

Bermuda to the 22d, all inclusive, have been received at New York.

The proprietors of the Island of Grenada, have been addressed by the Attorney General of Barbadoes on the subject of the evils under which the owners of estates are laboring. He suggests as a remedy, that all the estates on the island be vested in a joint stock company, which shall establish central manufactories in two or three districts, with railroads for the transportation of the cane, and the business of the whole island thus to be carried on under one direction.

The Coolies have not given satisfaction, as they want spirit and energy.

Lord Harris had assumed the government in Trinidad.

The Parliament of Bermuda closed its session on the 10th September.

The storm of the 16th and 17th September, in which the Great Western was buffeted, had been felt with great severity at these Islands. The wind blew with great violence in tremendous gusts for a whole day, but no serious injury was done.

From Port au Prince.—The brig Ida, Capt. Parker, arrived at Philadelphia, brings news of the 10th September from Port au Prince. The Haytian part of the Island was more tranquil than it had been for some years.—The President had proposed to the Senate the disbanding of the greater portion of the troops and laying up to the naval forces. It is reported that proper persons had arrived at Port au Prince to negotiate for the annexation of the east part of the Island to Hayti, a measure which the eastern inhabitants are anxious to accomplish.

### Mexican Affairs.

From the Hamburg Republican.—Extra. Glorious News!!!—Monterey taken.—Our Army victorious, after three days fighting, and a loss of about 500 men, including killed and wounded.

We hasten to lay before our readers the following important news, taken from an extra of the New Orleans Picayune:

The steamship James L. Day, Capt. Wood, arrived from Brazos Santiago about 1 o'clock this morning. By her we have received the glorious news that Monterey has capitulated, after three days of terrible fighting. Capt. Eaton, one of the aids of Gen. Taylor, arrived on the Day, bearing despatches for Washington. He left Monterey on the 25th ult. Col. Kinney and one other gentleman accompanied him from Monterey; Col. Kinney kindly took charge of packages of letters for us and brought them to Camargo, and there delivered them to his companion, by whom they were faithfully delivered.

We cannot delay the press to attempt to write but a narration of the battles. The following "memoranda" are from the pen of an officer who was in the battles.

Gen. Worth, who led the attack upon the city on the west side, has immortalized himself. The fighting was desperate on our side, the Mexicans outnumbering us by two to one, and being protected by strong entrenchments. All our readers will delight to hear that the Louisiana boys did honor to the State. We knew they would.

At last all our diffcult accounts set down our loss at 500 or over, of whom 300 were killed. This best tells the character of the fight.

Hasty Memoranda of the operations of the American Army before Monterey, from the 19th to the 24th September.

On the 19th, Gen. Taylor arrived before Monterey, with a force of about 6,000 men, and after reconnoitering the city at about 1500 or 1600 yards from the Cathedral fort, during which he was fired upon from its batteries, his force was encamped at the Walnut Springs, three miles short of the city. This was the nearest position at which the army could obtain a supply of water, and be beyond the reach of the enemy's batteries. The remainder of the 19th was occupied by the engineers in making reconnoissances of the city, batteries and commanding heights. On the 20th Gen. Taylor was ordered with his division to move by a circuitous route to the right, to gain the Saltillo road beyond the west of the town, and storm the heights above the Bishop's Palace, which vital point the enemy appear to have strangely neglected. Circumstances caused his halt on the night of the 20th, short of the intended position. On the morning of the 21st he continued his route, and after an encounter with a large body of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery from the heights, he repulsed them with loss, and finally, encamped, covering the passage of the Saltillo road. It was here discovered, that besides the fort at the Bishop's Palace, and the occupation of the heights above it, two forts, on commanding eminences, on the opposite side of the San Juan, had been fortified and occupied. The two latter heights were then stormed and carried—the guns of the last fort carried being immediately turned with a plunging fire upon the Bishop's Palace. On this same morning (the 21st) the 1st Division of regular troops, under Gen. Twiggs, and the Volunteer Division under Gen. Butler, were ordered under arms to make a diversion to the left of the town, in favor of the important operations of Gen. Worth. The 10th inch mortar and two 24 pounder howitzers, had been put in battery on the night of the 20th, in a ravine 1400 yards distant from the Cathedral fort or Citadel, and were supported by the 4th Regiment of Infantry. At 9 A. M., on the 21st, the order was given for this battery to open upon the Citadel and town, and immediately after the 1st Division, with the 3d and 4th Infantry in advance, under Col. Garland, were ordered to reconnoiter and skirmish with the enemy on the extreme left of the city, and should prospect of success offer, to carry the most advanced battery. This attack was directed by Maj. Mansfield, Engineer, Capt. Williams, Topographical Engineer, and Major Kinney, Quartermaster to the Texas Division. A heavy fire from the first battery was immediately opened upon the advance, but the troops soon turned it, entering and engaging with the enemy in the streets of the city, having passed through an incessant cross fire from the Citadel and the first and second batteries, and from the infantry who lined the parapets, streets and house-tops of the city. The rear and first battery was soon turned, and the reverse fire of the troops through the gorge of the works killed or disabled the miller's and infantry from it, and the building occupied by infantry immediately retired. The 1st Division

