

From the Charleston Mercury.
THE ADMINISTRATION AND MR. CALHOUN.

A year ago, the people of the South were called upon, urged and entreated, in the name of the great question which involves their interest and their safety, to forget their party affinities, and unite in the support of that candidate for the Presidency who was one of themselves; whom they could trust in as a devoted friend; whose interests and feelings were all identified with theirs; who, let him come short as he might of their standard on other and inferior questions, was sure to be right on the great issue involving the independence and equality in the Union of the Southern States. It was this appeal which elected General Taylor to the Presidency—an appeal which ought never to have been made without better assurances, and the bitter consequences of which are now to fall equally upon those who yielded to it, and those who raised their unavailing voices against trusting to implied pledges, where explicit ones were refused.

From the time of the election until now the history of the President's opinions has been a blank. Apparently, indeed, the only moments when he ever indulged in political opinions were those curious fits of inspiration commemorated by his letters to Capt. Alison; and either the fine frenzy has never revisited him since the election was settled, or his communications with that mysterious relative have been made under an impenetrable veil of secrecy. If Capt. Alison has received any more letters from his distinguished correspondent, the public are not the wiser for it. The inaugural itself was a blank, save in that one pledge against party proscription which has been so systematically and shamelessly violated from the moment it was given.

For passing popularity, Gen. Taylor had been fortunate in being the first in the order of time, to win a fresh and brilliant military fame. For enduring reputation, he was unfortunate, in that his victories were indecisive in character, meagre in results, and humble in the display of military skill, compared with those which followed under other leaders. The tide of his military popularity lasted just long enough to carry him into the Presidency; and that greater title of fame, crowned with the honors of other and more illustrious chieftains, came to swallow up its predecessor, just at the moment that the people of the United States had submitted to the conviction that, excepting his claims and merits as a soldier, Gen. Taylor had not a solitary title to distinction, nor a solitary quality redeeming him from the common herd of men. By common consent, he seems to have dropped out of remembrance—his enemies not caring to treat him as game worth the expenditure of powder and shot, and his friends wisely judging, that the respectability of their chief could only be secured, like that of the Grand Lama, by keeping him in darkness, and surrounding him with silence. Save by here and there an individual, with whom sympathy was a blind passion, and blabbing an uncontrollable disease, Gen. Taylor has scarcely been mentioned by his friends since his introduction into office. The Presidency itself has seemed as much a blank, as the political opinions of the incumbent. It has been ascertained indeed, that he has been allowed a vote in the Cabinet; but as no effects could ever be traced to such an influence, the statement is in great need of confirmation.

But if the people of the South were left to conjecture whether they had elected a man or a shadow to the Presidency, they were allowed no such privilege of doubt as to the character of the Administration they had placed in power. It was not Whig in the closest party sense, to the exclusion of all that large body of men who had supported Gen. Taylor from personal preference, and to secure whose support, the Whigs had deserted their old and faithful leader for a new man, but it became very soon manifest, that the only strong and active spirits in the Cabinet—the men who constituted its soul—if soul it had, and who were to give character and direction to the Executive, were Northern men, who stood, by their own public and repeated avowals, on the very verge of downright Abolitionism. This is truly a charming result of electing a man to the Presidency merely because he was a slaveholder!

We have been in no haste to draw these conclusions in reference to the present Administration, and have desired that they should plainly show their hands before we undertook to characterize their game. Perhaps, too, it would have been hardly fair to take the indications of the National Intelligencer and the National Whig as revelations of the opinions or designs of those in power. The papers were understood not to be favorites, and neither of them destined to fill the office of Court Journal. A new paper was to be established, fresh and green, like the President's political studies, which, having no back files with which it could be resped, no past character to maintain, no pledges to make good, thus offered itself a simple mass of dough, to be fashioned in whatever shape the wisdom or stupidity of the Administration might fancy. This paper has been established, and is called "The Republic."

On the third day of its existence, and the first of its disclosures, in an article entitled "Atlantic and Pacific Railroad," this authoritative and chosen representative of the Taylor Administration, makes the following comment upon Mr. Calhoun's recently published letter declining to attend the Memphis Convention:

"To the committee making the preparations for this convention, Mr. Calhoun has addressed a letter, which we copy below as a part of the history of the times. We cannot, however, permit it to appear without expressing our deep and sincere regret that this gentleman should lose no occasion, however inopportune, to throw out suggestions conceived in a spirit hostile to the perpetuity of the Union."

