

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Southern Patriot.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

The Senate was in Executive Session on the Texas Treaty most of the day.

The only legislative business of interest was the presentation by Mr. White, of a memorial from five thousand Quakers in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, protesting against the annexation of Texas on the ground of an extension of slavery.

Mr. Berrien opposed the reception of the memorial.

After some discussion, however, the memorial was by a vote of 27 to 12, received and laid on the table.

Mr. Tappan, from the Library Committee, reported a bill providing for the establishment of a Smithsonian Institution.

In the House, a communication was received from the Treasury Department enclosing a report relative to Morse's Electro Magnetic Telegraph. The communication speaks in very high terms of the work, and says that its utility and practicability have been fully established.

The sum of \$30,000 was originally appropriated to carry the work from this city to Baltimore. It appears that the cost per mile by means of wires in tubes under ground, is \$583, while on the present plan of fixing the wires on posts, is but \$3,500 which Mr. Morse thinks may still be wanted for sustaining the line until provision by law shall be made for the organization of a telegraph bureau, which will enable the telegraph to support itself, and probably by means of individual subscriptions, become a source of revenue to the government.

If the Government shall not think proper to extend the line to the principal northern and western cities, it is said the work will speedily be prosecuted by a Company of Merchants and others, who are confident they could realize a handsome sum per year, by the transmission of news.

The resolution of the Election Committee declaring Mr. Jones the Speaker, to have been duly elected by nearly 200 votes over Mr. Botts, was taken up.

Mr. Botts addressed the House at some length, he concluded by proposing another appeal to the people.

Mr. Jones declared, and replied *seriatim* to the arguments of Mr. Botts. He then adverted to the fact not only the majority of the election committee, but also the minority have given him a clear majority of legal votes.

After some remarks from Mr. Elmer, the question and the resolutions giving Mr. Jones the seat were unanimously adopted.

The recent Democratic ratification meeting in this District, has roused the emulation of the Whigs. They are making great preparations for a Clay gathering in the open air.

It is said that Duff Green is shortly to be despatched, on some unknown business to Texas.

There is a rumor that Mr. Tyler will shortly withdraw from the Presidential contest. The delay of his friends in securing a Vice President on his ticket, would seem to warrant the idea; the Madisonian of this evening has no reference to it.

The idea still prevails that there will be an extra session.

June 7.

In the Senate, there were numerous memorials from Philadelphia strongly urging a modification of the naturalization laws, so as to require a period of probation of 21 years.

Mr. Archer, on presenting one of this character, took occasion to say, that the recent fearful riots in Philadelphia had placed this subject in a strong light. He hoped the prayer of the memorialists would be speedily granted. He concluded by observing that if no one else would move in the matter, he would himself devote all his energies to it.

Mr. Choate reported a bill making an appropriation for continuing the Electro Magnetic Telegraph from Baltimore to New York.

As it is understood that the question on the treaty will be put to-morrow, considerable anxiety is manifested to learn the strength of the vote.

In the House, a letter was received from the P. M. General referring to a recent speech made by Mr. Garret Davis, of Ky., in which the latter charged that Mr. Wickliffe had improperly interfered in the canvass between him, Mr. Davis, and a nephew of Mr. Wickliffe, by sending on a special agent of the P. O. Department named Brown, who was to use his influence against Davis. [This is the man who was cut to pieces by C. M. Clay.]

The P. M. General declares the charge to be entirely untrue, and demands an investigation before a Committee.

Mr. Davis made a statement in which he expressed a belief in the charge, altho' he had not made it, positive, but only inferred that the postmaster has so acted, from the authority of private letters.

After some remarks from Mr. Cave Johnson, the letter was referred to the P. O. Committee, with instructions to report on the case; also what further steps ought to be taken.

Mr. Davis made an effort to introduce a resolution directing the Committee to inquire whether the P. M. General has not been guilty of abuse of his office, etc., but without success.

