NO. 32.

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ADVERTISENETS conspicuousiyinserted at 75 cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 371 for each continuance. Those published monthly or quarterly, will be charge : \$1 per square. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out

and charged accordingly.
Communications, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

The following gentlemen are announced their friends as candidates for the Office of Tax Collector, at the ensuing election:

Col. JOHN QUATTLEBUM, GEORGE J. SHEPPARD, EDMUND MORRIS. SAMPSON B. MAYS, Maj. S. C. SCOTT, JAMES SPANN.

TWE are authorised to announce DAN-IEL HOLLAND, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to a seat in the House of Delegates.

We are authorised to announce B C. YANCEY, Esqr., as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, at the ensuing election. March 29

The friends of Col. R. B. BOUKNIGHT, announce him as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, at the ensu-

ing election, We are authorized to announce W. A. HARRIS, Esqr., as a candidate for a scat in the House of Representatives, at the next elec-

tion. february 9 The friends of Maj. JOHN TOMKINS an nounce him as a candidate for a scat in the House of Representatives at the ensuing elec-

The friends of Dr. JOHN LAKE, annunnce nim as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives at the ansping election

The friends of Maj. ABRAHAM JONES ance him as a candidate for re-election to

The friends of PETER QUATTLE BUM, Esqr., announce him as a candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of this District, at the ensuing election

announce him as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff of this District, at the ensuing election.

The friends of HENRY T. WRIGHT. Esqr., announce him as a candidate for the of-fice of Ordinary of this District, at the ensuing election. may 24 if 18

Notice.

HE Estate of Marshal R Smith, deceased, being without administration, and there-fore derelict, all persons having papers pertain-ing to the estate, are requested to hand them over to me by the earliest practicable time, and all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and those having demands to present them properly attested.

JOHN HILL, O. E. D.

june 14 6m 2
* Hamburg Journal will please copy.

During my absence, for a short time from the State, N. L. GRIFFIN, Esq. will act as my Attorney; persons indebted to me will please make payment to him.

C. H. GOODMAN.

Administrator's Notice. A LL persons indebted to the estate of B. M. Rodgers, deceased, are required to make immediate payment, and those having demands

render them in properly attested, to

JAS. G. O. WILKINSON, Adm'r. may 31 3m 19
The Hamburg Journal is requested to copy the above three months.

Shereby given, that the next Legislature will be petitioned, praying the opening of a Public Road, near J. G. Burnett's, to run by J. W. and R. Cooper's residence, into the Island Ford Road, near T. C. Griffin's-thence through N. L. Griffin's plantatation, into the old Charleston Road, near his quarter.

July 19, 1848 26 3m

To our Customers once

To employ me to repair any work, is to promise to pay cash. These are my terms. I am not able or willing to keep books, or to depend upon your negroes whom you send to make engagements with me. When the

work is done, send the cash.

C. L. REFO, Agent.

NOTICE.

IBY THE CONSENT OF PARTIES. THE Papers pertaining to the estate of William Ferguson, dec'd., being in my hands, all those indebted to the estate. by note made payable to Cullen O'Neal, Ex tor., in right of his wife, are required to make payment, and those having demands to present

them properly attested to me.

JOHN HILL, O. E. D.

From the Charleston Mereury. PUBLIC MEETING.

In pursuance of public notice, the citizens of Charleston, without distinction of party, assembled at the theatre on Saturday evening at eight o'clock.

Nathaniel Eayward Esq. President. Hon. T. L. Hutchinson, Vice President. Edward Barnwell, Win. H. Trescott, and Thomas M. Hankel Esq. Secreta-

Hon J. C. Calhoun, Hon. A. P. Butler, and Hon. Armistead Burt, who at the solicitation of many citizens had consented to address the meeting, wete introduced, and were received with the most enthusiastic cheering.