No one can read this paragraph, without seeing by its own light, as it were, that the Republic must, in the nature of things, be what it is affirmed to be, the faithful exponent of the Administration. This extract bears all their characteristic, their sanctimonious, pretensions to moderation and patriotism; their malice, using calumny as its natural language, and their cunning

incapacity to understand the transparency of their own crooked proceeding. If the Republic had felt any "deep and sincere regret" at an occasion for assailing Mr. Calhoun, why did it go out of its way to pick up, from the gutter of party slander, an imputation, for which his recent letter affords no pretext. It looks rather like excessive eagerness to make occasion for declaring the spirit and designs of the Administration to be all hostile to the South, than any "deep and sincere regret" for the necessity of casting reproach upon one of its great statesmen, and consistent defenders.

But the letter itself leaves no room to doubt, and no excuse for misrepresenting, the broad and patriotic spirit with which the writer had considered the subject of a connection between the Atlantic and Pacific shores. It should be made, he says, with no reference to sectional advantages, but for the good of the whole country; and it is only because we are threatened by the North with forcible exclusion from all share in our Pacific territory, and that they demand to make its acquisition not only a means of mere sectional aggrandizement but also an occasion for incensing and degrading the Southern States through the legislation of Congress—it is for these reasons that Mr. Calhoun cautions his fellow citizens to "wait and determine first whether that territory is to be the scene of political justice or the spoil of sectional rapacity, before they irrevocably pledge their means for the establishment of a communication with it." It is indeed a new doctrine, worthy of the political philosophers who rule in Washington, that men are disunionists because they decline to subscribe to a Railroad from which they expect no advantages. So gross is the violence done to the meaning of words in the conclusion drawn by the Republic, that it admits of but one interpretation. This particular letter of Mr. Calhoun is assailed because it is the only thing that he has written since the Taylor Administration was installed, and no time was to be lost in denouncing as an enemy a Statesman conspicuous among the champions of the South, and thus in the most marked manner repudiating all sympathy in her cause.

From the N. O. Picayune.
LATE FROM MEXICO.
By the arrival here last evening of the brig Anna & Julia, Capt. Liston, from Vera Cruz the 7th inst we have received files of the Arco Iris to the day of her departure, and from the capital to the 1st inst, inclusive.

The discovery of gold in California by our enterprising countrymen appears to have awakened much of the cupidity of the Mexican character, and regrets are frequently expressed in the journals of that country that the territory should have been ceded to us. A correspondent of the Globe, published at the capital, writes from San Francisco that the arrival in that port of a Mexican schooner from Mazatlan had awakened in him and his companions, other Mexicans, hopes of a character very inimical to our sovereignty there. He says:

"The number of Mexicans has been doubled within a short time in that region, and it would not be extraordinary if, by the union of Spanish Americans and Europeans who daily arrive in search of gold, this jewel is wrested from the hands of the 'Los Yankees,' to form a great and powerful nation, the mistress of the Pacific. The enterprise would not be a difficult one, and the barbarous conduct of Smith will be the means which Providence has employed to initiate it."

[He here alludes to the order of Gen. Smith interdicting digging at the mines to all excepting citizens of the U. S.]
A bill has been introduced into Congress for sinking \$8,000,000, to come out of the indemnity to be paid by the United States, to be applied for the gradual reduction and payment of the internal debt of the Republic.

The latest news received in Mexico from San Francisco is up to the 1st of May. Woollen goods have fallen considerably in price, in consequence partly of their abundance and partly through the advent of summer. Houses of business in San Francisco decline receiving any more consignments, unless of articles which command ready sale. They exact 11 per cent. commission and warehouse room. A short time ago a small dwelling there was let at \$250 per month, on a lease of two years, and immediately afterwards the sum of \$2,500 was offered by the owners and accepted; by the lessee, to annul the contract. There was for the moment some difficulty in collecting gold on the rivers, as the waters had overflowed the banks. At the dry diggings there were eight thousand persons at work at one spot. It was in contemplation to hold a meeting for the purpose of passing resolutions to prevent all who were not American citizens from working the mines. In the Placer del Norte, the Indians had displayed some hostility to the whites, and some murders had been committed by them.