Mr. Hungerford moved to make the bill reducing the pay of members of Congress and other officers of government, the special order for Monday—but without success—for the whole matter was, by a tremendous acclamation vote, laid on the table.

After several ineffectual motions to take up other bills, the House resumed the consideration of the amendments of the Committee of the Whole to the general Appropriation bill. They were finally all disposed of, after which the bill was passed and sent to the Senate.

The amendments of the Committee of the Whole to the Naval Appropriation bill were next considered.

The amendment reducing the number of men and boys to 7,500 was agreed to. The amendment prohibiting the expenditure of more than half the appropriation prior to January next, was rejected.

The amendment abolishing corporal punishment in the Navy, was agreed to. Numerous other amendments, of no

special importance, having been disposed of, the bill was passed and sent to the Senate.

A new daily paper called the "Young Hickors" is shortly to be published in this city. It will advocate the nomination of Messrs. Polk and Dallas.

This afternoon there was a tremendous thunder storm. The peals were at times so loud that the voice of the Clerk of the House could not be heard.

There was a rumor that the President intends vetoing the Eastern and Western Harbor bills, but I think it has no foundation.

There are doubts as to the confirmation of Duff Green as Charge to Texas, and that of Judge Brown to the Supreme Court.

The Democrats in favor of the annexation of Texas, are now called Texocrats. Those who are against the annexation are termed anti-crats, while the neutrals are styled democrats.

June 8.

In the Senate this morning, there was a whole regiment of memorials from Philadelphia, strongly urging an amendment of the Naturalization laws, so that no foreigner can become a citizen without a notice of 21 years. Many of the memorials are written in a very bad spirit, evidently arising from the recent riots in the above city. Of course there can be no action on the subject, at the present session.

Memorials in great numbers were presented from various quarters in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas.

The Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill from the House, was taken up and referred to the Finance Committee.

After the disposal of some resolutions of no special importance, the doors were closed, and the consideration of the Texas treaty once more resumed. It was still under discussion when the mail closed. The vote will probably not be taken before midnight.

In the House notice was given by Mr. Hopkins, that he will on Monday, call up the Post Office reform bill.

Mr. Davis of Ky., moved a suspension of the rules, for the purpose of introducing his resolution, directing the Post Office Committee to inquire whether the Postmaster General has not abused his office, but without success.

Just before the House adjourned, a message was received from the President. It was not opened, but the general impression is that it is either a veto of the Harbors, or the Texas papers. If it be the latter, we shall without doubt have the Texas question up on Monday, in the shape of a joint resolution.

As only six days remain of the session, it is evident that many important bills will be left untouched. There was a rumor this morning that an attempt would be made to rescind the joint resolution of adjournment, but I am told it would stand no chance.

It appears that Duff Green is not going to Texas, as Charge, but in some private capacity.

To-morrow afternoon, several members of Congress will hold a Temperance meeting on the Portico of the Capitol, to commemorate the passage of the joint resolution, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol.

It is believed that the Senate will not concur in that clause of the Navy bill which abolishes corporal punishment in the Navy. It is argued that sailors are in general too degraded to be affected by moral punishment.

June 11.

In the Senate this morning, a great number of memorials in favor of the annexation of Texas, and asking a change in the naturalization law, were presented and referred.

With reference to the latter, a discussion arose, in the course of which it was elicited that the Judiciary Committee will not have time to report on the subject at the present session.

The joint resolution of Mr. McDuffie, providing for the annexation of Texas, was taken up, and by a vote of 26 to 19, laid on the table.

Mr. Benton called up his Texas bill, and made some trivial amendments. This bill then took its place on the calendar. It is understood that no further action on the subject is to be had at the present session.

The remainder of the day was spent in executive session.

In the House, a voluminous message was received from the President, relative to the annexation of Texas.

There being a loud call for the reading, the message was read by the Clerk.

