



The Advertiser.
EDGEFIELD, C. H.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 18, 1849.

Odd Fellows Celebration.
Butler Lodge No. 17, of the I. O. O. F. will celebrate its Anniversary on Wednesday the 25th inst. There will be a Procession, and an Oration.
The public generally are invited to attend.
ELBERT BLAND, Sec'y.

April 14th, 1849

Notice.
The Committee of safety and vigilance appointed for Edgefield District, at a public meeting a short time ago, are requested to meet at this place on the first Monday in May next, at 12 o'clock, M.

N. L. GRIFFIN, Chairman.
April 18, 1849.

Public Meetings.
Public meetings in reference to Southern rights have been recently held in the Districts of Darlington, Lancaster, Georgetown and Beaufort. Strong Resolutions were passed at all of them.

"The North and the South."
This excellent pamphlet, by ELWOOD FISHER, has been re-printed in this State, and is to be had at A. J. Burke's, Broad street, Charleston, at the price of \$6.00 per hundred.

Extraordinary Weather.
On Sunday last we had a considerable fall of snow, which covered the tops of the houses to a depth of two or three inches. It was preceded on Saturday by warm weather, and followed on Sunday night by a severe frost and freeze. Great injury has been done to vegetation. Cotton, Wheat, Fruits and Vegetables are, we learn, completely nipped.

The Dinner to Judge Butler.
We invite the attention of our readers to the proceedings of the Dinner to Judge BUTLER in another column. The statements given do not exaggerate the elegance of the entertainment, or the deep interest of the occasion. The Dinner was indeed in admirable style, and being gotten up in compliment to a distinguished individual, whom this people all delight to honor, was the occasion of deep and heartfelt enthusiasm.

Judge Butler's Remarks.
In offering a synopsis of the remarks of Judge BUTLER at the dinner on Thursday last, we cannot hope to do justice to his mainly and Senatorial efforts. We cannot give much more than the current of his remarks. We trust we have not failed to impart the fair and dispassionate spirit in which they were delivered.

Mr. B. adverted to the change which has taken place in the government since its formation. The thirteen original States were actuated by a common impulse of feeling and interest. But seventeen new States have been added, introducing new and diverse interests, which have given rise to much conflict of opinion and feeling, and have brought into operation new elements of policy. A majority has formed itself during this conflict, with a self-sustaining force, which, by the mere number of its votes, has the power to confiscate our property. It is a majority originating in local sympathy, and directed by ambition is looking to selfish preferment and sectional ascendancy.

What security have we against its aggressions on our institutions? We have the security of a minority claiming the protection of a written and solemn compact, which is giving way to false constructions and crumbling compromises.

The Republic has passed through serious troubles, which have been only partially or temporarily averted by the introduction of compromises. Wise statesmen have had recourse to these means to adjust the growing differences between the two great sections of the country—whether wisely or not, cannot now, under the circumstances which gave rise to them, be well determined.

But this much is certain—out of the Ordinance of 1787, and the Missouri compromise have sprung up the seeds of that hostility, which is now so greatly disturbing the country.

The Ordinance of 1787 was a blunder of Mr. Jefferson, who, doubtless, was actuated by the prevailing spirit of the day, or by the dictates of a liberal and benevolent mind, that relied too much on the obligations of good faith and honor. From the introduction of this Ordinance, a new principle was established, which has led to a violation of the protecting power of the constitution. It took its origin in the State of New York, in which slavery was abolished in the year 1821. From that time, the New York politicians, guided by a selfish policy, have been most violent against the institution.

A feeling of fanaticism has been long prevailing in the Northern States. But it is within a comparatively short period, that selfish and mischievous politicians have given it a more dangerous direction. Legislative enactments and statutory provisions are the most imposing evidences of the opinion that now prevails. A law has been recently passed in Massachusetts, imposing high penalties on all public officers who shall assist an owner in apprehending his fugitive slave—and that too in the face of the constitution, which imposes as a positive duty on the States to deliver up fugitive slaves. Laws of exactly the same import have been passed in Vermont and Rhode Island, and of similar operation in all the Northern States. The feeling which these proceedings evince, has found its way into Congress, and is insultingly exhibited whenever any occasion or pretext will allow it.