C. B. Northrop Esq. stated that the Hon. A. P. Butler would address the

Mr, Butler commenced his remarks by ast ten days of the session of Congress .-There he occupied the position that every Representative of the South did who fearlessly and honestly attempted to do his duty, the object of odium and dislike to those who were animated by the reckless spirt of sectional ambition; here he was sustained and cheered by the approving plaudits of a generous constituency. He alluded to the proceedings of the session. many of which were important in their character, and some of its measures of momenteus consequence, not only as affecting the honor and interests of the South, but as dangerous to the harmony, nay, to Mexican war, in which the skill and courage of the American arms had been so signally displayed, had unfortunately bro't in its train questions fraught with perplexity and danger, among which was the is-South upon the subject of slavery. That institution was never assailed while the Union consisted of the Thirteen Original States: The compromises of the constitution were faithfully observed alike by the North and the South; but, with the acquisition of new territories, new questions were introduced destructive of the harmony of the confederacy; and, as our territories have increased, there difficulties and dangers have increased with them. The territories of New Mexico and Califorois had been acquired by the common blood and tiessure of the North, Day

a common Government. The West had been enriched by the war in furnishing an immense market for their produce. The North and the East have derived great benifit in furnishing the munitions of war, her vote ior one or the other of the caudiconquests, the glory in their acquisition but when she had made her decision, he had determined to rally on this great ques common band of union, which would rea-January 14

The friends of WESLEY BODIE, Esqr., now have richly shared, and the leurels mounce him as a candidate for the Office of this District at the ensuing election.

The friends of WESLEY BODIE, Esqr., cyress; but you shall not enter upon the mounce him as a candidate for the Office of this District at the ensuing election. territory, you and your institutions are forever prohibited therein. If our forefathers could have anticipated that such a restriction would have been imposed upon their descendants as to the common property of the Union, is it supposed they would ever have consented to it? The Southern States were equals when they entered into the confederacy, and they never would have joined it had they anticipated the attempts made to degrade them whenever the North acquired the power of doing so. When the Union was formed, the South was the stronger portion of it, but its compacts were held invi-olable; and he had challenged on the floor of Congress the production of a single instance where a Southern State had violated the compact of the Union He adduced several instances in which New York. Pennsylvania, and other Northern States had proved faithless to their costitutional

A rapid sketch was given of the proceedings in Congress in connection with the two propositions for compromise, with which our readers are familiar. They had been both voted down by the North. It was palpably the determination of that stitution. We would be degradingly ex-section not only to exclude the South from pelled from New Mexico and California, all the territories of the Union, but to make these territories hereafter the instruments of further oppression. When settled and formed into States, with the present antislavery States, they would have a suffi cient power to amend the Constitution and deprive us of the letter of its protection as they had long since of its spirit .-The South had failed to arrest this invasion upon its rights, but the spirit of determination and unanimity with which it was resisted was most gratifying. He would never forget the last night of the session, when the Southern men presented a united and determined from. Party bouds were repudiated, and party ties were broken. He would say that the South reed place no reliance on either party. If they put themselves in the keeping of party-if they trusted to the honor or good faith of the North, they would be deceived, and they would find themselves degraced and enslaved-the mere vassals of the rest f the confederacy. The time has passed away when any hope of justice could rea sonably be entertained from that quarter; and if the South thinks the institution of slavery worth preserving, they must pre. pare to do it in some other way than by

He was no advocate for disunion. The man did not live who could look disunion exception of Massachusetts. They had in his opinion were equally Republicans. in the face without an awful shuddering seen fit to abolish it in the States where He did not ask that they should throw at its possible consequences. But if the Union is to be made a bond to fetter one portion of the confederacy for the aggran-

dizement of the other, he would not wor- that but for the bonds of this Union would the canvass with moderation, and with kinship it as an idol, upon whose alter was to not have been endured for a moment. It dly feelings toward each other. Do not be sacrificed the prosperity, the equality, it is supposed, upon a moderate calcula- permit the discussion so to divide or esand the honor of the South. The spirits of Lanrens, of Gadsden, of Rutledge, and Northern States and in Canada upwards cannot be reconciled immediately after its of Pinckney, would spurn from their companionship that Southern who would be so recreant to his duty as to consent to wear the badge of degradation and inferi-