BENTON IN MISSOURI.—The excitement on the slave question is getting high in Missouri. In Cape Girardeau county a large anti-Benton meeting was held, in which men of both parties participated. It is stated that nearly all the leading Democrats of the country were present. They endorse the Legislative anti-Proviso resolutions to the whole extent, and declare that they have received Mr. Benton's appeal with "mortification and astonishment." A resolution approves of the course of Senator Atchison, and calls for meetings throughout the State to resist the effort "to enrol the proud and patriotic State of Missouri in the list of Barnburner States." In Chariton county a meeting was held, with the same object, but with a different result. The anti-Benton resolutions were voted down, and the Legislative resolutions rejected.

The Artesian Well.—We learn that Mr. Welton, yesterday, in his progress to the point where pure water is expected to be obtained, has penetrated to the depth of 855 feet. It gives us great pleasure to say that those conversant with such matters, are of opinion that the substance drawn from this depth, gives indication that he is near the point where geologists conclude that water will be obtained.—*Charleston Courier.*



The Advertiser.
EDGEFIELD C. H.
WEDNESDAY JUNE 27, 1849.

Mr. W. G. RUSSELL and JOHN A. ADKINSON, are our authorized Agents for the collection of all moneys due us in the Districts of Edgefield, Abbeville, Newberry and Barnwell. We hope all persons indebted to us will not put our Collectors to the trouble of calling on them the second time, or force us to place their accounts in the hands of Magistrates to be collected at their cost. We want our money and must have it. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Ex-President Polk.
The death of this distinguished man, is an event of no ordinary moment. But yesterday he was at the head of one of the greatest nations on the Globe, dispensing power and patronage almost as great as any monarch's in christendom, and directing the movements of an army as renowned for its gallantry, as any that ever took the field; and at the shortest notice, he has been summoned to his last resting place, and to his final account with his God.

JAMES K. POLK was more than an ordinary citizen; and from the extraordinary position he occupied in our government, his career will be examined by statesmen and political philosophers, with more than common interest, and more than common ingenuity.
His administration was crowded with striking events, and, in all probability, was the beginning of a new and doubtful policy to be pursued by our Government. The spirit of acquisition by conquest, once excited in the minds of our people, will not be easily repressed.

The settlement of the Oregon controversy, and the war with Mexico will mark the last Presidential term, as the most illustrious in our annals since the termination of the public life of Madison.

Whether the course of the President in the commencement of the Mexican war, was unexceptionable or not, is a question not now to be determined. That the war was prosecuted with great energy and the most eminent success, after the honor of the country had become involved in it, none can deny. The campaign of Gen. Scott, which ended with the ratification of the treaty of peace, is the most illustrious in the history of the New World; and the exploits of Gen. Taylor, on the Northern line, resemble those of the heroes of antiquity. The contest was brought to a happy termination without a single disaster, to mar the brightness of our escutcheon, or a single crime to shade the lustre of the American name.

Mr. Polk certainly possessed considerable intellectual vigor, and had the interests and honor of his country ever next his heart.

He was faithful to his friends, and sometimes, adhered to them more closely than was consistent with the public interest.

His life was probably brought to a close at the moment most auspicious for his fame.—He had just descended from the highest office in the gift of the people, amid their blessings and their thanks, and the glory of his own actions lighted him to the tomb.

The sickness of the Editor is our excuse for the want of more Editorial.

Those who belong to the volunteer company to be raised at this place, and those desirous of joining it, are requested to meet in the Court House at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday the 4th of July.

There will be an examination of the students of Rose Cottage Academy, at Dr. John Lakes in this District, on Saturday the 30th inst. which will commence at 10 o'clock in the morning, and close in the afternoon.

We copy from the Charleston Mercury an article on Mr. CALHOUN and the Administration, not because we approve of the sentiments contained in it, but because it indicates most probably the position of the Mercury towards the New Administration.