Another strong indication of the dangerous tendency of this fanaticism, is the election to the United States Senate from New York, of ex-Governor Seward; who, while Governor of that State, in a controversy with Virginia, sanctioned the proposition—that the stealing

or inveigling of a slave in Virginia, would not be held as a felony by the authorities of New York, so far as to impose an obligation under the constitution on the Executive to deliver the offender up as a fugitive from justice. This position was repudiated by the Legislature. But within the last two years the Legislature of that State has given the most unequivocal evidences of the dangerous progress of opinion in that State. The free soil agitation is moved with the force of party organization. It has its exponents in the Senate, and will make the proceedings of that body a scene for its aggressions. The federal government is to become the vehicle of incendiary assaults on some of the parties to it.

This is not, it is true, the universal sentiment at the North. There are many liberal minded men who go for protecting the constitutional rights of the South. It was with pleasure, he alluded to the liberal policy of Mr. Webster on this subject. On a very trying occasion this distinguished Statesman maintained, that Southern slaves as a mass could not be bettered by emancipation—that Congress, instead of interfering with, ought to pass laws sanctioning the constitutional provisions for the protection of slaveholders. But even he, influenced by the feeling of his constituents, has said "that slavery should not exist one inch beyond the slaveholding States." No Representative, how distinguished soever, who is liberal in his views can go back to his State, and resist the strong current of popular indignation against slavery. They who have attempted it, have been sacrificed. And this anti-slavery feeling is still rapidly on the increase. In a short time the free-soil party will be the predominant party at the North.

So much for the North!
How stands the question in the Northwestern States? The very best men from this section, who are disposed to adhere faithfully to the spirit of the constitution in protecting Southern rights, were originally from the slave States. Much the largest portion of these Northwestern States, under the operation of the Ordinance of 1787, belong naturally and really to the free soil party. Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin among the States, and Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska Territories are and will be non-slaveholding, while only Arkansas and Louisiana fall within the limits allowed to slavery.

The general popular sentiment among all these States, that the constitution should be changed in order to extend the area of freedom—that in its original form, it is not suited to the country in its present advanced and growing State.

Added to these, another powerful influence is at work in the "free soil" States. It is the Press: conducted with great power and ability, and sustained by large moneyed interests. Its influence is tremendous—not only from the ability and moneyed power which control it, but likewise from the great tact evinced in its management. All Southern Newspapers are cautiously excluded from the reading circle.

In a large Reading Room at Washington, on the South of the Potomac is to be obtained. In another, a New Orleans Paper is taken, which may be accounted for by the fact, that the city of New Orleans is, in character very cosmopolitan, and that it takes its politics, in great measure, from the States lying north of the waters of the Mississippi, with which that city, by means of an extensive trade, is in constant communication.

Another powerful influence in favor of the "free States," is the patronage of the President, who has the distribution of \$40,000,000 in the way of bestowing offices, appointments, etc.—much the largest portion of which are given at the North and in the North-West. All aspirants for the Presidency—and they are becoming extremely common—will more or less comply with or accommodate themselves to the prejudices of a non-slaveholding majority.

These are the general elements of power by which the "free States" can control the legislation of the country; but in the *Wilmot Proviso*, they are likely to acquire a specific power, which will greatly increase their influence.—There is no doubt that the free-soil party, are determined to carry out, if possible, the principles of this odious measure. Nothing but this prevented, at the late Session of Congress a government being given to the newly acquired Territory. The Northern men would assent to nothing that did not fully acknowledge the principles they contend for. They have gained boldness by their success in attaching the *Wilmot Proviso* to the Oregon Bill. That event, it is to be feared, will prove fatal to Southern rights. Since the passage of that Bill, the free soil men do not scruple to bring forward the most insulting propositions. Giddings got up a Resolution and obtained for it 74 votes. "That all persons in the District of Columbia, including slaves themselves, should decide whether or not the slaves in that District should be free."