was followed and supported by the Mississippi and Tennessee and 1st Ohio Regiments, the two former regiments being the first to scale and occupy the fort. The success of the day here stopped. The Mississippi, Tennessee and Ohio Regiments, though warmly engaged in the streets of the city, for some time after the capture of the 1st battery and its adjoining defenses, were unable from exhaustion and the loss they had suffered, to gain more advantage. A heavy shower of rain also came up to cause a suspension of hostilities before the close of the day. The 3d, 4th, and 1st Infantry, and the Baltimore Battalion, remained as the garrison of the captured position, under Col. Garland, assisted by Capt. Ridgeley's battery. Two 12 pounders, one 4 pounder, and one howitzer, were captured in this fort, 3 officers and some 20 or 30 men taken prisoners. One of the 12 pounders was served against the second fort and defences, with captured ammunition, during the remainder of the day, by Capt. Ridgeley. The storming parties of Gen. Worth's Division also captured two 9 pounders; which were also immediately turned against their former owners.

On the morning of the 22d, Gen. Worth continued his operations, and portions of his division stormed and carried successively the heights above the Bishop's Palace. Both were carried by a command under Capt. Vinton, 3d Artillery. In these operations, the company of Louisiana troops under Capt. Blanchard, performed efficient and gallant service as a part of Capt. Vinton's command. Four pieces of artillery, with a good supply of ammunition, were captured in the Bishop's Palace this day, some of which were immediately turned upon the enemy's defenses in the city. On the evening of the 22d Col. Garland and his command were relieved as the garrison of the captured forts by Gen. Quitman, with the Mississippi and Tennessee Regiments, and five companies of the Kentucky Regiment.

Early on the morning of the 23d, Gen. Quitman, from his position, discovered that the second and third forts and defenses east of the city had been entirely abandoned by the enemy, who, apprehending another assault on the night of the 22d, had retired from all his defenses to the main plaza and its immediate vicinity. A command of two companies of Mississippi and two of Tennessee troops were then thrown into the streets to reconnoiter, and soon became hotly engaged with the enemy, these were soon supported by Col. Wood's Regiment of Texas Rangers, dismounted, by Bragg's Light Infantry and the 3d Infantry, the enemy's fire was constant & uninterrupted from the streets, house tops, barricades &c. &c., in the vicinity of the plaza. The pieces of Bragg's battery were also used with much effect in the heart of the city—this engagement lasted the best part of the day, our troops having driven the scattered parties of the enemy, and penetrated quite to the defenses of the main plaza. The advantages thus gained, it was not considered necessary to hold, as the enemy had permanently abandoned the city and its defenses, except the main plaza, its immediate vicinity and the Cathedral fort or Citadel. Early in the afternoon (same day) Gen. Worth assaulted from the Bishop's Palace the west side of the city, and succeeded in driving the enemy and maintaining his position within a short distance of the main plaza on that side of the city; towards evening the mortar had also been planted in the Cemetery enclosure, and during the night did great execution in the circumscribed camp of the enemy in plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th, a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant;—at the same time a demand to surrender was in reply made upon Gen. Ampudia—12 M. was the hour at which the acceptance or non-acceptance was to be communicated to the American General. At 11 A. M., the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with General Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused, at half past 4 P. M. Gen. Taylor arose, and saying he would give Gen. Ampudia one hour to consider and accept or refuse, left the conference with his officers—at the expiration of the hour, the discharge of the mortar was to be the signal for the recommencement of hostilities. Before the expiration of the hour, however, an officer was sent on the part of Gen. Ampudia, to inform the American General that to avoid the further effusion of blood, and the national honor being satisfied by the exertions of the Mexican troops, he had, after consultation with his General Officers, decided to capitulate, accepting the offer of the American General.