A very particular report on the Cholera and its treatment, has been made by the Medical Society of South Carolina.
The committee of physicians of which Dr. GEDDINGS is first named, strongly recommend sanitary measures, to prevent the ravages of that fatal distemper, uncleanness, impemperance, high excitement, and an unwholesome atmosphere, are supposed to induce the attacks of the great destroyer, were more strongly than any contagious qualities of the disease itself.

The London Board of Health, also, recommends a strict attention to the cleanliness and ventilation of houses, ships, &c. instead of quarantine establishments.

The prevailing notion appears to be, that diseases are not so contagious as was formerly supposed, but are brought on and aggravated by causes that may be removed by wise regulations of law.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.
No. VII.

Evil influence of majorities, and of party.

We have seen that the people, politically speaking, are they who exercise the elective franchise; and that the will of the people is the will of the majority and minority, or of a plurality and minorities. Now in order to give proper effect to the will of the people, it will not do to labor absolutely in the cause of bare majorities, when their interests conflict with the interests of minorities. For to allow the majority free exercise of power, under the grasping propensities of man's nature, they are sure to appropriate more than their just share of rights and privileges. They are seldom satisfied with their own. He wants only opportunity to take more. Give power, and you engender new desires

and higher aspirations; you bestow increased interests; you give scope to all the rabid passions of cupidity and ambition. The love of power, like the love of gain, is encroaching and aggressive. Both grow upon the affections of man with like rapacity. The majority thus appropriates what does not belong to them; and if they have more than their due, the minority are sure to have less than theirs. Under this spirit of encroachment, the rights of the minority are in danger of being completely absorbed. This is the instructive lesson of history.

The interests, then, of the people, that is, of the collective population can be properly fostered only by controlling the movements of numerical majorities. Against their repeated encroachments, the interests of minorities must be staunchly defended. Majorities should not be allowed to judge absolutely of their own rights, and then of the rights of minorities—their political opponents. This would be placing the latter entirely at the mercy of the former.

With like evil results is the influence of party. True it is, a man cannot uniformly work for the good of the whole country, if he be ensnared by party ties. From the blind prejudice and puffed habits of thinking, excited by party relations, a man loses the ability of rising to the elevated platform of the true statesman. He cannot, like the latter in his broad mental vision, take in the whole range of interests in his community or country. There is something in the very nature of small party tactics that cramps and circumscribes the mind. There wants the elastic bound of thought, and the bold freedom of opinion peculiar to untrammelled genius. The mind moves in a limited circle of thought, described often by men, unfiled by nature or education, to grasp the principles of science, or to mark the boundaries of knowledge. It is a plain fact in mental philosophy, that the mind, like the natural eye, from habitual contractedness of view, loses its expansibility. It comes to conceive narrowly and to feel narrowly. It goes on in its pinched habits of thought and feeling, until at length it becomes divested of all magnanimity.

Nor is party influence less powerful in its effects upon the outward being of men. How often, from the violence of party spirit, are men forced into rash and imprudent conduct despite their better judgment and resolution! A man may see the good and approve it—yet so strong is the current of this feeling, it often sways him along at full speed against the inclinations of his heart, and the convictions of his judgment. His only chance of escape is to fall in with it, or he is subjected to persecution and proscription. It requires more than ordinary firmness to stem the fury of this dreaded current in our free country. It is all powerful to bear down every thing before it. Yet if a man will really act the part of a patriot—if he will put forth his efforts honestly for the good of his country—he will be obliged to stand up against this spirit in all its violence. He cannot serve his country and his party too. He must often desert the one or the other. To desert the former is, as we have stated, no trivial matter. If a man do, he will be often forced to stand alone, and then, he must have an iron soul, that can resist the shocks of envy, hatred and ridicule. He will have to see the weak and the unprincipled seated above him in power, commanding the plaudits of the crowd below; while he himself must bear, with stern composure, the hisses of the multitude, and the neglect of all except the virtuous. He will moreover, be compelled to labor against power, and under the shafts of malignant ridicule. But the true Statesman and the high souled patriot, will bear all this.