The fact, therefore, that dangers threaten the South, cannot be avoided. Is the real issue likely to come up? It was so thought, and a Southern move was made in Congress, which resulted in the *Southern Address*. To Mr. Downes, of Louisiana, belongs, perhaps, the honor of first suggesting a *Southern Meeting*. But Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, from Parliamentary courtesy, was made Chairman of the Committee to which the subject was referred—being the mover of that Committee. It was a source of cordial feeling, that he was made Chairman. It was highly desirable that an address on the subject should have come from a member from Georgia—a State from its local situation and interests, deeply concerned in the issue. But it so happened that the task of drawing the address devolved on Mr. Calhoun. His experience and abilities eminently fitted him for such an office. He was sincerely desirous in acquitting himself of the duty, to produce unanimity; and hence the original draft—not at all too strong in tone—underwent various modifications. Both its author and the address have been subjected to various oblique influences and assaults. An enlightened and consuming public opinion will refute and rebuke them. Mr. Calhoun could have had no temptation to consult selfish considerations.—History will award to him a reputation to be valued, and which the detraction of Rivals and adversaries cannot withhold. He has mingled the aspirations of his ambition with the enduring glory of his country. His lessons and warnings may not be heeded until events shall give to them a melancholy verification. It is to be regretted, as the greatest of misfortunes, that discordant views, upon more occasions than one, have sprung up among Southern members.

Mr. B. said, he would not, if he could, say anything to aggravate such a feeling. On the contrary, he was willing to make any sacrifice to heal division and to produce unanimity among ourselves. But let us accept no more compromises from parties that have proved

faithless to all that have been made.
Gen. Taylor, doubtless will avert all the issues in his power. He is honest, and may succeed; but late events show the great difficulties in his way. The California question must come up. It was staved off at the late session by trying to refer it to the people of the Territories to decide upon their becoming a State. The people there do not desire to take this responsibility. It was an evasion of the question to contend that California can become a State by the mere fiat of Congress.

Will Gen. Taylor veto? No one can say, Gen. Taylor knows how to keep his secrets.—But if given, the veto of the President will avail little. And are our rights to depend upon a mere *Presidential Veto*? They are secured to us by the Constitution, and nothing short of its observance ought to satisfy us.

It is time for the South to be alive. Grave issues are coming upon us. In this very Month events are transpiring to make up a fearful issue for the country, and they will go on with a rapidity almost inconceivable. It is a sacred duty, which the Southern people owe to self-respect, to resent the wrongs growing out of violated compacts and disregarded compromises; to maintain the covenant that secures them; and above all to make no Resolutions that they will not maintain. Submission to acknowledged wrong is willful degradation.—Public sentiment should not be allowed to sleep over lurking dangers. Any movement to be effectual should be conducted with the dignity of purpose, and with temperate and intelligent concert. Positions of difficulty and responsibility should not be avoided.

George Mason, whom John Randolph characterized as the Eagle eyed, and most gifted statesman that Virginia ever bred, has a clause in his will full of instruction. It is to this purpose: "That a private station from his experience, is one that he would recommend as most conducive to happiness; but upon the blessing of a parent, I charge my children, should any public trust or duty devolve upon them by the necessity of the times, to suffer no fear of any danger whatever—the fear of death nor the fear of disgrace or poverty to deter them from maintaining the rights to which they were born. Our ancestors were a grave, wise and determined sort of people, and have left us both example and precept."

Mr. B.—concluded by offering the following sentiment:
John Hancock and Christopher Gadsden:—When history shall repudiate the lessons inculcated by their example, resistance to the injustice of violated compacts and the oppression of numbers will be a crime!

FOR THE ADVERTISER.
DINNER AT EDGEFIELD TO THE
Hon. A. P. Butler.

On the 12th inst. a Dinner was given at the Spann Hotel in Edgefield Village, complimentary to our distinguished fellow citizen, Judge BUTLER. At half past three o'clock, a large company of gentlemen sat down to one of the richest tables, we have ever seen at this distance from sea-board conveniences, laden with almost every article that properly appertains to an elegant entertainment.—Substantial, trifles, wines, sherbets, ice-creams, &c., all of excellent quality. Representatives from every portion of the district, men of intelligence and education, were present; and the unusual interest, manifested by the entire assemblage, must have been a source of real gratification to the honorable Senator.

A marked feeling of indignation, at the aggressive insults of Northern combination, filled every bosom, and found some feeble expression in the vehement applause, with which every sentiment, that pointed to determined resistance, was received. Had the infatuated enemies of our rights, witnessed the fire that kindled in each eye, at every such recurrence, they might well have been induced to exclaim, "if this is Southern feeling, prudence bids us pause."