The terms of capitulation were in effect as follows:

That the officers should be allowed to march out with their side arms.

That the Cavalry and Infantry should be allowed to march out with their arms and accoutrements.

That the Artillery should be allowed to march out with one battery of six pieces and twenty-one rounds of ammunition.

That all other munitions of war and supplies should be turned over to a board of American officers appointed to receive them.

That the Mexican Army should be allowed seven days to evacuate the city, and that the American troops should not occupy it until evacuated.

That the Cathedral, Fort or Citadel, should be evacuated at 10 A. M., next day (15th) the Mexicans then marched out and the American garrison marched in. The Mexicans to salute their flag when hauled down.

That there should be an armistice of 8 weeks, during which time neither army should pass a line running from the Rinconada through Lañares and San Fernando. This lenient offer of the American General was dictated with the concurrence of his Generals, and by motives of good policy and consideration for the good defence of their city by the Mexican army.

Killed.—Captains Williams, Topographical Engineers; Lieut. Terret, 1st Infantry; Capt. L. N. Morris, 3d do.; Capt. Field, 3d do.; Maj. Barbour, 3d do.; Lieut. Irwin, 3d do.; Lieut. Hazlett, 3d do.; Lieut. McKim, 4th do.; Lt. Woods, 4th do.; Capt. McKeven, 8th do.; Col. Watson, Baltimore Battalion; Capt. Bateman, 1st Tennessee Regiment; Lieut. Putnam, 1st do.; a Lieutenant in a German Company.

Wounded.—Maj. Lear, 3d Infantry, severely; Capt. Bainbridge, 3d do. very slightly; Lieut. R. H. Graham, 4th do. severely; Capt. Lamotte, 1st do. slightly; Lieut. Dilworth, 1st do. severely; Maj. Abercrombie, 1st do. slightly; Major Mansfield, Engineer, slightly; Gen. Butler, Volunteer Division, slightly; Colonel Mitchell, Ohio Volunteers, slightly; Col. McClung, Mississippi Regiment, severely; Maj. Alexander, Tennessee Volunteers; Lt. Allen, do.; Lieut. Scudder, do.; Lieut. Nixon, do.; Capt. Dowler, Mississippi Regiment; Lieut. Thomas, Texas Regiment; Lt. Armstrong, Ohio Regiment, severely; Capt. Gillespie, Texas Rangers, mortally wounded, since died.

### CARMARGO.

Sept. 27th, 1846, night, 12 o'clock. Did not tell you on the 25th that we would have a "fight at Monterey, and have a hard one." Well, on the 21st the ball opened, when our troops approached within 1400 yards on Monterey. Our troops advanced steadily and firmly, fighting every inch of the ground until they drove the Mexicans into the plaza, but this took them until the evening of the 24th, (3 days), when the Mexicans surrendered the city.

On the morning of the 24th (half-past 11 o'clock) Gen. Ampudia sent Col. Moore to Gen. Taylor with a proposition which Gen. T. would not accept. He, Gen. A., wanted to march out with all his men, arms, ammunition, &c. Gen. A. then requested an interview in person, which Gen. T. granted, and they discussed until about half-past 4, when Gen. Taylor gave to Gen. Ampudia his last and final proposition, and told him he would give him one hour to answer—before the hour was up the answer was returned that Gen. Ampudia accepted the terms proposed by Gen. Taylor, which were in substance these; The Mexican Army to evacuate the city and to be delivered up to the Americans. They should march out with their muskets and twenty rounds of cartridges, and six pieces of cannon. That the Mexican force should not appear this side of a line from Rinconada, running through Lañares and terminating at Rinconada; and the Americans should not advance beyond.