For this noble self-sacrifice, he is, however, not without reward. He bears along with him the approvals of conscience, and the consolations of Philosophy. To stand up manfully under adverse trials or opposing difficulties, is the true dignity of virtue—the sublime of character. It is the spirit that led the martyrs to the stake and the gibbet—that carried to the block a Raleigh—and a Sidney. Buoyed by the encouraging hopes of a pure morality, the sterling hearted patriot will not yield to temporary disorders in the public mind, or to transient hatred and obloquy. He will rise superior to the uproarious clamors of the disappointed and evilly disposed. Relying on the high wisdom of an Overruling Providence, he is taught to regard all aberration of moral power, as anomalous and transitory. He is brought to believe that moral rule however erratic for a time, will soon regain its ascendancy, and adjust its deviations; that in the great mind of Omnipotence, justice always retains her way in undisturbed purity. Weakness and villany may for a while be allowed to prosper, to the neglect of virtue and worth. But the philosophic statesman, who trusts in the efficacy of a moral government in the universe, will feel and know, that such prosperity is only transient; and that vice and villainy, by their accidental elevation, are not in reality exalted. Circumstances or station cannot change the ingrained merit or demerit of mind or heart.

"Pygmies are Pygmies though perched on Alps, And Pyramids are Pyramids in vales."

It may be inferred from our remarks, that we believe a statesman should have no party; which, with many, is to have no political principles. This is not our meaning. No man can be a statesman in the just sense of the term, without certain fixed principles, touching the theory and administration of government. The statesman must have a line of policy to pursue, or he is like the mariner without a compass. It is his province to acquaint himself profoundly with the spirit, theory, and practice of his government, and to deduce, after much labor and reflection, a set of principles, by which that government, in his view, may be best administered. With these, and his fund of general knowledge, embracing always a knowledge of the circumstances under which any particular measure is to operate, he will be enabled properly to judge of the expediency of any act of legislation. Thus far every statesman should belong to a party. He should have principles to govern his political conduct, and he should strive, in the most judicious manner, to give these principles practical efficacy. But he should never allow himself to be drawn off from his principles in support of measures, which

violate them, merely to co-operate with the individuals of his party. Against such political delinquency, we solemnly protest. It is the fruitful source of faction, and indeed of nearly all the political calamities of our country. By an artful organization a few political tricksters are thus enabled to rule the whole nation. They run over principle, and often change the whole current of public opinion. The general sense of the people, nearly always wise and patriotic when left to its natural development, is, in this way, made a mighty engine of injustice and oppression, overruling law and often urging to deeds shocking to humanity itself. We have little faith in organized systematic party combinations. They are certainly an obstacle either for wisdom or patriotism. They are the bane of our country!

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

From the Spartanburg Spartan, 14th inst.

ARREST OF AN ABOLITIONIST.
On Saturday morning last an expected visitor took lodging at Col. R. C. Poole's hotel, and some of our citizens being apprised of the fact, took such measures as were prudent yet prompt in satisfying themselves as to the import of his business.

A letter has been addressed to Wm. Walker, Esq. of the Walker house, by Doctor Fitch of Columbia, stating that a man by the name of J. M. Barrett, who hailed from Ohio, had made his escape from Columbia; a warrant having been issued against him—and that he would visit Spartanburg.
Sure enough, not only did J. M. Barrett make his appearance, but there were several letters directed to him from Cincinnati Ohio, and Dublin Indiana, which our Postmaster thought proper to deliver to him in person at his lodgings. After this was done, several of our citizens called on him, and with the knowledge pre-obtained through Dr. Fitch of Columbia, demanded a search.

Upon investigation and examination, it was ascertained that he was employed by Messrs. Harwood & Co. ostensibly for the purpose of getting statistical information for a "Gazetteer"—but some of the letters found in his possession proved to be the envelope of two others, directed one to Dr. Sill of Columbia, and the other to T. J. Glover of Orangeburg; and upon opening them it was found that the one directed to Dr. Sill contained two numbers of the celebrated incendiary publication, signed "Brutus," and the other to T. J. Glover contained only one of the same.

Below we copy the letter verbatim et literatim. The post marks is Cincinnati, Ohio, May 12th, Directed to J. M. Barrett, Esq. Spartanburg, S. C.
MAY 11th, 1849.