Mr. Hopkins moved a reference of the Message and papers, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Kennedy of Maryland, moved the whole subject on the table. This motion was rejected—yeas 66, nays 116. This refusal to lay on the table ought not to be taken as an indication of the vote in favor of annexation. Those who voted against the laying on the table, did not desire to establish the precedent of refusing to refer to an Executive Message.

The motion of Mr. Hopkins was then agreed to, and the whole matter referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A report from that Committee may be expected to-morrow. A joint resolution in favor of annexation will probably be reported.

Mr. Adams in connection with the message just read, asked leave to submit two resolutions. They set forth—

1st. That the power of declaring war, has been vested exclusively in the Congress of the United States.

2d. That any attempt by the President of the United States to involve this country in a war with any foreign nation, without the consent of Congress, is a flagrant usurpation of power, and that Congress ought to vindicate its right by the exercise of all its constitutional authority, or in other words to impeach the President.

Objection being made, Mr. Adams moved a suspension of the rules. This motion was negatived—yeas 78, nays 108.

A message was received from the President, containing a veto of the Eastern Harbor bill, on the ground, as was understood, that Congress has no right to appropriate money for works under the jurisdiction of States.

After some tedious proceedings on points of order, the question was put on the pas-

sage of the vetoed bill. The vote was—yeas 102, nays 84; which not being the constitutional majority required by the Constitution, the bill was rejected. It is not yet known whether the President has signed the Western Harbor bill, or whether he intends to veto that also.

June 12.

In the Senate, this morning, among the memorials were several presented by Mr. Huger, from South Carolina, in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas.

Mr. Walker submitted a string of resolutions, calling on the President for information relative to an act of the British Parliament providing for the punishment of natives of that country, although naturalized in the U. S., who may be engaged in the purchase or selling of slaves. Also, information as to whether the British Government has not sent circulars to her consuls in this country, requiring them to collect information as to the physical and mental condition of our colored population.

Mr. W. made some remarks, in which he condemned in very strong language, the course of the British Government in issuing the circulars in question.

Mr. Jarnagin thought that "sufficient to the day was the evil thereof." He argued that it was not worth while to quarrel with the British Government about an abstract proposition. But if she were to attempt to punish a naturalized citizen of this country for purchasing slaves, then, he allowed, there would be a case requiring prompt and decisive action.

After further discussion, the resolutions were laid over till to-morrow.

Mr. Benton gave notice of a joint resolution for amending the law providing for the election of President.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of private and local bills.

The Western Harbor bill has not shared the fate of the Eastern bill. It has been signed. It contains the appropriation for Hog Harbor, in your State.

The belief of nearly every member is, that there must, and will be, an extra session of Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREATY WITH THE ZOLI VE-REIN.

It is rumored that the treaty lately concluded between the United States and the German Customs Union is to be rejected by the Senate. This treaty, we collect from the debates in the British Parliament, is a matter of exceeding anxiety to the British ministry. It provides for the admission, at very low rates, of tobacco, rice, and hemp into the German Confederation; and the United States, on their part, receive, at moderate fixed rates of duty, the linens and cutlery of Germany in return. It is impossible, so far as the South and Southwest is concerned, that a treaty could be more just and advantageous; and if the Government was administered at all with a view to their interests and welfare, it would undoubtedly pass the Senate.

The manufacturers here all along been declaiming against free trade, as they called it, on our side only. Let the nations of Europe put out our export on a low footing of taxation, and then it will be just to remit ours—but not before. Well, here is the very arrangement they desired. There is a mutual remission of duties between the United States and thirty millions of people in Europe. Will they consent? They will not. The truth is, all their talk of the duties of foreign nations on American productions, was a mere pretext to operate on the tobacco planter, and the grain power, to hitch them to their nefarious policy. The tobacco planters had special agents appointed and sent out to Europe, to obtain the remission of duties on their product, on the part of foreign nations, and to enforce the principle of reciprocal free trade.—They succeed. The duties are remitted, and an immense market for their staple is thrown open; but the manufacturers, and agents of the manufacturers in the Senate, step forward and say, this went do. We are sorry you were such gulls as to believe us. We will not, for your tobacco or anything else, allow any competition with our manufacturers. We make no linens, it is true, but we make cottons; and linens must be used instead of cottons. Let the six hundred or ten thousand per cent. be kept on your tobacco; that is your loss. We intend to loose nothing, and risk nothing for you. Don't you go for the protection of manufactures? If you can't sell it abroad, why so much the better; home market, you know—eat it yourself.