The North, it was evident, had determined upon their polcy of arresting any further accession of political power to the Slave tion of the entire South. If the Southern their own terms. They would not obtain their rights by President making. Gen. Cass, if elected, would not veto the Wilmatter, and the conclusion he had arrived that Gen. Taylor would not veto it. All thopes of that kind were unterly fallacious. Presicent Polk had administered the internal affairs of the Government in a manner which deserved the highest approbation, and he most willingly accorded him his thanks; but even he would have been consumed with the fires of indignation if had vetoed the Oregon bill containing the Wilmot Proviso. It would have been absolutely dangerous for him to have met on the street some of those who had assisted to place him in power had he done so. The pressure upon any President would be too strong for resistance. Of General Taylor as a gentleman and a soldier he had the highest opinion. He believed if he had been left to the origin I simplicity and mot Proviso, and he was equally sure contrasting his present position with that hopes of that kind were utterly fallacious. occupied by him at Washington for the President Polk had administered the interbeen left to the origin I simplicity and purity of his chareter he would have been willing to have entrusted him with the Government, in the hope that he would have effected its reform, and no government on earth needed it more. But the great danger was that, beset as he was by Planter and Southern man; others again the North, So long as the South perpoliticians, he would obey the behests of preferred Gen. Cass because he was a mits any candidate who claims her suppoliticians, he would obey the behests of party, and not the honest promptings of his own heart. He had placed himself under the control and deminion of a party, and that party would give direction to his administration. He says, and no doubt honestly believes, that if elected, he will come into power as the people's candidate; but since the nomination at Philadelphia, it is well known he has been according to the party with which they would be most mistance of the party with which they usually act. These preferences were natural their votes, her influence will be lost, and her rights disregarded. By rallying a great Sourthern party that will support no man not pledged to the maintenance of the rights of the South and the guarantees of the Constitution, a party will be formed in the North who will co-operate with us. come into power as the people's candidate, but since the nomination at Philadelphia, it is well known he has been controlled by a rety.

The people's candidate, the people's

and the employment of their ships as dates. For thirty years the State had ne-to be placed in that position unless he was ped, which sooner or later will end in her to be placed in that position unless he was ped, which sooner or later will end in her transports. What has been left for the ver cast her vote against democratic prin-South? We are told there are your ciples, and had never voted for a Whig; the movement, and saw that the North has a homogeneous population, and a sympathies, but he would cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of the State. But there should be no excitement, no exacerbation. There never was an occasion in which excitement upon such a subject was more to be deprecated. He alluded to the such as the such as the decision of the State. But there should be no excitement upon such a subject was nore to be deprecated. He alluded to the such as the decision of the South on a question, it was still more the South on a question, it was still more the South on a question, it was still more the South on a question, it was still more the South on a question, it was still more to use a complished by the such as a soldiership at least equal to those of and deserved to be held in reprobation by every Southern man. They were Colonel to those of the South on a subject to the manner in which candidates were selected by proceedings in caucus, where trickery and management, not merit, secured the nomination. If the selection of a candidate had been left to the people, he choice would not have fell upon Gen. Taylor and Gen. Cass. There was there fore no necessity or propriety in getting up any excitement, and if a heated political canvass was to ensue, for himself, he would take no part in such a scrainble. Mr. Burt expressed his thanks for the

we properly which I consider on a

the kindness of his reception. He alluded to the recent action of Congress, and said if they had preserved their honor they had lost a portion of their rights. Wihin auother twelve months their rights, their equality as members of the confederacy. would be lost, unless they came to the rescue; unless the South, by united and energetic action demands that equality which was guarantied to them in the Conand confined to prescribed limits, that our institutions might perish, and we perish with them. The conduct of the Northern Senators and Representatives had been most imperious and exacting. There were a few honorable exceptions- Donglas, Bright, Hannegan, Sturgeon, Cameron, and Dickinson-that struggled against the Confederation the Ordinance for the gocurrent for a while, but were eventually compelled to yield. He detailed the procredings of the Senate on the Oregon bill, where the determination of the North to fugitive slaves to their owners was coupled assert their supremacy, and to degrade the South, was so strongly manifested. So Compromise was proposed by the North, impalient were they for their victim that was urged it on Congress, and sacrified they would not even respect the Sabbath; and upon God's holy day, while the bells it. But a great change has been effected of the churches were summoning the citin the North since that period. As they izens of Washington to worship, the decree of ostracism and proscription was registered. The North was not prompted to this crusade by fanaticism, as was sup-posed by many. It was a struggle for political power and superiority. Slavery was termed a Southern institution, but if there was any institution more than another entitled to the name of American, it was the institution of slavery. At the versities of opinion are entertained upon the breaking out of the Revolution it existed in all the colonies, and at the adoption of lor is preferred by some; Gen. Cass by the Constitution in all the States, with the others. All are equally sincere, and all,