Dear Sir—[Having learned that you are travelling in South Carolina, I take the liberty of requesting you to drop into some Post Office along your way, the enclosed letters. Although comparatively a stranger to you, I take the liberty, because I wish to oblige a Carolinian who desires me to take some place of communication with his friends which will not by the Post Mark reveal his present location. Be kind enough to destroy this when you have read it. You will pardon me for not signing my name, but that you may know that I am to be relied upon, I will just name that Messrs. E. Harwood & Co.; have sent you \$20, to Columbia, S. C.]

Another letter Post Marked Dublin, Indiana, May 27th, directed to John M. Barrett, Spartanburg C. H. S. C., signed S. Johnston, contains the following paragraph:

"Some person suggested to me that you would become pro-slavery by travelling in the South but I told them no, the principles of Truth and Right were too deeply rooted in your heart, to ever have them eradicated from selfish or other motives; besides travelling among the wrong, will I think, have a tendency to strengthen one's hatred of this wrong. At least I have no fears of John M. Barrett coming back to Dublin pro-slaverized. I want you to take items, and come back prepared to wage war and eternal warfare against the abominable institution. I hate it worse and worse the more I think of it."

In a Town Meeting on Saturday, at which the said Barrett attended, and spoke in his own behalf, it was unanimously agreed by the citizens present, that legal proceedings should be taken against him. An Affidavit was made of the facts before G. W. H. Legg, Esq., upon which a warrant was issued for his arrest, and began brought before him for examination, was committed for trial.

We take great pleasure in stating that the prisoner was treated with the utmost civility, and nothing like a disposition to mob, as seemed to be apprehended by the prisoner, made its appearance. He seems to be a man of great astuteness, and just such an one as it might be expected would be employed by the Northern Abolitionists.

There can be no doubt remaining but that this said John Barrett, is an emissary sent amongst us to further the Hellish purpose of the Abolitionists, but whether sufficient proof can be adduced to bring to bear the penalty of the law, is to be seen hereafter.

The account that said Barrett gave of himself is simply that he is an agent for Messrs. E. Harwood & Co., New York, to collect statistics and information for a Gazetteer, shortly to be published, and that he published, and that he cannot be responsible for any letter or documents sent to him by Mail. Taking the whole circumstances together as gleaned from the papers found in his possession, this community stands justified in his arrest and commitment. Intending only that justice shall be done at the same time, that they desire to show their adherence to the South, and their love for her peace and safety, by acts as well as words.

NORTHERN LIFE.—The New York Tribune of Friday, says:

"A poor woman named Bridget Connor, whose husband died last Saturday, was turned out of her apartments, 225 Eldridge-st., yesterday afternoon, by her landlord. She had two children, one of which was apparently dying, and the other very sick. She found her way to the Eleventh Ward Station house, where one of her children died, and medical aid was called for the other."

From the Charleston Courier.

A CAROLINIAN IN CALIFORNIA.
We are indebted to the polite attention of Mr. Fargnaud, of this city, for the sight of a letter from his brother, now in San Francisco, (California,) dated April 9th; from which we have permitted to take the extracts which will be found below.

Doctor Fargnaud, was located in St. Louis, (Missouri,) and left that place in June, 1846, for California, long before the discovery of the placers that have yielded such an abundance of the precious metal. Taking his family with him, he determined to locate in the new country, to grow with its growth. Of an enterprising turn of mind, he purchased property with the belief that it would eventually increase in value, and we are happy to state all his anticipations have been realized far beyond his expectations, and that he is now the possessor of an independent fortune, well deserved, for the reason that he had the energy and perseverance to encounter all the difficulties and dangers of his then doubtful enterprise.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9, 1849.

"There is indeed gold and much gold in California, but it requires great sacrifice of the usual, I will not say comfort, but necessities of life to obtain it. During the winter very little can be done by digging gold. From the month of July till October, the miners are exposed to the billious remittent fever—a disease which nearly cost me my life last summer. I have not as yet recovered from its effects. At present, a person working at the mines may make from \$12 to \$70 per day—but, occasionally, a man may find a rich spot and make as much as \$500 or \$600 per day for a short time. A spot that does not yield \$10 per day is not considered good. It is impossible to say how long this will last. The expenses across the Isthmus are exorbitant—much detension is experienced. