

'bad for the contrary, for which the white of muslin or tulle, in folds or *enriches*, is more advantageous.'

#### TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

**Mobile, Jan. 29, 1847.**  
The steamer Tuscaloosa left our wharf about 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, on her way to Tuscaloosa, and after proceeding about 10 or 11 miles up the river, an explosion of two of her boilers took place, which instantly killed several of the passengers and many of the boats crew and officers. From a passenger on board we learn that the explosion completely tore up the boiler deck and shattered the after part of the boat (below deck) considerably. Immediately after the explosion, such of the passengers as were unhurt, set themselves to alleviating the sufferings of those who were injured but not killed; while at the same time a portion of the saved were making every possible arrangement to land all on shore who could be found.

The boat after the explosion, swung to the shore and grounded, her stern remaining nearly in the centre of the river. A line was made fast ashore from the stern, and an effort made to bring her stern ashore so as to land her passengers, but owing to her grounding these efforts were unavailable. The ladies were then all lowered from the cabin by a rope to the lower deck, and from thence sent a bore in the yawl—all were saved unhurt.

Those of the male passengers who were unhurt, saved themselves and many of the wounded, by constructing a temporary raft of boxes, planks, and such articles as were close at hand. On this, they reached the shore in safety. On landing it was found impossible to obtain a dry footing, as the banks of the river overflowed. In this condition, those who were able climbed trees, &c., where they remained in view of the burning ruins, for about three hours, when fortunately the steamboat James Howitt, hove in sight, and was shortly beside the wreck, when assistance was immediately given to all within reach. The Howitt returned to the city with all of the survivors.

The number of killed and wounded has not as yet been ascertained, but it is feared that of the former, there are not less than 20; and of the latter a like number. The body of Lt. Inge was on board, and was lost.

Since the above was in type, we have learned the names of the following persons, killed and wounded.

Killed—Wm. Tannehill, C. Chiles & P. F. Beasley, of Eutaw; W. R. Hassell, of Greensboro; Blue Pastier, second clerk; Clark, 1st mate, and Arthur McCoy, 2d engineer, Abraham Flynn, volunteer from Greene Co.—and several negro deck hands.

Badly wounded.—Capt. E. P. Oliver, (not expected to survive,) George Kirk, 1st clerk, and acting Captain of the Tuscaloosa, and Col. Wm. Armistead.

#### Correspondence of the Chas. Courier.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 27, 1847.

The tone of the article in the Union upon the subject of Gen. Taylor's letter, is such as to warrant the supposition that the publication is considered by the administration as subordinate. The disclosure of the plan of operations is condemned, and the complaints against the administration are declared to be without foundation. The same feeling prevails among many members of Congress. The matter may be made an additional argument in favor of the appointment of a Lieutenant General, but I doubt whether Gen. Taylor will be recalled, as some here suppose.

In the Senate, a bill was reported from the Committee on the Post Office, providing for the transportation of the mail, to and from the army in Mexico, once a week, free of postage.

The resolutions of Mr. Cilley, of N. H., proposing that our forces in Mexico be withdrawn; and posted at some point within the U. States was taken up, and Mr. C. advocated them. His purpose was not to abandon the war, but to prepare for its more effectual prosecution.

The resolutions were laid on the table.

The long contest in the Senate upon the question whether the Ten Regiments should be a volunteer or a regular force, has resulted from the reluctance of Senators to increase the Executive power.

The Senate finally rejected to day, the volunteer system by a vote of 20 to 30.

There was a proviso to the bill which enabled the President to appoint officers to these Regiments during the recess of Congress, and without the advice and consent of the Senate. Mr. Badger moved to strike out this proviso, and some opposition was made to it. Mr. Calhoun had risen to speak, but as Mr. Sevier was already up, he yielded the floor to him. Mr. Sevier said, emphatically, that he could never yield to the Executive the power to make appointments to new offices, without the advice and consent of the Senate. Vacancies the President might fill in the recess of the Senate. He should vote for the amendment. The proviso was stricken out—yeas 30, nays 18. Thus it will be seen that the President must nominate all the company officers and field officers of the ten regiments before the 3d of March. The consequence will be, that the President may be obliged to summon the Senate in extra session, as he can do, without the House.

