

From the Baltimore Sun, 11th inst.

THE MACREADY AND FORREST AFFAIR.

Mr. Macready did not appear at the Astor Palace Opera House, in New York, on Tuesday evening, so that we have no new disturbances to notice. Forty seven prominent gentlemen, among them Washington Irving, Ogden Hoffman, Benj. D. Stillman, Cornelius Matthews, David Graham, &c., hearing that he had determined not to appear again, have addressed him a note, urging him to reconsider his decision, and assuring him that he will be sustained by the public. Accordingly he was to appear again yesterday evening. The Herald says that Mr. Macready will, in a few days, publish letters from Forster, the London critic, Frublanque, Bulwer, and others proving that the treatment of Forrest in England on his second visit, was solely in retaliation for the American reception of Dickens' book on American manners! Macready it is said, endeavored to prevent these strictures.

The New York Courier, of Tuesday, as we stated yesterday, charged the Macready row upon Forrest, and says he instigated the row and paid for the admission of the rioters, and that he has instilled a stain upon the American character. The charge of the Courier appears to have been altogether gratuitous and unfounded, and yesterday's Courier contained a retraction, in which one of the editors, who wrote the former article, says:

"In connecting the name of Mr. Forrest with their perpetration, he spoke from no knowledge of facts which would establish any such connection. His statements upon this point were entirely inferential. He had no doubt whatever that the circumstances of Mr. Forrest's controversy with Mr. Macready, and the fact that Mr. Forrest had declared in public that Mr. Macready should never be permitted to appear again upon the stage in this city, warranted the inference which he drew, that the disturbance on Monday night was of Mr. Forrest's procurement. He makes this explanation, because the paragraph was published without the knowledge of the responsible editor, who does not deem the facts sufficient to warrant the assertion that Mr. Forrest had anything to do with the outrage in question."

The writer further states that the charges were made and published without the knowledge or approval of the responsible editor, Col. Webb, who adds a note, in which he says:

"It is quite certain that there is no evidence of Mr. Forrest's being a party to the proceedings, and we are bound to assume that he was not."

Later.—The New York Courier and Enquirer of yesterday morning, contains another letter from Mr. Sedgwick, on the part of Mr. Forrest, in which he acknowledges a portion of the above apology acceptable, and adds:

"But your paper of this morning contains an assertion which Mr. Forrest cannot, for a moment, allow to pass uncontradicted."

"You state 'as a fact,' in the article to which I refer, that Mr. Forrest had determined not to appear again upon the stage in this city,' and the inference again said to 'warranted by the fact, is that the disturbance on Monday night was of Mr. Forrest's procurement.' 'Mr. Forrest pronounces the assertion to be absolutely false; and I am instructed to request that you will at once contradict it or give the authority on whose information the statement is made.'"

The Courier backs out entirely from this assertion also, by saying that they "presume they were misinformed in regard to the matter, and accordingly withdraw entirely the inference drawn from the alleged statement,"—and renews the expression of regret that the original statement should have been made.

The Courier also publishes the reply of Macready to the committee of citizens who invited him to fulfill his engagement, despite the attack that was made on him Monday night, in which he says that he had determined to abandon his engagement, but adds:

"In leaving this country which has been endeared to my recollection by long and strong attachments, I should not have done you the injustice of associating the American character with the ill-deeds of persons unhappily too frequently to be found in every large community; and in the same spirit which would preserve me from a hasty and inconsiderable judgment upon the late occurrences. I assent to your request, honoring and feeling grateful for the sentiment that has dictated it."

The Herald of yesterday morning, states that a hand-bill containing the following, was stuck up in various parts of the city:

"Working men, shall Americans or English rule in this city? The crew of the British steamer have threatened all Americans who shall dare to express their opinions this night, at the English Aristocratic Opera House! We advocate no violence, but a free expression of opinion to all public men. Working men! Freemen! stand by your lawful rights!"

(Signed)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Macready has also issued a pamphlet, entitled "Replies from England to certain statements circulated in this country against Mr. Macready." This, the Courier states, has satisfied even Mr. Forrest that he has been laboring under a false impression.