This gives us Monterey and about 30 miles beyond, and puts us in possession of about 20 pieces of cannon. It would be useless for me now to attempt to tell you of the many brilliant feats of our little army, but I will leave it to "other times, and perhaps other men," (the boat leaves in three minutes) but will add—both regulars and volunteers did all and every thing that their country could expect. Some things which could be done but appeared almost impossible, were done quickly.

Our loss is reported, killed and wounded, about 500. Mexican loss about the same. American force 6300, Mexican 12000, and the advantage of fortifications, and the city fortified at every point even to the tops of the houses.

CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, Sept. 24. On the 21st, 22d and 23d there was some hard fighting here, and many poor fellows have suffered by it. But I think it may be safely said that the town is in Gen. Taylor's power.

The place was much more strongly fortified than Gen. Taylor had any idea of, and the Mexicans defended their work with skill and determination. This morning Col. Moore, the Adjutant General of the Mexican Army, came into camp with a proposition from Gen. Ampudia to evacuate the town, he and his army had to march out and to return into the interior. This Gen. Taylor declined, and insisted upon Ampudia and his officers becoming prisoners of war, the men to be disbanded and dispersed with a stipulation not to serve against us during the war, the General and officers to remain in custody until disposed of by order of Government. The parties have been negotiating all day, and if they do not agree there will be some hard fighting, as the place cannot hold out long.

The carnage on our side is great, and probably more so than that of the Mexicans, as that we do not know, as they fought under cover all the time. General Worth has distinguished himself as a gallant soldier and skillful commander.

General Taylor gave him a fair chance, and he has nobly availed himself of it. His division with Hay's regiment of Texas Volunteers have gained more ground and carried more points than all the rest of the army, and with very little loss; up to yesterday, 6 P. M., it is only five killed and twenty eight wounded. The loss on our side will not be less than five hundred killed, wounded and prisoners.

### BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Sept. 23.

Gen. Taylor's army arrived before Monterey on the 19th, and found the enemy occupying the place in force. Our army commenced the attack on the 21st and continued for three days. On the morning of the 24th Gen. Ampudia offered to capitulate, which was granted by Gen. Taylor.

Several days were allowed to the Mexicans to evacuate and an armistice of eight weeks. The troops of neither army are to pass a line running from the Rinconada through Lañares and San Fernando.

Gen. Ampudia acknowledged 7000 as the number of his troops, but it probably amounted to fully 11,000. Our loss is severe. The 1st, 3d and 4th Infantry, with the Tennessee Volunteers on the 21st under the eye of General Taylor. Gen. Taylor escaped unhurt, but was greatly exposed, his horse was wounded.

Our killed and wounded will amount to 500. General Worth with his battalion and Hay's command had an action some distance this side of Monterey with a considerable Mexican force and dispersed them in a short time. Colonel Hays killed a lieutenant colonel of the Mexican army single handed.

Some Volunteers on their way from Mier to join the army, were attacked by a large body of Mexican troops and killed and shockingly mutilated.

### WASHINGTON, Oct. 2nd, 1846.

Our city is so still, that were it not for the interest manifested in the frequent cabinet meetings, touching our affairs with Mexico, we should be in a complete state of apathy. Every thing connected with the movements of the army is sought after with the greatest interest. We must not anticipate a peace before the 4th of March next, even if then. The administration is full of energy, and the action of our gallant army is too slow for its anticipations. I have heard some people here weak or wicked enough to declare that the President should stay further operations until the Mexican Congress can convene. Mr. Polk and his Cabinet are made of sterner stuff

than to adopt any such suicidal policy as that would be. The time for the meeting of the Mexican Parliament is not until December; but if peace be really desired by the people, it would be a very easy matter to convene it. Meantime, it is to be hoped that the bold Taylor will pursue his successes.—Correspondence Evening News.

### From the Washington Union, 28th ult. MOVEMENTS OF THE WHIGS IN NEW ENGLAND.

The Whig party in those sections of our country where it is most numerous, is playing a most desperate game. We recently quoted an article from the Boston Courier, proclaiming in the strongest terms the worthlessness of our Federal Union. The articles which we give below, from the Boston Post, show pretty clearly that the promulgation of such a sentiment, the Boston Courier hardly misrepresents, in any considerable degree, the prevalent Whig feelings in that city.