The truth is, and it is useless to attempt to disguise it, neither by treaties abroad, by laws within, are the South any thing but colonies. Their interests are controlled like that of all colonies, by the interests of the North; and to be plundered abroad and at home, seems to be the fate of the whole agricultural region of the country. This treaty has not been published by the Senate. It is kept dark. The manufacturers intend, if possible, to murder it in silence. But murder will out, and so will this treaty, and it will be another ingredient in the Presidential cauldron, which will add, we trust, to the fierce indignation of an oppressed and suffering people.—Spectator.

From the Charleston Mercury.

MOST ATROCIOUS MURDER AND ROBBERY.

Our city was thrown yesterday morning into a great and unusual excitement on the discovery that Mr. George Lyon, who for many years back kept a Jeweller and Watchmakers store on East Bay, opposite Dewee's Wharf, and adjoining the French Coffee House, had been murdered and robbed during the preceding night. The facts, as far as they have transpired are as follows: A gentleman, a friend of the deceased, who was in the habit of frequently calling at his store, did so yesterday morning at towards 9 o'clock—not finding the door open, he tried the lock, and found it unfastened. On entering the store, he immediately discovered that all was not right, and calling to his assistance two or three other gentlemen, they proceeded up stairs, when they saw the lifeless body of Mr. L. on the bed, in a gore of blood. Immediately giving the information to the proper authorities—a Jury of Inquest was impelled by the Goro-

ner, when it was found that his throat had been cut from ear to ear, with some sharp instrument, but no other marks of violence was discovered on the body. The Verdict of the Jury was accordingly. Rumor, of course is rife with her thousand tongues as to the probable perpetrators of this most foul deed; but no facts have been elicited after the most careful investigation to establish the least suspicion of any individual or individuals. Mr. Lyon, at this time was entirely by himself on the premises, his negro servant, on account of sickness, being boarded out. It is conjectured that the villain not only was aware of this circumstance, but was otherwise well acquainted with the locality of the premises, that they must have gained admittance through the street cellar door, which was found opened, to the rear and then into the house, and after committing the murder, filled the store of its most valuable contents, which were to a considerable amount, and then decamped through the front door into the street. In order to better avoid detection—they even took the book in which the numbers and makers names of the watches were recorded.—Our vigilant police is on the look out, and we fervently hope, will speedily ferret out the murderers so that they may be brought to just punishment.

A free negro woman, named Charlotte Hunt and her daughter Frances, were tried on Thursday last, by a Magistrate Court, for the Murder of an infant child of Mr. Alexander McMakin.—The prosecution was conducted by Maj. J. E. Henry and the defence by Col. Thompson.—The mother was acquitted, and the daughter found guilty; but in accordance with an act of the Legislature, and the undoubted right of the Court under the act of the daughter was sentenced to receive one hundred lashes, and be imprisoned one month. All are fully satisfied with its decision on legal grounds, but a general opinion prevails that the daughter was a mere instrument in the hands of the mother. We caution the public against the free negro, Charlotte Hunt, and trust if she has any friends, they will advise her to slope to parts unknown. The age of the daughter (she being under fourteen), was the special circumstance that induced the Court to mitigate its sentence; a mitigation which meets the approbation of the prosecutor and his counsel, as well as the community. But the case presents another illustration of the curse of freedom to a negro, these negroes being in every respect worse off than almost any slave in the District.—Spartan.