GEN. SCOTT—THE ARMY.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says:

"It is understood—and I rejoice to hear it—that President Taylor has appointed General Scott commander-in-chief of the U. S. Army, his headquarters to be at Elizabethtown, N. J., or New York, as he may determine. The forces will hereafter be arranged under two divisions—Northern and Southern—the commands are assigned to General Gaines and Wool—the senior to have the selection. The headquarters of the former division will be in Baltimore, those of the southern at New Orleans. The gallant Gaines will, no doubt, prefer to remain at the latter point, rendering it highly probable that you will have the intrepid Wool as a fellow-citizen. "This order is to supersede all previous arrangements."



The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY MAY 23, 1849.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH has returned to our Village to remain several weeks, engaged in the business of his profession. Gentlemen and Ladies from the District generally who wish to have their portraits taken in the very best style, or who admire the noble art of Painting, will do well to call upon Mr. Scarborough at the Spann Hotel.

At an election held at Graniteville, on Saturday last, Wm. H. FEAIG, was unanimously elected Captain, and JAMES FOUNTAIN, 1st Lieutenant of the Graniteville Best Company.

Canada.

Another disturbance of a serious nature has broken out in Canada.

To our Patrons.

We once more appeal to delinquent subscribers to pay up their arrears. It is impossible for a printing establishment to be carried on without money. The cash transactions are almost weekly and daily. The printers must be paid their regular wages; and the paper for every issue is to be purchased only on cash terms. Our Patrons, will, therefore, perceive the absolute necessity of giving us a helping hand.

Volunteer Company.

We beg the young men in the Village and vicinity, who are interested in raising a Volunteer Corps not to slacken their efforts. It is an object worthy of their pride and ambition, and to meet with success, only requires on their part a little active energy. A few more names, and the company may be organized.

Lycæum.

A meeting was held in the Court House on Saturday last for the purpose of forming a Lycæum, Reading Room and Library for the Village and District. The Rev. Wm. B. JOHNSON being called to the Chair, explained the object of the meeting and set forth briefly the advantages to the community in an intellectual and moral point of view, likely to arise from proper attention to the objects in question.

On motion of Rev. Mr. REED a committee was appointed by the Chair to report a plan and constitution of the club for the consideration of an adjourned meeting to be held on Saturday the 23rd of June.

Death of Gen. Worth.

The Galveston News reports the death of this distinguished officer from Cholera at San Antonio, on the 8th inst.

In the death of Gen. WORTH, the army loses one of its brightest ornaments, and the country an eminent and gallant soldier.—With a mind able to plan and an arm to execute, and with a character highly chivalrous and lofty, no military man of his age had greater claims upon the admiration of the public.—In deploring his untimely loss, it is the duty of the Patriot to weave a chaplet of imperishable honor around his fair reputation, and deeply to engrave on the hearts of his countrymen his noble gallantry so often, so eminently and so successfully displayed in adding to the glory of his country!

The Enemy's Tactics.

The opposers of the "Southern movement," both North and South, barren in reason and argument, are tasking their wit to see what virtue there is in ridicule and sarcasm. It cannot but be a source of disgust to every deep feeling lover of his country to observe the reckless disregard of constitutional rights by a fictitious majority in our land, and the pitiful efforts at satirical farce resorted to, in order to sustain aggression, and ridicule the minority into submission. Hosts of Northern and Southern partisan hirelings are lending the vicious passions of their nature to bring reproach upon the efforts of a high minded people making in defence of their liberties against the encroachments of a reckless and deluded majority. Are not such men degenerate offspring from the noble spirits who achieved our Revolution? Have they not forgotten the exalted precepts of true American liberty? They preach submission to wrongs, which would be absolutely disgraceful to the American character. But what must be said of the pitiful mouthpieces of sentiments so degenerate and disgraceful who drew their first inspirations of freedom on Southern soil amid the very rights and institutions so violently assailed—and who, at a time, when the liberties of their native country are in imminent peril of loss, can leave the path of duty and honor, and labor with all their might to reflect ridicule upon the efforts of their fellow citizens to maintain their rights against the lawless attacks of a self-willed and tyrannical majority? What do they deserve? Ridicule or Censure? No! but the fate of him, who in time of danger or war, deserts his country's standard, and goes over to the enemy!