The Senate will, to-morrow, have a struggle upon the concurrence in their amendment to the bill providing for land bounties. Mr. Butler, of S. C., will oppose the provision as it now stands. The bill may pass to-morrow night.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 29.

The Senate was chiefly engaged in the consideration of the Ten Regiment Bill. The question was upon concurrence in the amendment offered by Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, granting bounty lands to soldiers. Mr. Benton made an assault upon the amendment. He denounced it as a flagrant fraud upon the Treasury. It would lead to a system of fraud exceeding any that was ever before got up; in the Yazoo speculation, in the old continentals, or in the land bounties of the late war. He had information, he said, that companies were now forming for buying up these land warrants. Suters and commissaries, he said, were employed by these speculators to work the warrants out of the soldiers.

The charge upon the treasury by this system was enormous—twelve millions of acres—fifteen millions of dollars. The great source of revenue from the lands would be extinguished by this bill. Mr. Benton said he should vote against this bill, but the land bounty would carry it.

Mr. Corwin's reply to Mr. Benton was powerful and eloquent.

He carried with him the majority of the Senate. It being well understood that the amendment of Mr. Corwin would be concurred in, many amendments to it were offered.

Mr. Rusk, of Texas, offered a substitute Treasury Scrip to the amount of a hundred dollars, payable in ten years, and with six per cent. interest—the same proposition that Mr. Holmes offered in the House. This was rejected.

A motion, by Mr. Simmons, giving the soldiers a choice between the land warrants and scrip, bearing interest at six per cent., redeemable at the pleasure of the government, was agreed to—yeas 23, nays 20.

Mr. Butler, of S. C., moved an amendment to this amendment, reducing the scrip one half in amount, but it was rejected.

Mr. Cass took strong exceptions to some remarks of Mr. Benton, and said he would not condescend to reply to them. The remark of Mr. Benton was that the land bounty would carry the bill in the Senate. Mr. Cass considered this as a reflection upon those Senators who were in favor of the land bounty.

Notwithstanding all the efforts made to bring the bill to a final vote, the Senate adjourned, leaving the bounty question still pending.

The enthusiasm for the war knows no bounds in this region. Companies are formed, or being formed, in all the neighboring States, and especially in Pennsylvania, and it is understood that the company officers chosen by their men will be commissioned. Pennsylvania alone will, in two months, furnish one-half of the ten regiments.

Mr. Sims is the only member of the South Carolina Delegation in favor of the appointment of a Lieut. General. He spoke in favor of it to-day. The project it is thought, may yet succeed.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 30.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Jarnagan, on leave, introduced joint resolutions presenting the thanks of Congress to Gen. Taylor, &c., precisely in the same terms with the resolutions offered in the House by Mr. Cooke, of Tennessee. They lie over, of course.

The bills in relation to Oregon were recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary, for the purpose of an examination as to their alleged conflict with the provisions of the Oregon Treaty. Mr. Calhoun suggested that the bills might, in some of their provisions, conflict with the treaty rights of British subjects.

The Ten Regiment Bill was taken up again, and a long discussion followed upon the amendment offered.

The result was that the Senate agreed to modify Mr. Corwin's amendment, granting bounty lands to volunteers and privates of the army. The provision agreed to, gives to all non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the volunteers and regulars, one hundred and sixty acres of land, provided they shall have served not less than twelve months; and also, to all volunteers who served twelve months, or less time, because of their honorable discharge. The same bounty is granted to the heirs of those who have died, or may die in the service. This amendment was modified on motion of Mr. Simmons, so as to give those entitled to bounty lands the option of taking in lieu thereof government stock to the amount of one hundred dollars, payable at the pleasure of the government, and bearing interest at 6 per cent., payable half yearly. The amendment as thus modified was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Benton, and at the recommendation of the department of war, four Quarter Masters and ten Assistant Quarter Masters, and a Regiment Quartermaster General, are to be appointed.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed with only three negatives—Messrs. Cilley, Corwin and Davis.

