

From the Correspondence of the Chair, Courier, Washington, Dec. 14, 1847.

The most prominent event of the day is the demonstration made in the Senate by Mr. Dickinson, of New York, on the subject of new territory and the toleration in the same of slavery.

Mr. Dickinson is of the old hunker party, which at their Syracuse Convention, rejected the Wilmot proviso. The hunkers, one of whom is Gov. Marey, support the administration in their war and annexation policy.

The Resolutions of Mr. Dickinson take three distinct positions.

First, that true policy requires that the United States should annex contiguous territory.

Second, That in organizing a territorial government over territory that may be acquired, all question relative to domestic policy (meaning slavery), be left to the legislature chosen by the people thereof; and

Third, no conditions can be constitutionally imposed on a territory which will be binding upon it when it shall become a free and sovereign State.

The passage of these resolutions will settle nearly all the questions that now vex the public mind. But floods of words must flow before they will even pass the Senate.

Mr. Dickinson, it will be seen, takes the ground assumed by Mr. Dallas in regard to the slavery question—viz: that the federal government has nothing to do with it, either as concerns a territory or a State. That was the ground taken by Mr. Jefferson in regard to the Missouri question.

That our true interest require the annexation of contiguous territory, if it can be justly obtained, is a postulate that will be much disputed, but which the people of this country will, I think maintain.

I hope that, in a few days, our senators will show their hands on this subject as freely as Mr. Dickinson has done.

The Senate Committees were appointed to-day. The following two are very important questions in reference to the forming the establishment of territorial governments, viz:

Territories.—Messrs. Douglass, Bright, Clayton, Butler, Davis, of Mass.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Ashley, Butler, Berrien, Westcott, Dayton.

Should the bills for establishing territorial governments in Oregon or in Mexico to the Committee on Territories, they may be reported with a proviso in favor of the application of the principal of the Missouri Compromise, but not with the Wilmot proviso. The majority is opposed to that proviso. Mr. Douglass, long ago, declared himself in favor of annexing new territory acquired from Mexico, and of applying the Compromise thereto.

The bill establishing a territorial government over Oregon, passed the House last year with a proviso excluding slavery; and it was, therefore, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary in the Senate, were it slumbered till Congress expired. The new Committee will never revive it in its original form, for it consists of four anti-proviso men.

Mr. Calhoun, as usual, declines service on any of the Standing Committees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

Much sensation was produced in the Capitol and in the city, to-day, by the movement of Mr. Calhoun, on the subject of the conquest of Mexico. Mr. Calhoun's resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That, to conquer Mexico, and to hold it either as a province, or to incorporate it in our Union, would be inconsistent with the avowed object for which we have been prosecuted—a departure from the settled policy of the Government—in conflict with its character and genius; and, in the end, subversive of our free and popular institutions.

Resolved, That no line of policy in the further prosecution of the war should be adopted, which may lead to consequences so disastrous.

Mr. Calhoun will have an opportunity ere long, to explain and support his resolutions. It is supposed that Mr. Webster and Mr. Benton, when they take their seats, will offer their views in the form of resolutions. The whole subject will come up for debate at an early day.

It is not, as yet, known whether Mr. Calhoun intends to condemn the policy of conquering, holding, or incorporating into the Union any part of Mexico—the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias for instance—or whether he aims his resolutions against any line of policy that contemplates the conquest of all Mexico. His own plan is—and he never uses phrases without meaning—"to conquer Mexico."

The line of policy laid down by the President, in his Message, for the further prosecution of the war, will inevitably lead to all the consequences which Mr. Calhoun refers to. It must lead, if persisted in, to the conquest of all Mexico, and to the holding of it as a province, or its incorporation into the Union. It is presumed, therefore, that Mr. Calhoun will oppose the line of policy proposed by the President, and suggest some proper substitute for it.

The insufficiency of existing laws for the protection of life and property from what are called "accidents," resulting from the carelessness of steam, has attracted much attention, and is much to be deplored.