In fact the recent movements which have lately taken place in several of the New England States, go very clearly to prove that the whig party of those States is now nearly if not quite ready and resolved to throw itself into the arms of the abolitionists, or at least to coalesce to them and with their principles. The course of events in New Hampshire which resulted in the recent election of John P. Hale to the United States Senate—the invitation simultaneously extended by the whigs of Maine to this same Mr. Hale, the New Hampshire abolitionist, to canvass the State of Maine by the whig side, prior to the election—the fall and cordial extension of the right hand of fellowship by the whigs of Boston, to the first named of these gentlemen taken in connection with the recent establishment of a whig abolitionist journal in Boston, (the Daily Whig), to be the organ of these views—all these things seem to leave little doubt that the Whigs of New England are so substantially ready at this moment to take their position on the abolition platform.

But the northern mail of this morning brings to us the proceedings of the Whig State Convention of Massachusetts, an undoubted confirmation of this view, for which we confess the previous indications we have referred to had not fully prepared us. The Whig State Convention assembled in Faneuil Hall, on the 23d inst., and appears to have embraced a full representation of the whig sentiment in Massachusetts. It adopted about three columns of resolutions, only for a single specimen of which we can afford room. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts regard slavery as a great moral, political, and social evil, and they therefore pledge themselves to present as firm a front of opposition to the institution of slavery, as is consistent with our allegiance to the constitution, and our duties as members of the confederacy.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts will continue to use all constitutional and proper means to restrain the already preponderating influence of slaveholding interests in the national legislation, to defeat all measures calculated to uphold slavery, and promote all constitutional measures for its overthrow, and will oppose at all times, with uncompromising zeal and firmness, any further addition of slaveholding States to this Union, out of whatever territory formed; and they will in like manner oppose all further extension of the slavery of the African race on this continent. If under the government of Providence, it shall happen that portions of this continent, not belonging to the U. States, shall be settled by the Saxon race, let those settlers carry with them, wherever they go, together with their own free blood, the blessings of free government and free institutions for all, and let fetters for none. Wherever our language is hereafter to be spoken, our history remembered, our example quoted, or our kindred acknowledged, there let universal freedom and equal laws be proclaimed to man.

### COLUMBIA, Oct. 7.

South Carolina ledge.—The annual exercise of this institution were resumed on Monday last, under the most flattering auspices. The President and all the Professors were at their posts in apparent health and spirits. The applications for admission, we learn, were more numerous than at any previous period in the history of the College, and the numbers of new students received on Monday and Tuesday amounts to fifty one. This increase is, in a great degree, on doubt, owing to the distinguished reputation of the President, and the ability and popular manner with which he discharged his duties the first year. Indeed the whole Faculty as a unit is not inferior, we believe, to that of any similar institution in the country; and we look forward to no distant period of time when our College under its government will rank among the first literary and scientific institutions of the age.—Chronicle

The Rail Road meeting at this place on Monday last, was large and respectable; and from the feeling manifested on the occasion, and from the opinions we have but little doubt the enterprise will be gone into in earnest, by those who are able to carry it on, in spite of any efforts that may be made in opposition to it.—Anderson Gazette

Bishop Onderdonk's Salary.—On the last day's session of the Episcopal Convention of New York a resolution was adopted by a vote of 169 to 71, directing the trustees of the Episcopal fund to pay to the Bishop the sum of \$2,500 annually from the 1st October next, for two years, the Bishop giving security to return the same, if some competent tribunal should decide that he was not entitled to be paid any salary during his suspension.

Fire at St. Louis.—A fire broke out at St. Louis, Mo., in Jenk's Hemp Warehouse, on Sunday morning, which destroyed property to the amount of \$75,000, principally hemp and salt. The insurance on the property amounts only to \$35,000.

Sudden Death.—O. E. Freeman, a boarder at the Charleston Hotel, from Tuskegee, Ala., died suddenly last night. He will be buried this afternoon at 5 o'clock at Trinity church.



### The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1846

The Obituary of the Rev. MARK M. ARNEY, was unavoidably laid over. It shall appear in our next.

The following is the result of the Election held upon Monday and Tuesday last, for a Member of Congress, a State Senator, and six Members of the House of Representatives. Those marked thus \* were elected.