In the House, Mr. Cooke, of Tennessee, (whom) moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce the following resolutions:

*Resolved, unanimously by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby, presented to Major General Zachary Taylor; and through him to the brave officers and soldiers, both of the regular army and of the volunteers under his command, for their courage, skill, fortune and good conduct in storming the city of Monterey, defended as it was by a force more than double their number, and protected by the strongest fortifications, which resulted in a most brilliant victory to our army, and reflected imperishable honor upon our arms.*

*Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with devices emblematic of the splendid achievement, and presented to Gen. Taylor, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion.*

*Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to General Taylor, and through him to the army under his command.*

The motion prevailed—yeas 136, nays 28.

The resolutions being of whig origin, the jealousy of some of the democrats was excited, and it was alleged that their object was sinister—that it was intended as a blow at the administration, under the pretext of complimenting General Taylor.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved to lay the subject on the table—lost—yeas 8, nays 164.

Mr. Farn, (dem.) of Ohio, moved to add the following words:—"Engaged as it was, and still is in a war commenced and forced us by Mexico, and continued by us in defence of the honor, and in vindication of the just rights of the U. States, assailed as both has been by repeated and flagrant acts on the part of Mexico, of in-

sults, outrages, and finally, of invasion of one of the States of this Union."

Mr. Jacob Thompson, of Miss., offered in addition to this, a proviso—that nothing herein contained shall be construed into an approval of the terms of capitulation agreed to by General Taylor.

These amendments were carried by a party vote—yeas 116, nays 70.

The resolutions were ordered to a third reading.

Every whig voted in the minority. The whigs declared the resolutions were a censure upon General Taylor, and the original mover, Mr. Cooke, proposed, without success, to change the title so as to designate them as resolutions of censure, instead of thanks.

The resolutions went to the Senate for concurrence, and lie on the table with Mr. Jarnagan's resolutions. The probability is that the resolutions will be lost between the two Houses, by disagreement as to terms. Hard as the battles may be in Mexico, there are to be harder battles at home for the next Presidency. The Presidential campaign is already begun.

Mr. Jacob Thompson moved a call for all the correspondence, which had occurred between General Taylor and the war department.

The object of this call is to show that the general complaints against the department are without foundation. The House adjourned without acting upon the motion.

The enforcement of the obsolete army regulation of 1825, forbidding officers from writing letters or reports relative to the movements or marches of the army, on pain of dismissal from the service, is considered here as a blow aimed at Gen. Taylor, on account of the publication of his private letter of Nov. 9th. The penalty applies to the officer who places a letter beyond his control, so that it may find its way to the press. The order will deprive us of much interesting and harmless information as to the future operations of the army.

The first ship of the Bremen line of mail steamers is about to be launched.

The Government has determined, in compliance with the contract, to take her for war purposes. She comes just in time.

JAN. 31.

I learn that Gen. Gaines, who has been in this city some days, intends to publish an address to the public, explanatory of his views of the proper mode of conducting the Mexican war and defending the course taken by Gen. Taylor.

It is also said that Gen. Gaines, though he admits that Gen. Taylor's letter, of Nov. 9th, was addressed to him, denies that he authorized or permitted its publication. He says, as I learn, that he gave the letter to the editor of the *Express* to read, but not to make public.

But Gen. Gaines' promised account of the operations connected with the Mexican war, may possibly be suppressed in consequence of the revival and enforcement of the Army Regulation forbidding such publication, on pain of dismissal from the service. The tone of the article in the Union of last night, on the subject of Gen. Taylor's letter, may diminish the venerable General of the expediency of holding his pen, if not his place. I do not think that the public generally look with much admiration upon the epistolary displays of military men. Commodore Porter, Commodore Decatur, General Gaines, and General Scott, did not enhance their reputation by any of their writings, and the public have been disposed to respect Gen. Taylor the more for his discreet reserve in this regard. They will be glad to learn that General Taylor did not intend his letter for publication, and that General Gaines did not connive at its surreptitious publicity.