The question of expediency of further legislation on the subject was brought before the Senate to-day, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House of Representatives has been all day engaged upon an interesting question, the expediency of establishing a Standing Committee to have the direction of all matters relative to foreign commerce. The object is to obtain a Committee that will direct their favorable regard entirely on the subject of trade between the States, coastwise and by internal channels, and "inland seas;" to the fishing bounty questions, &c.; while the Committee on foreign commerce shall have charge solely of those questions that relate to the protection and promotion of commerce between the United States and foreign nations.

The interests of internal trade here now become deeply important to the whole country; so much so as to affect materially the prospects of political parties. Mr.

Polk has, it is said by some, as many democrats by his veto of the river and harbor bill, as by his course in regard to Mexico. The Chicago Convention was intended to exert such an influence on this subject over Congress and the country, as to put down all opposition to the projects for the promotion of internal trade.

While the debate was going on, a message was received from the President giving his reasons for withholding his approbation from the bill of last Session, making appropriations for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors. The Message is long, and occupied an hour in readings. A debate of much interest followed, and continued till a late hour, on a motion of reference to a Select Committee, in which the whole question of the constitutionality of internal improvements by the aid of the General Government was discussed.

Mr. Holmes, of S. C., at the close of the Session to-day, submitted resolutions with a preamble, against the prosecution of the war with Mexico so far as to destroy her nationality; and in favor of receding to her all territory beyond the Rio Grande; on condition that it gives us free ingress and egress to and from the Californias; and the right of way for a Rail Road to San Diego, or other point on the Pacific; and also certain commercial privileges in her ports, &c.

From Washington.—A letter from the city of Washington, dated Dec. 14 1847, says:—"As regards politics, we are thrown into utter confusion. The whigs will no doubt elect their President; or rather, I should say, no democrat can be elected. Who will be the whig nominee is uncertain, but I can tell you, with some certainty, that Mr. Clay will not be. I rather think that he will withdraw from the field, and that Gen. Taylor will be the choice of the Convention. The whigs have fully conferred together, since the meeting of Congress, and the conviction is that Mr. Clay will not do.

"We are like to have an acrimonious and bitter session. The abolitionists have formed a distinct organization in the House. Mr. Parley is at the head of the small band, and he is not to be despised. He was a Clergyman of the Unitarian creed and succeeded Mr. Everett in the pulpit. He is likewise editor of the *North American Review*, and is undoubtedly a gentleman of talent and industry. His little band desired to get possession or control of the two Committees, which have any cognizance of slavery—the Committee on the District of Columbia and the Territories, The Speaker has disappointed them, putting Juddings on the Committee on Canals, and Parley on that of Agriculture (literally drowning one and burying the other)—Committees which have nothing to do, and the duties of which, should any cases arise not within their accustomed spheres of action.

"Mr. Winthrop has behaved well to the Southern members. He is a gentleman and a scholar—a cousin of the Winthropps of Charleston.

WILMOT PROVISIO.

Report of the Committee on Federal Relations on the Wilmot Proviso.
The Committee on Federal Relations to

errors's Message as relates to the resolution passed by the Legislature of Virginia, Connecticut and Rhode Island, touching the Wilmot Proviso, and transmitted to the Executive of this State, and to whom were also referred certain resolutions upon the same subject, submitted by members of this House, respectfully submit the following Report:

It is universally conceded that the Government created by the Constitution of the United States is a government of limited powers; that the legislative authority conferred upon Congress is limited by the terms and specifications of the grant, and can be nowise extended, save to make such laws as shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States. Congress "may admit new States into the Union; and the United States are required "to guarantee to each State a Republican form of Government." This enumeration exhausts all the powers conferred by the Constitution upon Congress, or the Government of the United States, in relation to the admission of new States into the Union.