For Congress.	
Hon. A. BURT, (no opposition.)	
For Senator.	
N. L. GRIFFIN	1184*
JOHN BAUSKETT	1089
For Representatives.	
OLIVER TOWLES	1628*
B. C. YANCEY	1506*
ARTHUR SIMKINS	1472*
DAN'L. HOLLAND	1445*
JNO. B. HOLMES	1413*
JAS. S. POPE	1408*
JNO. R. WEVER	1329
P. S. BROOKS	1329
RICHARD WARD	961
JOHN DOBY	461

The Weather.—Since our last, the weather continued dry and pretty warm. On Sunday the Thermometer fell, and a cool wind blew throughout the day.

On Monday morning, rain commenced falling, and never ceased until Tuesday morning. It descended very heavily, and was accompanied with a high wind.

The Court of Common Pleas is still in session, and many cases remain to be tried.

We are indebted to the editor of the Hamburg Republican, for an extra, containing important intelligence from Mexico.

The Edgefield Rail Road.—We call particular attention to the communications of "Vox Populi," and "Civis," on the subject of a Rail Road from this village, connecting with the Charleston road, which will be found in our columns to-day. This subject is of the utmost importance to the prosperity of this place, the district generally, and we believe a considerable portion of some of the upper districts. All would participate in some measure, in the great benefits arising from the Rail Road. We are astonished that for so long a time, party with regard to this matter, has pervaded the minds of our citizens, and large capitalists. We think it high time for them to awake, and to strive to their most vital interests. It is highly necessary that prompt and efficient action should be taken at once. Some citizens or citizens of elevated standing and influence should take the lead. There should be concert, there should be unity of purpose among our leading men most interested, and the stock will soon be subscribed. There is abundance of capital in this place, and in the neighborhood, to build two roads, of the length of the one proposed. Nothing but the will and energy are wanted, for this enterprise. If our most influential men will but give their sanction to this work, it will very soon be accomplished. We suggest that a meeting of our citizens be called at as early a day as may be practicable, and that measures be at once adopted for the construction of the road.

Our Army in Mexico.—Our readers will perceive, that General Taylor at the head of our army, has gained another victory over the Mexican forces, although with considerable loss on our side. We hail this victory as an earnest of future triumphs, should the war be continued. There can be no doubt of our ultimate success, though it may be at the cost of much suffering and heavy expenditure. We hope that the arrangements entered into by General Taylor, will expedite a lasting peace, between our government and Mexico.

Trial of Thomas Prince.—On Thursday last Thomas Prince, who had been charged with the murder of William Bailey, in this district, was tried, and after a protracted investigation of the case, he was found guilty of manslaughter. Messrs. Wigfall, Carroll and Bauskett, appeared for the defendant, and Solicitor J. D. Edwards for the State. On Saturday last Judge Butler pronounced upon Prince a sentence of \$100 fine, and five years imprisonment in the common jail. His honor passed a severe rebuke upon the prisoner, and made some very appropriate remarks, which must come home to the bosom of every citizen of the district.

Murders.—It is our painful duty to state, that some shocking murders were recently committed by some of our colored population in this district. On Friday the 2nd inst., a negro woman whose owner resides about 12 or 14 miles from this place, and who as we understand, had intended to remove from the State, committed a murder upon her three children, as she was unwilling to leave the neighborhood. She has fled from justice. On Thursday last a negro belonging to John B. Holmes, of this district, was committed to prison, upon his confession, of the murder of a slave belonging to Mr. Guy Broadwater. The murder was committed on the night of the 3rd inst. He was mangled with a hatchet in the most shocking manner.

We have received the first number of the second volume of the "Scientific American," the advocate of industry and journal of scientific, mechanical and other improvements. This very valuable paper is published weekly, at New York, by Moxon & Co., and edited by Roberts Porter. Terms, Two Dollars, per annum.

The number before us, as usual, contains much original matter of a highly useful character, particularly to the Mechanic and Manufacturer. In fact, persons of every profession may derive instruction from its pages. It is not altogether a scientific journal; it gives weekly, an epitome of all the foreign and domestic news, besides items on various subjects. It affords us great pleasure to recommend this publication to the patronage of our friends and readers.

Our elections are just over, and we venture to say, there scarcely ever was a Legislature so assembled in South Carolina, of more interesting importance to the State than the one now elected.