tion. that there are at this time in the trange you from each other as that you of thirty thousand runaway slaves, and termination. The time is coming when this was properly which, by justice and your united energies will be demanded for comity; the Northern States were bound the struggle. At the next session of Conto assist in reclaiming. The remedy for gress the contest will be renewed for Calthese abuses was not to be found in the ifornia, New Mexico, and the territory ascendency of parties, but it depended on between the Nueces and the Rio Grande their own stout hearts and strong arms.
Mr. Callegue said that his colleagues had States, and nothing could counteract this so fully desided the proceedings in Conpolicy but the determined and united ac- gress upon the questions involving the rights of the South, that he would confine States were united, they could dictate himself to what he conceived to be the more immediate object of the meetingthe question of the Presidency. His atmatter, and the conclusion he had arrived

-for the North claims all that. If worsted in that struggle, as there is great probility we will be, we have nothing to hope or expect from the Federal Government He had watched this question of Abolition for years, and from the beginning had pre dicted the result. There are in the body political, as in the human system, diseases which, if not promptly arrested, become incurably and eventually fatal; and it was her vote; but let us cast it without heat, without extrement; and in the direction which the safety and dignity of the State requires that it should be cast. As to the respective candidates, many gave the prefing of Presidents; and with such a party. erence to Gen. Taylor because he was a we can command our terms and control

Corespondence of the London Chronicle. DUBLIN, JULY 26. The admiralty steamer "Ancker,' entered Kingtown harbor this morning, with Queen's messenger, who came express suspending the habeas corpus. A special train was at once provided, and the messenger proceeded by the railroad to deliver the act to Lord Lieutenaut. The government have determined on a con-

siderable number of arrests, and it is stat-

ed that a number of persons not hereto-

FOREIGN NEWS.

fore openly connected with the revolutionary movements are be taken up. At this hour, half-past 4 o'clock, the Attorney General and Solicitor General are at the Castle, and it has been arranged that warants are to be issued this afternoon. Mr. Smith O'Brien and several other leading members, now oranizing the clubs throughout the country, are to be taken into custody to night, and, if the attempt to arrest them should not lead to

an outbreak, they will be brought up to Dublin to morrow. The accounts from the South this morn-

ing are really most alarming. The confederate lenders appear to be so insane as to contemplate an insurrection and indeed already they have little doubt of an actual outbreak. The greatest anxiety and apprehension prevails amongst the gentry and well-disposed of all classes. Gentle-men have come up to make representations to the government of the state of their districts, and requiring arms for their tenantry to defend their families and pro-

perly against any insurgent movement.

Lord Fornham, from Craven, and magistrates from Wicklow and other counties, have been in attendance at the Castle to-

The dauger is imminent, but the Lord Lieutenant is well prepared and determined promptly to crush if he cannot prevent an insurrection, forced on by the wicked men who are now endeavoring to produce a convalsion.

Troops are constantly arriving from England, and departing for the South, where the danger is most pressing. A

Benton, of Missouri, and Gen. Houston, of ple for every purpose, almost as great in Texas. Had they stood true to the South, amount as that now collected by the Fedthe bill would have been defeated. With eral Government. The South now exthese exceptions, the Southern men had stood side by side and shoulder to shoulder. And in this a most gratifying contrast tries, and it is a well established principle was presented with the condition of things existing at the commencement of the sescould be got together to act harmoniously. He had never witnessed so much distraction. But at the close of an arduous session, and after one of the ablest debates which he had ever witnessed, and in which

named, stood shoulder to shoulder, manfully battling for their rights. The action of the North in inserting the Wilmot Proviso in the Oregon bill was a mere wanton asserion of power. It was universally admitted that the climate and soll of Oregon unfitted it for slave population, but the North determined upon the assertion of the right to exclude slavery from the Territories of the Union, without conditions or restrictions. It was the first time it was applied, and the determination cases-even in Cuba, should that Island ever be annexed to our Union. In the old vernment of the Northwestern Territory was proposed for three years, and was only adopted then when the restitution of

the South was completely victorious, the

entire South, with the exceptions above

every Northern man who voted against have grown in power they have increased in the exactions, and at last have boldly avowed their determination to arrest the further progress of the Slave States, by excluding them unconditionally hereafter from all the Territories of the Union.