But shall ridicule drive us from our purpose? Let Northern fanatics rail at our supposed ardor. Let them, if they will, mock at our intemperate zeal, and scrupulous jealousy of Southern Liberty. Men of sound judgment and determined effort have no sickly sensitiveness about mere traits of character, and cannot be laughed or sneered into silence or inaction, when they know and feel, that they are engaged in a great, and honorable cause. Their steel armor of truth and justice is impervious to weapons so slender and trifling. They will contain all such shallow efforts to suppress their vigilance and activity. Adversaries so lullow-hearted and pusillanimous can give them little disquiet.

The papers report the marriage in Vermont, of a Mr. Pye to Miss Pumpkin. The story was probably invented by some squash editor.

State Convention.

We particularly call the attention of our readers to the proceedings of the Convention lately held at Columbia, to consult on the deeply agitating subject of Southern rights. The Convention was made up of able and experienced men from nearly every District in the State, and the calm results of its deliberations furnish evidence of the solemn earnestness with which those men were impressed. In its Preamble and Resolutions, it will be seen that the Convention put forth no blustering bravado—no idle threats, which so often disgrace our popular assemblies; but in the calm effort of sober judgment,

Resolved in substance, That it is the determination of the people of our State to stand firm and steadfast by their plain rights, which took their origin in the very commencement of American society, and are fully secured to us by the terms of the Constitution.

Will the people of our District respond to the sentiments of the Convention? Of this there can be no doubt. They are, we believe, already prepared for the emergency. When the time for action comes, they will be, as they have ever been, among the first and foremost to defend their rights and to preserve inviolate the honor of the country. They will not hesitate to maintain at all hazards the great civil rights and political freedom purchased in part by the toils and dangers of their Forefathers, and now firmly attached to the soil stained with much of their best blood's blood.

The Scalpel.

The above is the title to a "Journal of Health adapted to popular and professional Reading, and the exposure of Quackery," published quarterly in the city of New-York, and edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.

We have the May number of this Periodical on our table, and have been much pleased and instructed in the perusal of its contents. The Author appears to have been a pupil of Dr. Mott; has invented a number of surgical instruments; and is the Author of several Medical Treatises—the practical and instructive nature of which, has elicited from the general press of the country the highest encomiums. The style of the writer is highly attractive—plain, pungent, racy, and humorous. His talent at ridicule and sarcasm is unusual, and the freedom with which he gives utterance to his views imparts a lively interest to the productions of his pen.

Post Masters, Physicians, Druggists, Book-sellers and others, are requested to act as agents. They will receive six copies for one dollar by sending cash and post-paying their letters. Address Edward H. Dixon No. 312 1/2 New York Post Office.

Kentucky Military Institute.

We have received a printed Catalogue of the plan and officers of the above Institute, located at Franklin Springs, six miles from Frankfort, Kentucky.

His Excellency the Governor of Kentucky is Inspector. Among the Board of Visitors, we observe Gen. Peter Dudley, Adjutant General, the Hon. Henry Clay, Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Col. Henry C. Payne and others.

Col. F. W. Capers, formerly of our State, and connected with the State Military Academy at Charleston, is the superintendent, and Professor of Mathematics, civil and military Engineering.

Texas—Payroll half yearly, in advance.

Institute charge for board, Tuition, lights, and washing, \$160

Institute charge for board, (Preparatory Dept.) 130

French, German, and Spanish Languages, extra each, 10

The Academic year is divided into two seasons of twenty one weeks each—the first beginning on the first Monday in October—the second on the first Monday in March.

DEATH OF EDWARD H. EARLE.