To-morrow is the day assigned for the consideration in the House, of the bill appropriating three millions of dollars for the purpose of enabling the President to obtain a speedy and honorable peace with Mexico. There may be some opposition to taking it up, but it will require a vote of two-thirds to prevent it. The anti-slavery will be offered to this bill, but it may or may not be concurred in. I imagine that the question will be productive of much excitement in the House and in the country.

Joint Resolutions have passed the Senate of the State of New York, with only three dissentient votes, requesting their Representatives and instructing their Senators to vote for the restriction of slavery. The lower House will undoubtedly concur in them, and it was expected that their final passage would be so timed as to have their full effect upon the New York representation in Congress. I understand, however, that there are but three of the New York members of Congress who were expected to vote against the proviso.

There will be a great debate in the Senate when this bill and proviso come up in that body. Mr. Calhoun, who has been remarkably reserved of late, will then have a glorious opportunity to explain and defend his views and those of the South, on all the subjects connected with the war, and the terms of peace, and the right of one part of the Union to dictate the terms on which territory shall be acquired by or annexed to this Union.

FEBRUARY 1.

The three million bill was the special order in the House, to-day, but upon the suggestion of Mr. McKay, that the appropriation bills were of pressing necessity, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, as Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, consented that the bill should be postponed to Monday next; that Mr. Wilcox, as if apprehensive that some one would "steal his thunder," promptly gave notice of his intention to offer his famous proviso of the late session, prohibiting slavery and involuntary servitude in the territory to be acquired and annexed, through any treaty with Mexico. Mr. Preston King, of New York, was evidently anxious to annex his name with the movement.

Mr. Calhoun's course is looked to with deep interest on the subject. He will undoubtedly meet the question with all his ardor and strength. He will undoubtedly take the southern ground on this question, to its whole extent; but it is already whispered that he may be able to carry thro' the Missouri compromise principle, in application to the territory to be acquired. At all events, an occasion will thus be presented which will employ all his powers.

The Secretary of the Treasury has, to-day, sent into the Senate a project for increasing the revenue, in compliance with Mr. Cameron's resolution.

He states that the revenue under the tariff of 1846 is increasing, in comparison with the revenue, for a corresponding period, under the old tariff. The increase from December 1st, 1846, to January 23d, 1847, is \$700,000 over the amount yielded by the old tariff in the same period, ending January 23d, 1846.

Therefore, as a general rule, he does not look for an increase of revenue by increasing duties.

But he proposes a duty, in addition to the present ad valorem duty, of ten per cent on iron and its manufactures on coal, and certain woollens not costing more than four dollars a square yard; five per cent, on certain cottons, and twenty per cent, on sugars, &c. This schedule will, as he estimates, produce the sum of \$1,419,000. He proposes a decrease of duties on certain iron utensils, which will increase the revenue to the amount of \$55,000.

He insists upon the original recommendation of twenty five per cent. on tea and coffee, which will give \$2,500,000. A like duty on other free articles, (excepting bullion and specie,) will give \$400,000.

This sum he proposes to set apart as a specific fund for the redemption of the principal and the payment of the interest of the debt to be contracted for the support of the war. The Report is very voluminous, but the above is the substance of it.

There is an impression here upon some that we are on the eve of a peace with Mexico. Things happen so suddenly and unexpectedly in this age and country that it may be true. The late rumors from Mexico go to confirm it, and the Secretary of State deems that rumor as probable.

The advices received from General Taylor, by the western mail, last night, do not confirm it, but that circumstance does not disprove it. It is not improbable that the Mexican Congress has agreed to a negotiation. They can lose nothing by it. They gain time by it, which to them is important. Should a negotiation be commenced, the effect will be to suspend hostilities, to some extent, though, of course, our troops will not be withdrawn. It has been suggested here that the negotiation, if any should be commenced, should be carried out at Havana. In that case, there could be a speedy resort by either party to their respective governments.