The country is involved in a war with Mexico, which has grown out of the annexation of Texas; and Mr. Calhoun's powerful letter to Mr. King, developing the true objects of the British government, in opposing that annexation, and the deep interest we had in it, made it a vital question to every Southern man. It is emphatically a war which will so adjust the balance of power in the confederacy, as to give the Southern States that control in the future, so essential to protect their rights and domestic interests.

True, our arms are victorious, but much is yet to be done. We will have to encounter heavy expenses, and many a hard fought battle, before a permanent peace can be procured, giving us full indemnity for the past and security in the future. Every blow struck in that quarter, and every dollar spent, is but extending the area of Southern enterprise and Southern power; and surely in such a war South Carolina will be expected to take a lead, as she has heretofore done in other wars, and to exhibit that spirit and tone due to her ancient character and patriotism.

Again, the Legislature about to assemble, will shew whether South Carolina will so far turn aside from the principles which she has acted on for twenty years past, as to give sanction to new doctrines, and to extravagant schemes of building up the harbors, and clearing out the boundless rivers of the far west, by heavy expenditures from the Federal Treasury. If these appropriations be sanctioned, unconstitutional on the Mississippi waters, then in the future extension of this Republic, there will be the Columbia—the Rio Grande, and the Colorado of the Pacific, all of which will run through far more than three States, and will consequently come in to demand their proportion of Constitutional appropriations too. We would like to know if the people of South Carolina are bound by a compact, that their forefathers entered into, under which we are to be taxed, for the benefit of the alluvial valleys and unknown regions of the mighty west. Is it "so nominated in the bond"? If so, then indeed are we forever doomed to be "hewers of wood, and drawers of water."

We have just abolished the high unconstitutional tariff of 1842, and we thought we were about to levy taxes for revenue alone. We have, for the last thirty years, made unconstitutional appropriations to clear our rivers and build up harbors in the North and North East, and now that the people of those sections have been gorged, we are to drive them off and call in a new swarm of the hungry and voracious, from the prairies of the west, to feed upon and devour our substance. The government, we had fondly hoped, was about to take a new tack, and we were about to realize the blessings of low duties and simple constitutional expenditures. But suddenly new doctrines have been proclaimed, and we suppose we will be called on to follow. We prefer the old landmarks of the Republican State Rights party to any new finger-boards. We adhere to the old faith of strict construction, and if a new and mighty power, in the great and growing West, is springing up to rule this confederacy by brutal numbers alone, let it be done by the sword at once, rather than to claim the right to do so under the guarantees of the Constitution. And if they attempt to perpetrate any unhallowed schemes, we trust in God! it is no part of the policy of South Carolina, meanly to admit the right, with some theoretical limitations, for fear of being compelled to bear something worse at the hands of our hard task-masters. No! our doctrine is, in the language of Mr. Calhoun, "Free trade; low duties; separation from banks; retrenchment; economy; and a strict construction of the Constitution."

These are some of the great points which will arrest the attention of the Legislature elected, and we trust, that in the discharge of their duty they will acknowledge devotion to no power on earth, save South Carolina, her honor and her interests.

We have on our table, the tenth number of the sixth volume, new series, of the "Southern Agriculturist," a journal devoted to the promotion of Agriculture and Horticulture, rural and domestic economy, in the Southern section of the United States. This periodical is published at Charleston, South Carolina, by A. C. Miller. It is scarcely necessary for us to commend to public patronage, a journal of the high character which the one before us possesses. The present number contains a great deal of matter of considerable interest to the planter, and from its pages he could not fail to reap instructions. This work is published monthly at three dollars, payable in advance. As this is the only journal, we believe in the State, exclusively devoted to Agriculture, we would be much pleased to see its circulation extended. It certainly deserves it. We would cheerfully lend our feeble aid to the accomplishment of this object.

Quite a compliment.—Not long since, having collected a little money, we went to a Tennessee wagoner to buy a horse. We were tolerably well dressed, and we suppose that we looked better than usual. Whilst we were trading for the horse, the Tennesseean, who knew nothing of our vocation, mistook us for a millionaire, and frequently called us "Colonel." We did not correct the mistake, as we felt some what flattered, although Colonel and Captain are as plenty as Gatorpillars in this district. We shall hereafter feel more respect for our humble selves, as some persons think that we