We are grieved to learn that this estimable young gentleman died on Tuesday the 14th inst., at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Mays, in Pendleton, where he had gone to remain during his last illness. Mr. Earle was the youngest brother of the late Judge Earle, and at the time of his death a Representative in the Legislature of this State for Greenville District, having been elected to his seat by the largest popular vote ever given for any other candidate for the Legislature. His great integrity of character, public spirit, pure morals and warm attachment for his friends, secured him the undivided confidence and respect of the whole community; and he had died literally without an enemy. The District of Greenville has lost a worthy and valuable citizen, and one who promised to be, in every respect, a faithful Representative. He was disposed to assist every public enterprise of importance, and a liberal fortune gave him the power to contribute freely, as he did, to such objects. Sincerely do we sympathize with the family and friends of the deceased in this painful bereavement.—Mountaineer, 18th inst.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

An unfortunate accident occurred on Friday evening last, on board the brig Magnolia, which arrived yesterday from Sagua la Grande. Mr. John Church, the first mate, fell from the foretopmast cross-tree, while going aloft to look out for land, and striking several times in his fall went overboard lifeless, and sunk instantly. Every exertion was made to obtain his body, but without effect. Mr. Church was a native of Hamburg, Germany, but had sailed for some years out of this port, and was an active and efficient officer, and a highly esteemed gentleman.—Mercury, 19th inst.

THE NECESSITY OF ACTION.

The Carrollton (Miss.) Democrat very properly remarks:

"If the people of the South take no action before the meeting of the next Congress, the Northern agitators will interpret our silence into submission, and thus force the Southern members to a most degrading silence, (in imitation of their constituents) or to an open and violent and dangerous rupture, which must inevitably imperil our glorious Union, and perchance, lead to violence and bloodshed."

The worst pig often gets the best potato.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

No. II.

The same Subject Continued.

This spirit of sickly reform, rising, as we have stated, in the great City and State of New York, as from a gushing fountain, is growing into a mighty flood, which is destined, we fear, to overspread this whole land, carrying with it ruin and devastation. Already it has done much injury. It has affected more or less every State in the Union. Its baneful effects have been seriously felt even in our own little Commonwealth, in which a conservative principle has been strongly inculcated. It has raised among us a loud cry for change. To what excess it will ultimately lead, is known only in the inscrutable wisdom of an All-wise Providence. God grant, its consequences may not here, as elsewhere prove fatal to order and rational liberty. It is needless to say, wherever this reckless spirit has gone its influence has been sad and pernicious. Its inevitable tendency is to unsettle affairs—to produce anarchy and faction; in a word, to break down old things however wise and venerable, and to establish new however flimsy and unsubstantial. Its incidental consequences are to cause to be neglected talent, learning and virtue, and to give full scope to all the evil passions of licentious demagoguism. It requires no philosophical eye to discern, that, unless checked, it must end eventually in a low state of political morals and organization—in a word, in the overthrow of all rational liberty.

Having given, as we believe, the true historical origin of this radical spirit in the country, it may not be amiss to inquire into the causes that have given it birth, and that favor its rapid progress among us. The physician, in order to apply a proper remedy, should know not only when a disease originates and on what part of the body it first shows itself, but should search out likewise the causative agencies that produce it. We know of but two main causes to which to ascribe the evil alluded to—*one is the character of our liberal government and institutions; the other is, the defective moral and political knowledge among the people.*

It is not our intention, at present, to institute anything like a philosophical analysis of these causes. That would be in a short essay like this, entirely out of place. Our design is only to make suggestions.

We do not believe, then, it is the inherent tendency of our institutions to produce the leveling spirit now rife in the land. This is, doubtless, an *excess* from our admirable polity—the result of a failure to comply with its true intent and high demands; the omission to practise *virtue and promote knowledge*—the firm structures on which rests our government. In a country like this, we think our present Federative system, the best style of government for a population of freemen. It is well adapted in our judgment, to check anything like despotic power on the one hand, or leveling democracy on the other. It is highly fitted to preserve order and right, but at the same time "amply to secure popular liberty." Indeed, when we look to the admirable structure of our constitution, and see the nice adaptation of its parts to the wants and happiness of a free people; the just balance of all its powers as between the party governing and the party governed;—how well it checks on one hand the encroachments of Executive power, and on the other the aggressive tyranny of numerical majorities or factions—we are struck with wonder at the wisdom of its framers, and are forced to conclude, that so long as the government shall be fairly administered according to the wise provisions of that noble instrument, it will, better than any other polity, secure to our people prosperity and happiness. If in the experience of our national legislation other results have appeared, they are not ascribable to the government itself, but to its *mal-administration*.