The President has repeatedly stated that he would be able to effect a peace, if Congress would give him the three million appropriation, with which to approach the Mexican authorities.

The three million bill came up to-day, and Mr. Sevier made a brief opening speech in the support. He stated that the President had recommended this measure last year, and now again; that the President had held, and still held a correspondence with Mexico, by which he had learned that the Mexican Government and people were disposed to make peace on terms which the President would offer. Mr. Sevier stated that he did not know what the President would demand in the way of indemnity for the expenses of the war, but he was persuaded that the Senate would not consent to a treaty on terms short of the cession to the U. States of New Mexico and California.

Mr. Mangum intimated a desire that the bill should be passed over, to allow time for the consideration of the novel and startling propositions presented to us to-day—to annex a new world to the United States. He was himself utterly opposed to the dismemberment of Mexico.

Mr. Sevier wished to press the bill to an early vote. Mr. Calhoun thought time would be saved by affording Senators an opportunity to consider the subject. Mr. Berrien moved to postpone till Thursday next, and Sevier called for the yeas and nays, and the motion prevailed—28 to 18.

Mr. Berrien gave notice that he would move an amendment to the bill, declaring that it is the sense of Congress that the war with Mexico ought not to be prosecuted with any view to the dismemberment or conquest of that Republic; that this government desires to maintain peaceful relations with Mexico; that this government is ready to make peace with Mexico on terms mutually favorable to both parties; that the boundary of Texas ought to be definitely settled, and provision made by the Republic of Mexico for the prompt adjustment of the just claims of our citizens against that Republic.

Should this amendment succeed, it will preclude any question about the extension of slavery.

*Interdiction of Slavery.*—The following Resolutions have been adopted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania—in the Senate, by a vote of 24 to 3, and in the House of Representatives unanimously:

*Whereas, The existing war with Mexico may result in the acquisition of new territory to the Union: And whereas, measures are now pending in Congress, having in view the appropriation of money and the conferring authority upon the treaty making power to this end: therefore*  
*Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to vote against any measure whatever, by which territory will accrue to the Union, unless as a part of the fundamental law upon which compact or treaty for this purpose is based, Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crimes shall be forever prohibited.*

*Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.*

Similar resolutions have been adopted by the Legislature of Ohio, and by the Senate of New York.

Mr. Sims, of S. C. last Friday expressed the opinion that the North would not insist upon this condition of future annexation. As his colleague, Mr. Burt, promptly replied, we can perceive no ground for such a presumption. Pennsylvania has always been more tolerant on the Slavery question than any one of the non-slaveholding States—and yet she now comes up to the mark in the most unqualified language, and with almost an unanimous voice. Where does Mr. Sims expect to find his "natural allies?"—*Richmond Whig.*



#### The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1847

*Erratum.*—In the obituary of Miss M. Leslie, the reader will make the following correction in the third and last sentences.

"In all the relations of life, she discharged the duties which devolved upon her, with the fidelity and purity of purpose, which characterized the christian. She was universally beloved in this community, and her death was sincerely regretted."

*The Charleston Mercury.*—Mr. Clapp has retired from the editorial department of this old and excellent paper, and has been succeeded by John E. Carew, Esq. Mr. Carew is a member of the Legislature, and is well known to be a gentleman of talent. The principles of the paper, which are of the strictest State Rights school, will not be changed. It is scarcely necessary to say, that the Mercury has been conducted with singular ability, by its former accomplished editors, and doubtless will sustain its reputation.

*Magnetic Telegraph.*—The Savannah Georgian, says, that the subscription to the stock for a Telegraph line between that city and Augusta, has been taken up. An Agent was recently in Charleston, for the purpose of procuring subscriptions to a Telegraph, from that city to connect with New Orleans. We hope that the project will succeed. All our chief cities at least, should be united by Telegraphic lines. We think that they will be, at no distant day.