Fidelity of a Servant—A Robber shot.—James Seguire, Esq., merchant, at Deep Creek, having a call of business at Portsmouth on Tuesday, which required his absence till the next day, ordered his trusty man servant Charles (an elderly negro) to occupy the room adjoining his store during the night. Before breakfast next morning Charles was discovered busily at work carrying his masters horse in the stable of the Crawford House, in Portsmouth; and being interrogated as to what brought him to town, laconically made answer that he "had shot a nigger and killed him, some time in the night, and had come down for massa to go home and see 'bout it." It appeared upon further inquiry that during the night, two stout negro fellows broke into Mr. Seguire's store to rob it, but Charles being wide awake, seized his master's double barreled gun and shot one of the robbers, and pulled the remaining trigger on the second robber, but it missed fire, and he escaped. They were armed with bowie knives and bludgeons, and would undoubtedly have murdered the faithful fellow if he had not have been provided with the means of defence.—Norfolk Herald May 23.

Methodist General Conference.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:—On Monday last, Dr. Capers of South Carolina, presented a proposition to the General Conference embracing the following points: 1st. To recommend to the annual Conferences to suspend the constitutional restrictions that limit the powers of the General Conference. 2d. Provides for the establishment of two General Conferences. 3d. The Southern General Conference to be composed of all those states commonly known as slaveholding states and territories, including Texas. The Northern Conference to be composed of those states commonly called free states. 4th. The Book Concerns and professorships to be under the joint management and to be the joint property of both Conferences. 5th. All missionary operations to be conducted jointly by both conferences. 6th. Delegates are to be appointed by the Southern Conference to meet with the Northern Conference for the purpose of electing agents, professors, &c.

Dr. Bangs moved that the resolutions be referred to a committee of nine, which was adopted.

No time for Snapping Horses.—A capitol story, although it may be an old one, was recently related at a political meeting in Philadelphia. It was told for the purpose of making a point against the claims of one of the many candidates for the Presidency, but is a good story even when robbed of its political leaning. An Indiana man was travelling down the Ohio on a steamer, with a mare and a two year old colt, when by a sudden career of the boat all three were tilted into the river.—The Hoosier, as he rose puffing and blowing above water, caught hold of the tail of the colt, not having a doubt that the natural instincts of the animal would carry him safe ashore. The old mare took a "bee line" for the shore, but the frightened colt swam lustily down the current with his owner still hanging fast. "Let go of the colt, and hang on to the old mare," shouted some of his friends. "Phree booh!" exclaimed the Hoosier, spouting the water from his mouth and shaking his head like a New-foundland dog; "it's all a—n—fine your telling me to let go the colt, but to a man that can't swim this sint exactly the time for snapping horses."

The Anti-Gambling Movement increases in interest and importance. Mr. Green, the reformed gambler is on his way to this city, having been highly successful in the western and a few of the southern cities. Anti-gambling societies have been established in St. Louis, Louisville, &c.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1844.



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

Democratic Re-Annexation Ticket. FOR PRESIDENT. JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee. FOR VICE PRESIDENT. GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Penn.

We are authorized to announce FRANCIS H. WARDLAW, Esq., as a candidate for Senator from Edgefield District.

The friends of the Hon. F. W. PICKENS, announce him as a candidate for the State Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Maj. John S. Jeter, from this district.

We acknowledge the receipt of various Public Documents, during the past week, from the Hon. A. Burt.

Resolutions have been adopted, (says the Charleston Mercury), in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by a vote of 135 to 18 providing for a division of the Church in the slaveholding and non-slaveholding sections of the Union. At an election for two additional bishops, the Rev. L. L. Hamline and Rev. E. S. James were duly elected.