To the other cause, then, viz.—*To the defective moral and political information among the people*, must be referred the leveling effect of the political spirit of the age. Where morals and knowledge are wanting, things have a certain tendency to disorder and injustice, and the best government that can be devised cannot control this tendency. It is alone moral intelligence united with just notions of government, that can sustain the political economy of the world. Without these in a pre-eminent degree, political society is naturally prone to faction. Clashing interests, uncontrolled by a spirit of enlightened patriotism, will produce combinations, in which opposite parties are sure to disregard the rights of one another, and the good of the whole. This is the case of our country at present. *To the violence of faction may we trace nearly all the legislative tyranny and oppression of the day.* Now, as in the days when the Federalist was penned, the political evils that afflict us, "must be chiefly if not wholly effects of the unsteadiness and injustice with which a factious spirit has tainted our public administrations."

Now this "factious spirit" is greatly increased by a want among the people of proper notions as to their rights and privileges, and as to their political relations with one another. The vagueness of their knowledge touching these matters, often betrays the people into acts of gross injustice, and opens a wide field for the tricks and machinations of demagogues—the worst enemies of a free country. Under the guise of friendship these men impose upon the credulity and ignorance of their Fellow-citizens, and put forth their factious efforts with a view solely to personal aggrandizement. It is their studied policy to effect changes in society and to degrade the knowledge and virtue of the people, since on ignorance, passion, change and excitement depend their hopes of success.

The good and intelligent of all ages and sexes are deeply interested in putting down these pests of society. The most effectual way of doing this, and of correcting a "factious spirit" among the people, is, for the people to enlighten one another. Demagogues shrink from the light of knowledge as evil-doers from the light of day, and as knowledge advances, prejudice and faction decline. Let us, therefore, get wisdom and understanding. Let us learn

* Federalist—James Madison.

to know fully our political rights and duties. This is the only sure antidote against political tricksters and against corrupt exercises of power.

As one of the people, feeling a deep interest in the welfare of our State and Country, we intend to give our sentiments freely and boldly on matters affecting the public weal.

We propose to give a few practical essays on subjects connected with *political Ethics*, and influencing the daily acts of the Citizen!

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

From the South Carolinian.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION OF DELEGATES.

May 15.—Second Day.

The Convention assembled at ten o'clock according to adjournment; when the Committee of Twenty-one, through Hon. F. H. Elmore, reported the following resolutions for the action of the Delegates from the various districts of the State:

Resolved, That a full and deliberate examination of the whole subject has forced a deep conviction on the Delegates of the Committees of Safety here assembled from the several Districts and Parishes in the State, that alarming and imminent peril is hanging over the institutions and sovereign rights of the slaveholding States, caused by unconstitutional and mischievous interference with our domestic slavery and the rights of slaveholders, on the part of the people of the North, their Legislatures, Courts, and Representatives in Congress; and by withholding from the aids and remedies guaranteed by the Constitution. That arguments and appeals to cease and abstain from this course of unprovoked wrong and insult have been exhausted in unavailing efforts, which have only been followed by repetitions of injury and aggressions more alarming, persevered in with an appearance of concert and determination, which leaves to us no alternative but object and humiliating submission, or a like concert and determination in maintaining our constitutional rights and in defending our property and persons thus wantonly put in danger. That South Carolina should stand prepared, as she now is, to enter into council, and to take that firm, united and concerted action with other Southern and South-western States in this emergency, which the preservation of their common honor, sovereignty and constitutional privileges demands, and to maintain them at every hazard, and to the last extremity—and that, in view of this alarming condition of public affairs, a Central State Committee of Vigilance and Safety, to consist of five members, be now raised by ballot, to correspond with other Committees and persons in this and other States, with a view to such concerted and united measures as may be expedient in any emergency that may arise.