*Telegraph across the Atlantic.*—We see in the account of the proceedings of Congress, that a project has been brought before that body for establishing a line of Telegraphs across the Atlantic. If it should succeed, the old world and the new, will then be united. What a wonderful revolution will be brought about! Of the mighty results which may yet follow from the Telegraph, no man can conjecture.

*Population and Territory of the United States.*—Willis Darby, Esq., of Georgetown, D. C., has published a letter in the Washington Union, in which he says, that the population of the United States has increased annually, since 1790, at the rate of three per cent. In 1790 our population was a few hundred over three million nine hundred thousand. In 1840, it was a little more than 17 millions 63 thousand. At this rate, in 1900, it will be something more than one hundred and two millions eight hundred and forty thousand. Our territory at this time, is of vast extent, and with the addition of California, would exceed all Europe.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

*On Board the Albatross.*  
Mobile Bay, 29th January, 1847.  
Mr. Editor.—As this is the last chance I shall have of writing to you from our own country, I will briefly travel over again our journey by land; and then I will give you all the insight I have into the condition of our Regiment, and also give you my conjectures of the present and future destination of the division of the army to which we are attached.

The day we left Atlanta, the point at which I wrote last, the weather was horridly inclement, and we were unable to proceed farther than about three miles. The next day we made a good march, but the day after that were compelled by the rain and cold, to remain in our quarters, at a Methodist Camp Ground, where we were treated by the warm hearted people of the neighborhood, with a kindness that made an impression upon the hardest heart amongst us. I shall ever, after this, entertain the highest respect for the religion of the Methodists. They are a generous, sincere, and noble-minded denomination of Christians.

After we left Camp Jones, for that was the name of the place last mentioned, our march was not interrupted for a single moment, either by rain or wind, or cold, and God knows, we had an abundance of all. We arrived in good health at the city of Mobile, after seven or eight days travel, where we found the whole of the first detachment under Col. Dickinson, encamped in most comfortable quarters, which had been furnished them by the kindness of Col. Deas, a hospitable old gentleman, who was once a member of our State Senate.

It gives me pleasure to say here, that our journey through Georgia and Alabama has enabled me to form the most exalted notion of those two chivalrous States. Nothing could exceed the generosity and hospitality displayed to us by their people. They met us on the road side, and in their villages, and invited us to their houses without money or cost, and even handed out provisions to us, as we passed along on the march. There were very few, even of the tavern keepers, who would charge us more than twenty cents for the most bountiful repasts. At some places, they even had dinner prepared, gratis, for as many as they could afford to supply. But, whenever we met with an emigrant from old South Carolina, we met with more than a brother's kindness. My next toast shall be—

*South Carolina.*—Our mother, and Georgia and Alabama—her twin sisters.

I am proud to say though, that I am yet able to place my native State above all others. There is something peculiarly good that attaches to all her children wherever they may go. It is like a vase in which roses have once been distilled, you may break—you may bruise the vase if you will, but the scent of the roses will hang round it still. But I must forget even my own home for a while.

We are now on board the ship which is to take us to Mexico. I have no doubt, that we will land at some point as near as possible to Vera Cruz; for it is the general impression of all, that we are to be in a great battle, to be fought at that place. Our orders however, are sealed until we get further out to sea. The

men are keen for active service, and I have no doubt, would even now acquit themselves handsomely in battle.

The health of our Regiment is as good as it could be under the circumstances. Our discipline is good, and the men have confidence in their gallant commander. I attribute our good health and spirits almost entirely to the strict order that has been enforced in camp. Volunteers must be forced to do their duty as well as regulars; and it is our good fortune to have a Colonel who has some experience in war. We have had no deaths in our ranks, that I have heard of, for a week or two. Our Surgeon Dr. Davis is witty, and pays the greatest attention to the sick. He promises to make himself highly useful to the regiment. At this time we have some sea-sickness, but that is always a matter of amusement to those who are well. The sickness is not so great this morning as it was yesterday, for the bay is not so rough at this time as it was last evening. We have now been nearly two days and two nights on water, and from the disagreeableness of the weather, and the difficulty of landing, we have not yet been able to clear Mobile bay.