The editor of the Hamburg Journal in his paper of the 12th inst., after copying a notice to correspondents which appeared in the Advertiser on the 5th, says: "And we request the editor, whenever he writes a communication for his paper, under a fictitious name, that he will give the 'real name' to those who ask it, if they are interested. It looks very bad for an editor to correspond with his own paper, and then dodge behind the Press when his 'real name' is demanded."

Least some of our numerous patrons, who are not personally acquainted with us, might construe silence on our part, as an acknowledgment of our guilt, we have deemed it proper to state, that the charge is false, and we feel no hesitation in saying, that we believe the editor of the Journal, at the time he wrote the paragraph, knew the charge was false. We never have, and hope we never will, be drove to the necessity of writing communications to fill our columns, upon any subject. We have never, as yet, been at a loss for correspondents, and have always demanded the "real names" of all. Slanderous communications have always been excluded. So far from our ever having used any means to injure the character of the Journal, as charged, by it, upon us, a short time since, we have at all times extended to him the friendship, which we conceived was due from one editor to another, without regard to their political sentiments; and should the editor for one moment reflect upon our past conduct towards both himself and his paper, we have no doubt he will come out and acknowledge that the injuries he has sustained through the medium of our paper has not been real, but imaginary. We wish the editor of the Journal to understand, that although we have not knowingly injured the reputation of himself, or that of his establishment, that we stand in no fear, of what he can do to injure our humble self, or our own establishment. We, therefore, have no objection to his continuing to vent his Billingsgate slang upon us, of which, hereafter we shall take no notice, until he has exhausted the stock of anger, accumulated in his controversy with "Carolina."—Drowning men catch at straws.

As regards "Carolina," "he is of lawful age, and can speak for himself." We well know, that he has been, and is now, a pay subscriber, to the Journal, if not from its commencement, from shortly afterwards; and for the gratification of the editor, we will inform him, that should he want "Carolina's" "real name," for the purpose of commencing a "prosecution," or demanding "satisfaction," for any expressions made use of by him in our columns, it will be cheerfully given.

We are sorry to say, that considerable excitement has been raised, in our generally quiet village, in consequence of the Town Council, in their wisdom, deeming it expedient to refuse to grant license to the two gentlemen who have heretofore been proprietors of retailing establishments, which excitement we fear has, in a great measure, injured the cause of Temperance. In consequence of the gentlemen who compose the Council, being members of the Temperance Society, that Society is, as a body, charged with being the prime movers in the whole affair. We as a member of that body, can only answer for what has come within our own knowledge; we have never known of that Society holding any meetings with closed doors, and we feel satisfied that no action has been taken in any open meeting, which for one moment could have been construed into an interference upon the part of the Society with the rights of an individual, in any manner on the contrary, we were much gratified at the last meeting, to hear the chairman, in a brief but eloquent manner, contradict the charges made against the Society, and protest against the right of the Society to interfere in any manner, with either sellers, or drinkers, with any other means than by persuasion or example, as their Constitution binds them to those measures, and those measures only.

We as a soldier in the Cold Water army, have no hesitation in stating, that, in this District, the recommendation of Judge O'Neal, in his last address, for a resort to the ballot box, has had a bad tendency, and we fear, will make some of the warmest advocates of Temperance, (should the subject be brought forward and

carried in the coming Convention,) leave the ranks, as they wish, to hold it of vital importance, that this great reform, should be carried on without resort to legislation in any shape or form.

Texas Treaty Rejected.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Patriot, under date of the 5th inst. states, that the Senate has just rejected the Texas treaty. The vote was yeas 16; nays 35.

Mr. Hanegan was absent.

Yeas—Messrs. Atchinson, Bagby, Broese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Fallon, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Lewis, McDuffie, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Walker, and Woodbury—16.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Abernethy, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Fairhead, Foster, Francis, Hamilton, Jarnagin, Johnson, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Tallmadge, Tappan, Upham, White, Woodbridge, and Wright—35.

The injunction of secrecy was then removed, and the Senate adjourned.