If, therefore, it is sought to impose terms upon the admission of new States, or to prescribe their form of Government; as for example, to require that the legislative power shall be vested in but one house of Assembly, or that the Governor shall have an absolute veto, or that the Judges shall be elected by the people, or that no property qualification shall be requisite for either elector or Representative, or any other restriction or modification of the Constitution of the State to be admitted, the power must be sought elsewhere than in the Constitution of the United States. It must grow *ex necessitate* out of the power granted; it must be a necessary inference, or it cannot be exercised, because it is clearly not embraced by the express terms of the grant.

It is indeed prescribed that in each State the voters on the electors of Representatives to Congress, shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, but each State is left at liberty to prescribe what shall be the qualifications of voters, and who shall exercise the elective franchise. So far therefore as any argument can be drawn from this clause of the Constitution, the power of the State government is absolute and beyond the reach of Congress; and there is an implied negation of all authority on the part of Congress, to prescribe as to the statute of the inhabitants of a State, or their political rights are concerned, the Constitution is silent, and it is left to the States to determine the same. The form of Government must indeed be Republican; but since most of the States tolerated Slavery at the adoption of the Constitution, it will hardly be asserted that the Republican form of Government contemplated by the Constitution implied a negation of domestic servitude. If we resort to history, it will be found that nearly all the republics of antiquity, even those where the most absolute democracy prevailed, admitted the institution of slavery, and were not considered

the less republics on that account; and it is a problem yet to be solved, whether any republic can long endure, which does not tolerate domestic servitude. There is nothing then in the Constitution which authorizes Congress to assume the power indicated by the Wilmot Proviso.

The whole argument must turn upon the words of the Constitution, viz: "that new States may be admitted by the Congress into the Union."—Conceding that Congress may refuse to admit a territory claiming admission as a State, yet, if admitted, it seems undeniable that it must come in upon a footing of equality with the other States. Once in the Union, their sovereignty is complete; they may if they please permit the introduction of slaves and fix their status—a power that will not be questioned, and which of itself puts an end to the argument.

It is not denied that a State may abolish slavery, and elevate the slave to the rank of a freeman—give him a right to vote. No abolitionist will question this; and yet the political complexion of his vote of the State for a President of the United States might be essentially varied by the admission of persons to exercise the elective franchise, who when the State was admitted were not citizens under the Constitution, and could not vote. If the State may thus change its political character by abolishing slavery, it would seem indisputable that it might do the opposite and admit slavery, though it did not exist when the State was received into the Union.

It is but too manifest that whatever may have been the original character of the contest as to slavery, it has now become a question of political power. The North is resolved to surround the South with a cordon of States in which slavery shall not be tolerated. This is in many respects alarming. Independently of other considerations, it may finally bring up the question where free States shall have been sufficiently multiplied, whether, by a vote of three-fourths of the States, upon an amendment of the Constitution, proposed by two-thirds of both houses of Congress, the whole institution of slavery may not be abolished.

This is a remote danger, and if the question should ever arise, the South may well insist, that such an amendment would be revolutionary and retrograde; that it would be the destruction of the fundamental basis upon which the whole compact rests, and would require the assent of each several State to give it force and effect. But warned by the first, and the unscrupulousness with which our rights have been assailed upon every occasion that has offered it is the duty of the South to guard against this.

Devotedly attached to the Union, your Committee cannot but witness with profound regret the deep spirit of settled hostility manifested by the Northern States to the domestic institutions and constitutional rights of the South; they are persuaded that these can only be preserved firm, united and concerted action on the part of the slaveholding States. They approve of the tone, terms and spirit of the resolutions transmitted to this State by the Commonwealth of Virginia, and recommended that the same be adopted, as the sense of this Legislature, in the present emergency of the times, and in the interest of the South, and to each of the other States of the Union; and also to our Senators and Representatives in Congress; and to express to the Commonwealth of Virginia our high appreciation of the prompt and vigorous stand taken by her against this new and unprovoked invasion of the rights of the South as proposed by the Wilmot Proviso; and of the firm determination of this State to take, in concert with her, all such measures to secure our just rights as the gravity of the occasion demands.