With such a struggle at hund, how important is it that the South should be prepared to meet it with a united front. Di-

ports to the Northern States more than all the exports of the North to foreign counthat the imports, of a community are based upon its exports, and that they nearly equal each other. In whatever aspect than we consider it, we will be as well prepared for the sirgule as the North. He did not court it, but he would not shum it; and old as he was he was willing to go

through his share of the contest When the loud and long protracted cheering which greeted the close of Mr. Calhoun's speech had somewhat mo lera ted, on motion of W. B. Pringle, Esq. the meeting adjourned.

Another Compliment .- Mr. G. W. Kendall, in his European correspondent, has just arrived. It is dated y speaks of the loss of officers in the late and states that all is quiet there. battles in the streets of Paris, and in the course of his remarks pays the following high compliment to the gallantry of our own Regiment.

"You will see a comparison made, in which the number of officers who fell in the last revolution is placed alongside of those in some of Bonaparte's greater battles. The loss has never before been as and a large reward has been offered for severe in officers of the first rank. Here in the streets were killed Gens. Negrier, Brea, Regnault, and Bourgon, while Gens. Bedeau, Buvivier, Damesrue, Foucher Lafontaine, Francois and Korte were more or less severely wounded. great as was the loss of the French here in the streets of Paris, it will not bear comparison when placed alongside the casualties experienced by the leading officers in some of our regiments last year, while attacking the breastworks and barricades of the Mexicans. I do not mean officers of the same rank, but of those who led the different onslaught. Look at the returns of the 3d Infantry at Monterey, the 5th at Molino del Rey, and the South-Caroliniaus at Churubusco and the Garita."

The mind that is open for conviction, and determined to pursue truth whereever she may guide, will derive lessons, even from its own mistakes, which may prove salutary to itself and to the world. have neither to defend. - Lewis Cass. Oh! how grand is that character that can tise superior to selfishness, and cling

a for punschauchlin, county of Meath; where disturbances are apprehended.

turbed connies, who would be comparatively defenceless in case of an outbreak; nave been ordered to concentrate at the chief station.

The government securities have declined fully 14 per cent, at our Stock Exchange to day. Consols fell from 85 to 83%.

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Notwithstanding all this alarm, for which unfortuntely there is ample grounds, I shall cling to the hope that there will be no insurrection. Indeed my belief is as strong as before that-there will be no serious outbreak, and that the government will be able to crush at once any thsurrections ary attempt. The squdion of Sir. Charles Nanier

has arrived at Cove.

Her Excellency, the Countess of Clarendor, with some of the children of the Lord Lieutenant, loft Kingstown this motaing for England

I have seen letters from Galway Roscommon, and even from Tipperary, which states the conviction of the writers that there will be no ou break.

LIVERPOOL. JULY 29. Our express, which left Dublin at 9 clock last evening, has just arrived, and our advices convey the gratifying intelligence that Dublin continues perfectly tranquil but no further news has been receivhas just arrived. It is dated yesterday,

WHOLESALE SLAVE ABSCONDING .= We earn from the Lexington (Ky.) Reporter, that on the night of the 5th inst. a large number of slaves, stated to be not less than 50 or 70, abscouded from their masters in that vicinity. It is said that they have been tampered with by an Abolitionist, their arrest. The Reporter also has a telligraphic despatch from Maysville, which states that about a dozen of them had been captured with a white man, and one white man was killed and that the whole courry was aroused in pursuit of them.

Reception of the New French Minister .-We lear I from the Washington Union, that on Saturday last, Mr. William Tell Poussin was presented to the President as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the French republic .- Baltz-

All wars are be deprecated, as well by the statesman at the philanthropist.-They are great evils, but there are greater evils than these, and submission o injustice is among them. The nation which would refuse to defend its rights and its honor, when assailed, would soon

Suspicion is no less an enemy to virtue than to happiness.