F. H. WARDLAW, Esq., and Col. A. SIMKINS, acting as President and Vice-President, the following Regular Toasts, were read:

REGULAR TOASTS.
1st. The President of the United States.—May the skill, firmness and patriotism, he has so eminently displayed against our foreign enemies, guide his administration of the government to a Buena Vista defeat of the more dangerous enemies, fighting under the banners of Abolition and Consolidation.

2nd. Virginia.—The position she has assumed in defence of Southern rights, is worthy of her Revolutionary history, and South Carolina, arrogating no lend on this question, will be content to march under her banner.

3rd. The Governor of the State.—His inaugural address affords earnest of the fidelity and ability with which he will discharge the duties of his high station.

4th. Col. P. M. Butler.—Emotions inexpressible of sorrow and pride, spring up at the mention of a name sacred to valor and patriotism, and consecrated to fame.

5th. Hon. A. P. Butler.—His services in the Senate of the United States, have proved him worthy of the distinguished confidence reposed in him by the State, and confirmed his title to the admiration and attachment of his native district.

After the lengthened applause, which followed the reading of the above Toast had subsided, the Hon. A. P. BUTLER, rivited the attention of the audience for more than an hour on the great question of the day. [Ed.—See remarks in another column.]

6th. The Hon. John C. Calhoun.—We pass by near forty years of illustrious public services, to recur to the period when, as our immediate representative, he gave evidence of the genius and statesmanship which early removed him to wider and more elevated fields of usefulness.

7th. Geo. McDuffie.—His bold and fearless denunciation of Northern cupidity and fanaticism, and his unsurpassed eloquence in vindicating her rights and honor, will ever be remembered by South Carolina.

8th. The Hon. Armistead Burt.—A watchful and faithful sentinel, guarding the temple of Liberty against the approaches of our foes.

9th. The Union.—It was devised by our noble ancestors, as the means of securing liberty and equality to all the States, and our reverence for it will not be abated by any calculation of its value, as to mere profit and loss; but we are not so superstitious, as to hallow it when perverted to our degradation and servitude.

10th. Slavery.—As it exists in the Southern States, it is the best organization of human labor, and sanctioned by morality and the constitution, we must be convinced, and subdued, before we yield it to pragmatic fanaticism or, insolent aggression.

11th. Southern Liberty.—Achieved by the daring spirit of intrepid hearts, it would be degeneracy not to maintain it, untrammelled by the boldest efforts, and at all hazards.

12th. Education.—The great instrument by which a free people may be rendered worthy of their position, and a proper charge upon the common treasure.

13th. The right to remove with our Slaves to the Territories acquired from Mexico.—To yield it up would be to surrender our liberties. When full equality under the constitution is denied to us, we have ceased to be free.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.
By THE PRESIDENT.—The union of the South, for the sake of the South.—The only means by which we can vindicate our rights and preserve the Union.

By THE VICE PRESIDENT.—Ekeood Fisher.—A true friend of the Union—If it is saved, he will have contributed his full share towards its preservation.

By Dr. J. C. REEDY.—Manufactures at the South.—When sufficiently numerous to meet production, will effectually correct the arrogance of the North.

By J. P. CARROLL.—Our Territorial Acquisitions from Mexico.—The South bore her part in conquering them from enemies abroad; and will not permit them to be wrested from her by enemies at home.

Col. R. G. DUNNOVANT, late of the Palmetto Regiment, being present as an invited guest, was called on by the President, in complimentary terms, and replied with the following sentiment:—

Edgefield.—As remarkable for the wisdom of her sons in peace, as for their gallantry in war.

By W. C. MORAGNE.—The United States Senate.—The great conservative power in our government; the palladium of our rights and liberties—on preserving it faithfully from the attacks of ruthless innovation, depends the political welfare of our country.

By P. S. BROOKS.—"Brutus."—An honored name, stolen as was the lion's skin, by an ass.

By JAMES RAINSFORD.—Our Senators.—John C. Calhoun, and A. P. Butler. We offer them the tribute of our admiration and gratitude, for the dignity of their intellectual and moral bearing, in the cause of their country in the Senate of the United States.