1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, That the Government of the United States has no control, directly or indirectly, mediately or immediately over the institution of slavery; and that in taking any such control it transcends the limits of its legitimate functions by destroying the internal organization of the sovereignties who created it.

2. Resolved, That all territory which may be acquired by its arms of the United States, or yielded by treaty with any foreign power, belongs to the several States of this Union; their joint and common property, in which each and all have equal rights; and that the enactment by the Federal Government of any law which should directly or by its effects, prevent the citizens of any State from emigrating with their property, of whatever description, into such territory, would make a discrimination unwarranted by and in violation of the Constitution and rights of the State from which such citizens emigrated, and in derogation of that perfect equality that belongs to the several States as members of the Union, and would tend directly to subvert the Union itself.

3. Resolved, That if in disregard alike of the spirit and principles of the act of Congress on the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, generally known as the Missouri Compromise, and of every consideration of justice, of constitutional right and of fraternal feeling, the fearful issue shall be forced upon the country, which must result from the adoption and attempted enforcement of the proviso aforesaid, as an act of the General Government, the people of South Carolina can have no difficulty in choosing between the only alternatives that will remain, of object submission to aggression and outrage on the one hand, or determined resistance on the other, all hazards, and to the last extremity.

4. Resolved, That the General Assembly holds it to be the duty of every man, every section of the confederacy, if the Union is dear him, to oppose the passage of any law, for whatever purpose, by which territory to such acquire may be subject to such a restriction.

5. Resolved, That the passage of the above mentioned proviso makes it the duty of every slaveholding State, and of all the citizens thereof, to value their dearest privileges, their sovereignty, their independence, and their rights of property, to take firm, united and concerted action in this emergency.

W. F. DESABURE, Chairman.

S. CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Friday, Dec. 17.—The Senate met to-day at 11 o'clock.

During the recess last evening, a bill to raise supplies for the year commencing in October, 1847, was taken up for a third reading.

The Senate, by a vote of yeas 21, nays 8, ordered a message to be sent to the House, asking leave to amend the bill by striking out "fifty-five cents," a tax on negroes, for the purpose of inserting "twenty-five cents;" to strike out "twenty-five cents," for the purpose of inserting "twenty cents;" a tax on lands; to strike out "twenty-five cents," for the purpose of inserting "twenty cents." Also, asking leave to restore the clause levying a tax of ten cents on money at interest—all of which had been struck out by the House on the second reading of the bill. The House, by message, refused to grant leave to the Senate to amend the bill as above stated, and Messrs. Felder, Rhet, and Griffin were appointed a committee of Free Conference, on the part of the Senate, to join a similar committee on the part of the House, in reference to the amendments proposed.

Mr. Felder, from the committee on Conference in relation to the difficulties above stated, reported that the committee on Conference had agreed to recommend to their respective Houses "fifty-two" cents as a tax on negroes, and that the Senate yield to the amendments of the House in relation to the other matters in dispute—which was agreed to. The bill was then read the third time, passed, and returned to the House.

The following resolutions were submitted by Mr. Ward:

Resolved, unanimously, That the Senate sincerely regret the cause of absence of the Hon. Angus Patterson, their President.

Resolved, unanimously, That we will preserve a grateful recollection of the services of the Hon. Angus Patterson—of the amiable and able manner in which he has performed, for a series of years, the arduous duties of the Chair, and that we wish him a speedy return to his home, and a speedy recovery from his present illness.

Ordered, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Hon. Angus Patterson.

Mr. Black submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were considered and agreed to:

Whereas, Lieut. W. B. Stanley, of the town of Columbia, and an officer of the Palmetto Regiment, and John Campbell, J. Cawwell, and J. B. Glass, privates of Company H, of said Regiment, have returned to their native homes from the Mexican War, in which they gallantly participated:

Resolved, That the Senate of South Carolina welcome them home again, and as a testimonial of its appreciation of their services present to them the privileges of its body at the present session.