The Washington Spectator of the same date, says that immediately after the vote on the Annexation of Texas was taken in the Senate, Mr. Benton introduced a resolution in favor of annexation, provided the consent of Mexico be obtained.

The South Carolinian upon announcing the nomination of the Hon. F. W. Pickens, as a candidate for the State Senate, remarks,

"This is really more honorable to Col. Pickens, than it would be to occupy the highest station in the country. There are enough in these degenerate times to leave their State for the honors and distinctions of Federal office—how few, like him, to leave those honors and distinctions for the more humble and patriotic ones of the State. It will be seen, too, by reference to an extract from the Washington correspondence of the Journal of Commerce, that the high-bred, generous, self-sacrificing McDuffie, who like him left Washington years ago, in disgust, and returned to it only at the earnest desire of his State, designs to leave it again, and go into the State Legislature with a view of urging there a highly defensive measure against the present destructive Tariff. This is the true course. Let our ablest men go into the State Legislature, where they can be of infinitely more service to us at the present time, than in Congress. Would that we could see enough of them there, and Mr. Calhoun in the Gubernatorial chair!"

Division in the Methodist Church.—The N. Y. correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, under date of the 9th inst. states, that the Methodist Conference ordain their Bishops to-morrow. The Conference, as has before intimated would be the case, has not concluded its labors until a breach has been made in the Church that can never be healed. Two Conferences must now be formed, slave-holders and anti-slave holders. Already articles of agreement are drawn up specifying the terms upon which the Methodist funds are to be divided, books, lands, &c. Among the members of the Conference are some from Texas who take the same ground as the Southern members. The ill feeling caused was very great. The Northern members after having by their votes excommunicated the South proposed that the plan of separation should be deferred to the State Conferences; this was refused by the South first, that it would delay action at least eighteen months, and in the interim an excitement would be created that would cause a violent schism in the Church, whereas by the present arrangement an appearance of kindness at least was preserved while the Church passed this severe trial.

The Charleston Mercury of Friday last, after stating the substance of the report of the Committee on the protest of the Southern members of the Convention, makes the following appropriate remarks:

"Thus it appears that by the ruthless intrusion of abolition, we have got a Southern and a Northern Religion—that in one of the most powerful of the Christian sects, the most intimate, the strongest, the most sacred bond of union has given place to a bar of separation, rivalry and contention. With religions arrayed against and scowling at each other on opposite sides of the line—not only with that peaceful influence lost, but with all its mighty power thrown into a scale of discord, how long will the political union of the North and South continue? If the clergy, whose business is peace and good will, can tolerate each other of the same sect, what will become of the politicians whose vocation is strife and dissension? Doubtless one of the most momentous of the events of these days, is this division of the Methodist Church. We may hope that the folly and wickedness that have made it necessary, will be an effective warning to other sects—but if they are blind to its fearful meaning, then it is easy to see that the end is upon us. The political Union of these States cannot stand a year, after the separation of all the leading sects. Let thinking men beware, in season, lest they be found blighting and cursing the earth in the name of God and Religion. How many Voltaires would it take to strike against Christianity so grievous a blow as has here been struck, in deliberate mischief, by an assembly of its Ministers, on the question whether Bishop Andrew should be compelled to emancipate five slaves that did not belong to him, and in a State whose laws forbid emancipation!"

State Elections.—The following list shows the time for holding elections for State officers for the year 1844, in the several States.

Table with 2 columns: State and Election Date. Louisiana: July 1. Tennessee: August 1. North Carolina: August 1. Alabama: August 1. Kentucky: August 1. Indiana: August 1. Illinois: August 1. Vermont: September 3. Maine: September 9. Maryland: October 2. Georgia: October 7. Arkansas: October 7. New Jersey: October 8. Pennsylvania: October 8. Ohio: October 8. South Carolina: October 14. Michigan: November 4. Mississippi: November 4. New York: November 5. Massachusetts: November 11. Delaware: November 12.