2. **Resolved**, That we entirely approve "The Address of Southern Delegates in Congress to their constituents," and the wise and patriotic course of those Senators and Representatives who signed the same.

3. **Resolved**, That we cordially approve in the wisdom and firmness of the State authorities for maintaining our constitutional rights, equality and honor, and that we heartily approve the course hitherto adopted by them in relation to the aggressions of the non-slaveholding States.

4. **Resolved**, That we would regard the passage by Congress of the Wilmot Proviso, or any measure for abolishing slavery or the slave trade, and the admitting slaves to vote in the District of Columbia, or of any equivalent measure, as a direct attack upon the institutions of the Slaveholding States, and as such to be resisted by them at every hazard; and that, in either of such events, the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to convene the Legislature, if it is not in session, to consider the mode and measure of redress.

5. **Resolved**, That we do concur in and adopt the Resolutions which have twice been confirmed by the Legislature of Virginia, as containing the clearest position of the rights and duties of the several States, feeling and believing that she will continue firm and resolute in maintaining what she has announced with so much wisdom and deliberation, and that the liberties, honor and interest of the Slaveholding States will be safe under her lead.

Pending these resolutions, the Convention was addressed by Messrs. Sirobhart, Eaves, Perry, Pope, Elmore, McCord, Spain, and Hutson, when the resolutions were taken up separately and collectively, and passed without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Eaves offered the following resolution, which was also agreed to:

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the several districts and parishes, as an essential measure, to preserve and perfect their organization of Committees of Vigilance and Safety, for the purpose of correspondence and concert of action, and especially exert themselves to spread useful information before the people, and to detect and bring to justice all offenders against our peace and institutions.

On motion of Mr. McCord, the chair appointed a Committee of Twenty-one to nominate the members of the State Central Committee of Vigilance and Safety, when the following gentlemen were nominated and elected, viz:

F. H. Elmore, James Gadsden, Wade Hampton, D. J. McCord and F. W. Pickett.

Judge Huger retired from the Chair, and Governor Richardson was appointed Chairman pro tem.

On motion of Mr. Means, it was **Resolved**, unanimously, That the thanks of the meeting are hereby tendered to our venerable Chairman, for the able, dignified, and courteous manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this body.

The President returned to the Chair and addressed the Convention in a very feeling manner, after which, on motion,

The Convention adjourned sine die.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

From St. Phillip's and St. Michael's.—D. E. Huger, Wm. Aiken, C. T. Lowndes, C. G. Memminger, Daniel Heyward, F. H. Elmore, W. E. Martin, Jas. Rose, James Gadsden, J. E. Caraw, James Simeon, G. Manigault, W. D. Porter.

St. Stephen's Parish.—W. BuBose, S. W. Palmer.

St. John's Berkeley—James Ferguson,

Wm. Cain, A. Koveael, W. Sinkler, T. W. Porter.

St. James' Santee—Samuel Cordes, S. J. Palmer.

St. Luke's—R. W. Singelton, James A. Strobnart, R. L. Tillingham, T. F. Drayton.

St. Peter's—Sidney Smith.

Orange—Thomas W. Glover, William M. Hutson, J. G. Guignard.

St. Mathew's—D. J. McCord, William Keitt.

Georgetown District.—R. F. W. Allston, B. H. Wilson, J. J. Ward, E. F. Herriot, J. M. Commandeur.

Colleton District.—David Walker, M. E. Carn, J. B. Perry, J. C. Oswald, E. Brownlee, N. Heyward, Jr.

Barnwell—Richard A. Gaunt, Thomas Rayser, Sr., W. A. Owens.

Lerinington—A. G. Sumner, H. Coughman, P. H. Todd, J. C. Geiger, Silas Johnson, H. Arthur.

Edgefield—F. W. Pickett, A. Simpkins, Jas. Tompkins.

Pendleton—James L. Orr.

Greenville—B. H. Perry, Elias Earle, Laurens—C. P. Sullivan, Robert Cunningham, H. C. Young, J. H. Irby.

Newberry—Simeon Fair, J. W. Duckett, J. Moffett, James Boud, Thomas H. Pope.