By M. GRAY.—The people of the South.—Firm, united action, on their part will arrest Northern aggression.

By H. R. SPANN.—A Southern Confederacy.—Our ultimate and only dependence for political equality and freedom.

By Dr. E. P. LEAGUE.—The Hon. A. P. Butler.—The true, firm, and able defender of Southern rights.

By JOSEPH ANNEY.—The People of the South.—Generous in their attachment to the Constitution of the Union, they consider, liberty their birthright and their homes their dearest country.

By W. P. BUTLER.—Our Ex-Governor, Hon. David Johnson.—The eminent jurist, the true patriot, the good man. May his latter days, be as serene and happy, as his past has been brilliant and useful.

By Col. M. C. M. HAMMOND.—Equality first, and always, be the consequences what they may.

By Col. M. FRAZIER.—Geo. McDuffie.—His public life has been full of honor; in his retirement, he is entitled to the patriotic reward—the love, confidence and admiration of his countrymen.

Many other Toasts were read, but have not been handed in for publication.

Col. ARTHUR SIMKINS being called on for a song, sang the following:
Gathering Song of the South.
(Air—Marselles Hymn.)

Ye Southern freemen, wake to action!
Hark! hark! our country bids us rise,
Shall all our rights by vile infiltration,
Be sacrificed before our eyes?
Be sacrificed before our eyes?
Shall Northern Whigs, their numbers swelling
With ranting flogs, a maniac host,
Declare we shall no longer boast
Our cherished Union, Freedom's dwelling!
Arise—arise, ye brave!
Our banners be unfurled!
We'll swear, we'll swear our rights to save,
Proclaim it to the world.

No longer hope that generous feeling
The traitorous blow will yet restrain:
D-d we, like recreants, sue them kneeling,
Our subject suit would be in vain.
Oh! shall we see our Constitution
By ruthless pericides o'erthrown,
While patriot saints above us groan,
And cry, "There's hope in Revolution!"
Arise—arise, ye brave!
Our banner be unfurled!
We'll swear, we'll swear our rights to save,
Proclaim it to the world.

See—see, alas! in frenzy yielding,
High names of genius join the array,
Each power of thought and utterance wielding
To strengthen abolition's sway,
Yes, yes, the direful storm is brewing,
Soon in it's rage to burst amain,
And blight each lovely Southern plain
With desolation and with ruin!
Arise—arise, ye brave!
Our banners be unfurled!
We'll swear, we'll swear our rights to save,
Proclaim it to the world.

Then, Southrons, come—delay no longer,
Sound, sound the signal far and near,
Or shall we tarry to grow stronger,
Until our enemies appear!
No, no—they rise from coast to border,
A long unbroken front they show,
That friend and foe alike may know
They come with union and good order.
Arise—arise, ye brave!
Our banners be unfurled!
We'll swear, we'll swear our rights to save,
Proclaim it to the world!

The following Letters, were received from the Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, and the Hon. A. BURT, which were read by the President, in response to the Regular Toasts, to these distinguished gentlemen:

PORT HILL, April 7, 1849.
GENTLEMEN:—I regret exceedingly that my engagements, will not permit me to accept your invitation, to be present at a

Public Dinner, to be given to the Hon. A. P. BUTLER, on the 12th inst., by the citizens of Edgefield and its vicinity.

Had circumstances permitted, I would have been happy to be your guest on the occasion, and to have an opportunity, not only to express, in person, the high regard I have for my able and distinguished colleague, but to make my grateful acknowledgements to the citizens of your District, for the early confidence they bestowed on me, and the constant support I have received from them, through a long and trying period of public service, now nearly of forty years continuance.

I avail myself of the occasion, to offer the following sentiment:
Edgefield District.—Ever heretofore, among the foremost in the hour of danger, she will be found in the front rank, should the South be compelled, by continued aggression and injustice, to stand up in defence of her rights, and equality in the Union.

With great respect, I am, &c.,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Messrs. CARROLL, MORAGNE, BROOKS, CHASTIE, ADDISON and BONHAM.

WILLINGTON, April 9, 1849.
GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to thank you for your note of invitation to the dinner, on Thursday next, to be given to my colleague, Senator BUTLER. I would gladly avail myself of your politeness, and join in this compliment to one who has done his duty, with ability, and with manly courage, and hearty good will. But I cannot at this moment, resist the pressing demands of other engagements, on my time.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
ARMISTEAD BURT.