As we came down in the steamboat to our ship, one of the Columbia Volunteers, fell or jumped overboard, but was taken up safe by a seaman, in a little boat.

I will write you letters of more interest when I reach land, for I am sea-sick, and hardly know what I am doing.

Yours, &c. SALUDA.

P. S. I forgot to mention, that the whole Regiment has left Mobile. Ours was the last detachment to leave. We go in three ships. Major Gladden, goes with the first detachment, in the *Ellerslie*; Col. Dickinson, with the second, in the *Oregon*; and Col. Butler with the third, which is ours, in the *Albatross*. S.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Columbia, Feb. 3, 1847.

"The College is now in mourning for the death of young Middleton. He was the son of Col. Middleton, a member of the House of Representatives, from Georgetown. Oh, what a son! You will read in our papers, the proceedings of the Faculty and Students on the melancholy occasion. Do not regard this in the light of a mere form. I know, that nothing is more common than to exaggerate the virtues of the dead, and I cannot as a matter of criticism, find fault with it, for after all, it is but the language of nature and the affections. On the present occasion, however, far more could have been said, with the most perfect truth; but in the brief sketch of his character, it was thought better to fall short than to pursue it too far. Minute and scrupulous details have therefore been avoided, and in the language of Wordsworth, 'the trunk and main branches of the worth of the deceased' have alone been represented. He was such a son as a father would desire. He had just entered upon his nineteenth year, and with talents and capacities of a most uncommon order, was engaged in the struggle of youthful ambition, with energy and intensity rarely witnessed. For one so young, his attainments were extraordinary. In all the departments, his place was side by side with the first. And as if nature had intended to make it sure, that he was indeed a favorite child, she had added to a temper kind, lively and ingenious, the gifts of a commanding person, and easy, and fascinating address. It was remarked throughout his illness, that the pain of disease, the delirium of fever could not overcome his scrupulous regard of duty, and cheat him out of that reward which he felt, was due to his fidelity. In death, thus, as in life, he was concerned only, to act well the part which he conceived, Providence had assigned him. 'Oh blessed are they who live and die like these honored with such love, and with such sorrow mourned.'"

There are occasions, when our common nature is sure to declare itself—when one common chord of sympathy vibrates through every bosom.

"What traveller who flows far so soon a stranger, does not own The band of brotherhood, when 'et he sees them?"

A mute procession, on the houseless road." But I have done. I have said more than I intended.

The College was never in a more flourishing condition. You see by the Catalogue, that there are 171 students. I have to add, that the largest number under Mr. Barwell's administration was 169, and I think, the present number is the largest in the history of the College."

*Resolutions of South Carolina College.*

—The following Resolutions were adopted by the Faculty of South Carolina College, on the 1st of February, 1847, with reference to the death of Henry Middleton, late member of the Senior Class, a youth to whom his Maker had vouchsafed many precious mental gifts, and who husbanded them with conscientious zeal and a quickening love of truth and knowledge; whose purity of conduct, unobscured, fulfillment of his duties, unassuming simplicity and kindness of feeling toward his teachers and fellow students, most truly endeared him to every member of this body.

*Resolved, That the Faculty feel this visitation as a loss of one of the fairest ornaments of their Institution, and the extinction of one of their brightest hopes.*

*Resolved, That they most deeply sympathize with the Parents whom thus Providence has suddenly bereaved of so justly beloved a son, and that the Secretary of the Faculty communicate a copy of these resolutions to the sorrowing parents as a token of their sympathy.*

*Resolved, That the Faculty wear the usual badge of mourning,—that the College exercises be suspended during the day, and that these resolutions be published in the papers of this town.*

"S. C. College, 1st Feb., 1847."

*New Jersey U. S. Senator.*—The Hon. Jacob W. Miller has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States from the State of New Jersey.

*The Palmetto Barbecue.*—At the barbecue given by the natives of South Carolina of Mobile, to the Palmetto Regiment, on Saturday week, we learn from the Herald of Sunday, that "not less than a thousand men partook of the barbecue."