The report of the Committee on Finance and Banks, relative to the purchase of the Fire Loan and Railroad Bonds being before the Senate for its consideration:

Mr. Black called for the yeas and nays also moved for a call of the Senate, which was ordered; and on the question of agreeing to the report; it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 23, nays 1—Mr. Felder.

Resolutions, appropriating five thousand dollars for the purpose of relieving the wants of the orphans and widows of such of the Palmetto Regiment as have fallen, or may fall in the Mexican war, and to erect a monument and provide medals, were considered and agreed to.

The following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Felder, were considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina report in their next and each succeeding annual report, the quantity of small bills under five dollars in circulation—specifying the amount of each kind.

Resolved, That they do also report to each session of the Legislature all balances of deposits, dividends or other sums unclaimed for the space of two years.

At 8 o'clock, Mr. Griffin, from the Committee on Incorporations and Engrossed Acts, reported the acts passed at the present session ready for ratification.

The House of Representatives, accompanied by the Speaker, attended in the Senate Chamber, where the laws were ratified. After an interchange of Messages, both Houses adjourned *sine die*.

LIST OF ACTS PASSED IN DEC. 1847.

1. An act to make appropriations for the year commencing in October, 1847.
2. An act to raise supplies for the year commencing in October, 1847.
3. An act to establish certain Roads, Bridges, and Ferries.
4. An act to incorporate certain Societies and companies, and to renew and amend certain Charters heretofore granted.
5. An act to amend the Charter of Greenville Village.
6. An act to incorporate the Village of Marion.
7. An act to incorporate the Charleston Sugar Refining Company.
8. An act to alter, amend, and modify the Charter of Newberry Village.
9. An act to vest the right and title of the State in and to the estate of James M. Egger, deceased, in Geo. Brown.
10. An act to alter the law in relation to Magistrates' executions, and the duty of Sheriffs as to executions in their offices.
11. An act to authorize the formation of the Colleton Railroad Company.
12. An act to alter the sittings of the Courts of Law to certain districts in the middle Circuit.
13. An act to increase the powers of the Commissioners of Cross Roads for Charleston Neck.
14. An act to incorporate the South Carolina Press company.
15. An act to authorize the United States to purchase a sufficient quantity of land to build a Light House.
16. An act to amend the charter of the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company and also to amend an act entitled "an act to reduce the Capitol of the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company," passed 19th Dec., 1843.
17. An act to confirm in John S. Bird, a naturalized citizen, the title to a certain lot in the city of Charleston.

18. An act to punish and prevent the Stealing of Oysters.

19. An act to alter the law in relation to Bastardy.

20. An act to amend the laws prohibiting the entrance of slaves into this State.

21. An act to grant the use of a vacant lot in the Town of Columbia to the Palmetto Lodge No. 5 Independent Order of Odd Fellows, on certain conditions.

22. An act to authorize the Sheriff of Marion District to transfer prisoners in his custody to the Jails of the adjoining districts for a limited time.

23. An act to amend the law in relation to the education of the Deaf and Dumb.

24. An act relating to the survey of the Coast of South Carolina, under the authority of the United States.

25. An act to incorporate the Charleston Cotton Manufacturing Company in the State of South Carolina.

26. An act to incorporate the Barwell Railroad Company.

27. An act to repeal the seventeenth section of an act entitled "An act to reduce all acts and clauses of acts in relation to alter and amend the same."

28. An act to incorporate the Spartanburg and Union Railroad Company.

29. An act to define the terms upon which Manufactured Companies will hereafter be incorporated.

30. An act to incorporate the Washington and New Orleans Magnetic Telegraph Company.

31. An act to incorporate the Laurens Railroad Company.

The following resolutions were submitted in Congress, by Mr. Holness of South Carolina.