Union—A. W. Thompson, J. H. Dogan, Z. P. Herndon, B. H. Riee.

York—J. D. Witherspoon.

Lancaster—J. Williams, T. J. Wright, Chester—N. R. Eaves, S. McAliley, Matthew Williams, D. Wilson, James A. Lewis.

Fairfield—J. H. Means, T. S. Dubose, David Aiken, David Gaillard, James D. Sirobhart.

Richland—Wade Hampton, J. H. Adams, R. H. Goodwyn, Joseph A. Black, E. Sill, A. H. Gladden, John S. Prestou, Maxey Gregg.

Kershaw—James Chesnut, Jr., W. E. Johnson, J. M. DeSaussure, Jas. B. Kershaw.

Sumpter—John P. Richardson, John J. Moore, W. Nettles, John L. Manning, S. W. Witherspoon, A. C. Spain, J. D. Ashmore, F. J. Moses.

Darlington—E. A. Law, J. A. Dargan, Thomas C. Evans, S. J. Ervin.

Williamsburg—N. G. Rich, Samuel J. Montgomery, J. W. Chapman.

Maulborough—N. B. Thomas, Robert A. McTyer, P. W. Pledger.

Chesterfield—W. J. Hanna, E. B. C. Cash, Allen McFarland, S. W. Evans.

From the Columbia Telegraph, 17th inst.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP CANADA.

The following Despatch announcing the arrival of the Canada, was received at this office last night, dated

BALTIMORE, May 16.

The Canada has arrived at Halifax, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 5th inst.

Since the sailing of the Hibernia, the imports of Cotton have reached the port of New Orleans, and are valued at three hundred and thirty-seven thousand one hundred and forty-nine bales, of which one hundred and thirty-seven thousand one hundred and forty-nine were American.

The prices of American of the higher qualities were low, and of Middling better. Egyptian and Brazil, four to five, Orleans four three fourths.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Another feeling of depression in the Grain Market has taken place, the weather lately having been very favorable to the growing crops causing buyers of Corn to confine their operations to their immediate wants. At Mark Lane, on Wednesday, English Wheat sold at a decline of one to two shillings a quarter, and concessions were made in Flour and Corn.

On the following day Wheat Flour barely maintained former prices, but Corn recovered from previous depression.

From the Charleston Mercury.

POLITICAL NEWS BY THE SHIP CANADA.

Official notice had been received at Paris of the intervention of Russia in the difficulties between Austria and Hungary. Russia is understood to have placed a large force, at the disposal of Austria, amounting, it is said, to one hundred and fifty thousand men.

The Hungarians have every where been victorious over the Austrians, and have nearly annihilated their army. The greatest alarm prevails at Vienna.

The King of Prussia has definitely refused to accept the Imperial Crown of Germany, which had occasioned a slight outbreak at Frankfurt.

There is no prospect of peace between Denmark and Prussia.

More troops have left Toulon for Rome; and it is reported that Marshal Oudinot had reached Rome, and that the people had risen in favor of the restoration of the Pope, and the members of the Republican Government had fled.

The Tuscan troops have entered the city of Leghorn.

The Sicilians, beaten at all points, have submitted to Naples.

The war in the Punjab is considered as ended.

In the British Parliament the affairs of Canada were incidentally introduced, but the Minister was very guarded upon the subject.

The breach between Louis Napoleon and his cousin has widened into quite a serious quarrel.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

By the Columbia papers we learn that on Wednesday last the Court of Appeals admitted the following gentlemen to plead and practice in the Courts of Law in this State:

Wm. H. Campbell, Columbia.

O. M. Dautzer, St. Mathews.

Thomas Evans, Marion.

L. L. Frazer, Jr., Sumter.

Augustus E. Grice, Marion.

J. Douglas Kirkpatrick, Charleston.

John J. McLure, Chester.

Wm. A. Moore, York.

John E. Phillips, Charleston.

Virginius J. Tobias, Charleston.

Clemm C. Tracy, Beaufort.

John S. Sneed, esq., a practising Attorney, from the State of Georgia, was admitted under the Act of 1812.