Messrs. MORAGNE, and others.

After the reading of the Toasts, the meeting was protracted to a late hour, enlivened by numerous songs, anecdotes, and hearty good cheer.

"Old Edgefield" has seldom witnessed a more interesting day!
A. S.

From the Correspondence of the Courier.
WASHINGTON, APRIL 8.

There are now two official organs of the administration in this city—the "Intelligencer" and the "Whig." They both claim to speak by authority. But they differ very widely, and are utterly discordant. The *Intelligencer* puts forth two articles strongly censuring the free soil party and all its movements and aims, and threatening that party with their severe displeasures. The articles gave great gratification to the friends of the Union and its harmony and perpetuity.

But now we hear from the other organ and from the other side of the administration. The *Whig* in a long and elaborate article, denies and denounces the declaration and views of the *Intelligencer* in the most emphatic manner. The *Whig*, says, "the editor takes it upon himself to threaten the free-soilers, if they do not behave themselves, with the old Hero's wrath." The *Whig* denies that General Taylor himself is "pro or con upon this delicate subject." The organ declares that the President "will not interfere with the free exercise of the legislative power." President Taylor, it says, "does not care to talk about things before hand." "He never threatens." Finally, the article implores the free soilers not to abandon General Taylor.

The President, at his levee on Friday, spoke freely and warmly on the subject of the allegation that he had interfered in the legislation of Congress at the late session in favor of or against any means relating to the territories. He denied it altogether.

Rumor says that another administration organ is about to be started by Mr. Bullitt and Mr. Sargeant. But I do not think the arrangement is yet made.

The *Intelligencer* asserts that the Cabinet is harmonious. There is no doubt that they are personally, so, but there is a discordance of opinion among them on all the prominent topics before the country. They will get over this difficulty, however, by leaving all these subjects to the free decision of the national legislature.

It is not true that Mr. Clayton has at present any idea of going abroad. It is not unlikely that in course of two years two of the members of the Cabinet will go abroad. The Pennsylvania Whigs would willingly get Mr. Meredith out of the Treasury because he is not a thorough going protectionist. A fierce contest is going on here for the offices in Philadelphia.

Mr. John L. Graham has presented the signatures of four thousand merchants of New-York to his application for restoration to the City Post-Office, and there is also a committee here urging his claims. Some dozens of the New-Yorkers now here will leave this evening for the purpose of voting at the Mayor's election. It is more than probable that the democratic candidate will succeed.

The Cabinet have been occupied very closely, in considering several important questions, during the past week, to wit: the instructions to foreign ministers as to the policy of the administration in relation to foreign nations—the increase of our naval force in the Mediterranean—and the question of removals and appointments. Three frigates and the steam ship *Mississippi* are to be sent to the Mediterranean. It is asserted that it was yesterday determined to make several removals on the 1st of May.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The Southern Recorder, of Tuesday, says: "The Wheat crop, from our accounts, throughout Georgia are very forward, and unusually promising. This is very pleasant news; it will relieve any deficiency, we trust, in the corn supply, created by the unusual quantity of the latter article required to make pork, from our prolonged spring weather during the past winter months."

TO PRESERVE FLOWERS.—Ladies who wish to preserve flowers, are recommended to try nitrate of soda. As much as can be held between the thumb and finger placed in the water with the flowers, will preserve them fresh, it is said, for a fortnight.

In thy forehead and the eye, the lecture of the mind doth lie.

From the Savannah Georgian.
SOUTH CAROLINA RIDICULED BY THE REPUBLICAN.

The Republican of yesterday says, that it has occasionally referred "to the grandiloquence and self-importance of the people of Carolina," for the purpose of holding up a mirror before them, in which they may see truthfully depicted their own proportions; and continues—"For such an object the instrument of ridicule has generally been found efficacious elsewhere, and it is one which we have not hesitated to use." Ridicule! ridicule! why really the public will be at a loss to conceive what our neighbor can mean. It has known him to be as sober as a round-head, and as savage as a Mohawk Indian, but when has it ever witnessed a touch of his ridicule? It is undoubtedly in the same position with the child at the show, who asked of "Papa," when the funny time was coming!

But, the Republican thinks that "ridiculed" South Carolina; and that "as might be expected, some of its South Carolina friends have shown some restlessness at its course." Supposing it to have friends in South Carolina, (and this would not astonish us at all, if it be true that its colleague the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, is the most extensively circulated and largely patronized journal in the South) supposing it, we say, to have such friends, we cannot wonder that they have grown indignant under the wanton attacks which have been made upon their State by the Savannah Republican. For some months past the Whig press of Georgia have made it their especial business to say all manner of harsh and unkind things in reference to South Carolina; and have finally capped the climax by circulating in their columns the insulting article of the Baltimore American, bearing the caption of *Bombastes and his Boots*. The author of this insulting piece is ranked by the Republican among "the best writers and best thinkers of the day," and the journal he edits among "the ablest and fairest papers in the United States."

Were it true that these attacks were made alone upon South Carolina, we should not feel it necessary to pen a word in her vindication. We doubt not that her people will regard such assaults with the unmitigated contempt they deserve. If our neighbor's friend in our sister State displayed sensitiveness at his course, it is probably because of their friendship for him, and not because they felt themselves humbled as South Carolinians by anything he has written, whether it has been wanton abuse, or would-be ridicule. It is true that they are a proud people, and there are many reasons why they have a right to be proud; and if devotion to their native soil, and the institutions of their fathers, and a chivalric protection of the honor and dignity of the Southern character and the Southern name, can constitute them patriots, they are a patriotic people, and all the abuse and ridicule of the best writers and thinkers of the nation, the Republicans, and the free-soilers, will not make a just and reasonable mind form a different opinion of them. And this is the reason why South Carolina is now so generally the object of attack from the indiscriminate hosts of Abolitionists, Free-Soilers, and Whigs of the North, and Whigs of the South. It is because of her Southern feeling and devotion to Southern institutions. Let the honest and patriotic of Georgia determine whether their sympathies should be with or against her, with or against her revilers and detractors.

OUR MINISTER IN MEXICO.—A correspondent of the New York Herald writing from Mexico, relates the following:

I called to-day on Mr. Clifford, the American Minister. He lives in very good style, in the front of a spacious domicile, in the rear of which resides Mr. Hargous, the well known Mexican merchant, whose business extends throughout all Mexico, and who has a branch of his house in New York. Mr. Clifford thinks well of the administration of Herrera. He says it is the best government the Mexicans have ever had yet. In this city it has not a single press devoted to its interests. The stories about Santa Anna's arrival here, Mr. C. does not believe.

Mr. Clifford was just concluding a despatch to our government, to announce that he had at last concluded an arrangement with the Mexican authorities, by which they had agreed to allow over half a million pounds of tobacco, imported into the country while in the possession of the American troops, to be restored to the owners, and to be disposed of free of duty. It has hitherto been kept in possession by the Mexican authorities. Mr. C. likewise says that he is in hopes to be able, to induce the Mexicans to admit American cotton upon a duty of four cents per pound; it is now six cents.

Referring to the gold excitement, Mr. Clifford stated that, at a diplomatic dinner he gave on the 22d of February, the Minister of the Interior assured him that he had full faith in all the stories he had been told about the discovery of gold in California, and, indeed, that he doubted not that yet more important discoveries would ultimately be made.

FAMINE ON THE PLAINS.—Yesterday evening, we had the satisfaction of shaking the hand of Capt. Van Vleet, United States Army, direct from Fort Childs, at the head of Grand Island, on the Platte River. The Captain passed the winter at the Fort, and represents it as one of extraordinary severity. The snow is said to have been deeper, and the cold more intense, than it has ever been known by the oldest Indians in that quarter. The condition of many of the tribes is represented as miserable in the extreme. Many of them are subsisting entirely upon their horses, and numbers of them have perished from famine. Some of the best mounted tribes, it is believed, will not be able to raise a respectable show of horses in the spring. The Captain came in with a small train, but experienced great difficulty in travelling, from the depth of the snow and the condition of the streams. He left the Fort on the 28th of February, and only learned the election of President Taylor on his arrival at Fort Leavenworth. The winter has been so severe that all communication with the settlements was cut off.—St. Louis (Mo.) Republican, March 30.