst., which states that "the cotton trade of the new year has opened in a most spirited manner. Sales to a very large extent have taken place daily since Friday last, and there is a further advance of fully 1/2 per lb. in the quotations. The market altogether presents a firm, healthy appearance. Speculators purchased with confidence, and the trade feely join in the demand. The transactions of this and the preceding three days amounted to 46,000 bales, of which 20,000 were taken on speculation. To-day sales consist of 12,000 bales, of various descriptions; the American brought 4 1/2 to 6 1/2 per lb."

New Novels.—Mr. Reemer, who is Agent, in this village, for a number of Periodicals, has presented us with copies of some of the numbers of the "Library of Select Novels," and of "Brother Jonathan's Monthly Library," which we find very interesting, and what is a great object, these hard times, to the lovers of light reading, they are offered for sale at very low prices. We hope that Mr. R. may meet with success in his Agency, and have no doubt but that the lovers of literature will find it to their advantage to patronize him.

The Richmond Enquirer says there is no truth in the rumor of the withdrawal of Mr. Van Buren, from the list of candidates for the Presidency.—Chas. Courier.

We were fully satisfied at the time we published the rumor that it was all a hoax.

Mr. Spencer.—The Baltimore American says that letters have been received in that city, which state that this gentleman has resigned the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and the Patriot, of the same place, says that Commodore Stewart has taken charge of that Department.

Temperance.—The Winyah Observer of the 24th inst., says:—"We are gratified to learn, that something over one hundred additional signatures to the total abstinence pledge have been obtained, as the result of Mr. Hawkins' visit among us. We heartily wish them success; and hope the Society may be made a permanent blessing to our town."