Whereas the Confederacy was formed for the purpose of establishing a perfect Union and promoting the general welfare, it becomes those who are entrusted with regulating the Government so to direct its movements as to perfect that Union and advance their welfare:

And whereas the prosperity, felicity, safety, and perhaps national existence, are involved in the invasive war we are now prosecuting against our sister Republic of Mexico, this important consideration should lead us to the adoption of such measures as may result in doing justice to Mexico, and promoting the lasting welfare of the United States. Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the United States to use its conquests as to extinguish the national existence of Mexico, but as to avail itself of the victories it has achieved, as to establish by treaty stipulations a lasting peace with Mexico upon the basis of an entire free trade between the two Republics, such as exists between the several States of this Union.

Resolved, That we agree to re-cede all the territory we have taken from Mexico beyond the Rio Grande upon the condition that our citizens have free ingress and egress into New Mexico and Upper California; the privilege of holding land and exercising their religion, and of carrying on trade as fully as any of the Mexican citizens of those provinces.

Resolved, That a further condition be the right of entry and departure of our shipping, both National and Domestic, into and from the Mexican ports as untrammelled as the vessels of our own country with all the rights of breasting bulks, taking in, discharging, purchasing and selling of cargoes, as in our own ports.

Resolved further, that we stipulate for a right of constructing a Railroad from the United States to the harbor of San Diego, and to any town in New Mexico or California.

Resolved, That it is expedient to keep possession of the Castle of San Juan de Ulea as a hostage for the fulfillment of the stipulation above recited.

The Advertiser.
EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1847.

A little too cold.—On Christmas day, there was a pretty considerable fall of rain, which was somewhat needed, and afterwards the thermometer was down to the freezing point—a little lower down than the folks about here wanted in these holiday times. On Monday morning the thermometer in our room stood at 25, at sunrise.

Acts of the Legislature.—We did not receive a list of the Acts in time for our last number, but publish them this week. Very few of them are of general importance. We will publish however, those which we may deem of the greatest interest to our readers. Also, the Resolutions of the like character.

Appropriation to Volunteers.—At the late session, the Legislature appropriated five thousand dollars, to defray the expenses of the Volunteers in the South Carolina Regiment, on their way to their homes in this State.

Return of Volunteers.—We are pleased to announce the return of Lieut. Wm. C. Moragne, and private John Careton, of the "96 Boys," to their homes in South Carolina.

The Hon. Mr. Colcock.—This gentleman who for some years past, presided over the House of Representatives in our Legislature, with much dignity and ability, retired at the close of the late session, from office. He will in all probability be the successor of the Hon. Mr. Rhet, in Congress.

Elections by the Legislature.—John Gibbs, is elected Superintendent of Public Works, in South Carolina.
J. N. Whiner is elected Solicitor of the Western Circuit.

General Quiltman.—This distinguished officer recently arrived in Charleston, and was received with the highest honors by the citizens.

NATIONAL PALACE, City of Mexico, November 1, 1847.

My Dear Sir—I have not the leisure now to say any thing that can interest our friends at home, but it is my duty, to give them a faithful account of their children, and of the manner in which they have perished. They are nearly all gone, but they have left behind them their people will be proud to cherish, and which the remotest descendants of their families will ever use to incite their sons to acts of virtue and glory and heroism. I have scarcely any with me, of the noble company that left our district, amid so many tears of our friends but a few gallant boys. Some have died by disease, and many have fallen in battle, but it is my pride to say, that not one has departed with a stain upon his character.

I have only time to give you a full list of our dead—

Rauber Jarrell,	died 27th Jan.
E. W. Ramsey,	died 20th Feb.
Wm. F. Reynolds,	died 7th April
James H. Duman,	died 16th May
John Johnson,	died 1st June
Nathan DeLoach,	died 6th "
Simons Abney,	died 8th "
John Wells,	died 20th "
Wm. H. Cobb,	died 31st "
Jefferson Williamson,	died 10th "
Wiley Robinson,	died 17th "
John Proctor,	died 21st "
Bolivar M. Jones,	died 23 July
Malachi Betts,	died 1st Aug.
Paaschal Tillman,	died "
Thos. F. Tillman, Aug. 20,	killed in battle
Julius Glover,	died 30th Aug.
Thos. M. Lyles, 13th Sept.	killed in battle
Sergt. W. B. Blocker, do	do do
Llewellyn Goode, do	do do
Turner Crooker, do	do do
Matt. Martin, do	do do
Henry Callihan, do	do do
W. B. Brooks, died of wound 24 October	wound received 20th August.
E. M. McDaniel,	died
Thos. H. Nixon,	died
Benjamin Tillman,	died 30th Oct.
Lieut. David Adams, was killed on the 20th	August, in battle of Churubusco.

JOSEPH ABNEY.

COLUMBIA, S. C. 19th Dec. 1847.

My Dear Sir—On my arrival in this place, I received your affecting and interesting letter, accompanied by the last letter of your brave and gallant deceased son. You Sir, can appreciate the feelings with which I read that letter, when I assure you that I mourned over the fate of your noble boy, with more of the anxiety of a parent than a general. The letter contains the following extract: "I was shot in making a charge on the enemy. Fifteen minutes before, General Shields rode in front of the Regiment and asked who would follow him. I jumped from the ranks and said, I would follow him to death if necessary. After the men returned from the charge, he came immediately to where I was lying, and said with tears in his eyes, 'My poor brave boy, you must not die.' I asked him if I had discharged my duty. His reply was, 'like a man, that I was an honor to myself, to my family, and to my country. He has been so since he departed. This is all the extract. The circumstances were detailed

correct, and they will live here forever. He was one of the first who darted forward to follow me, and he followed me to death. Sir, I not only can console with his parents, but I can feel with them, for the loss of such a brave and noble boy, but you can enjoy the only consolation left in this case. Your son died nobly in the discharge of his duty, bravely maintaining the honor of his national flag, and the character of his State.

Sir, permit me to give you the highest assurance of my sympathy and regard, and believe me your

Sincere friend,
JAS. SHELDON

WHITFIELD BROOKS, Esq.,
Edgefield C. H.

Returns of the Election for Colonel of the Tenth Regiment S. C. M., on Friday the 17th inst.

UPPER BATTALION.

M. W. Clark, M. Graham.	
Capt. Jas. Clark's Co.	83
" John Ery's " "	15
" W. Holloway's " "	10
" H. Hart's " "	35
" Jas McCreal's " "	8
" J. R. Wever's " "	42
	400
	150

LOWER BATTALION.	
Capt. D. Coleman's Co.	97
" J. Moore's " "	45
" W. Norris' " "	39
" Padgett's " "	85
	240
	400
	150
	640
	348

Clary's majority over Graham, 292 votes.

Amendment of our Town Charter.—At its late session the Legislature amended the Charter of our Town as to give the Council all the monies accruing from the licenses granted to retailers of liquors in the corporate limits; also, the money arising from the licenses granted to keepers of Billiard Tables, Nine Pin Alleys, and so forth.

Indians.—We were recently favored with a visit by a number of Indians, from North Carolina. A considerable time had elapsed since we had beheld any of the dusky sons of the forest in our midst, and we considered their visit as a sort of treat. They handled their bows and arrows quite dexterously, and picked up many a six and a quarter. In the evening of the day on which they came into our village, they had a dance at one of our hotels, but not being present, we can say nothing of their performance. Our little children, and those persons who had but rarely seen the wild men of the forest, were in ecstasies.

General Shields.—This gentleman after partaking of the hospitalities of the good people of Columbia, and many others there assembled, reached Charleston soon afterwards, where he met a splendid reception. His tour in our State, has been one of triumph.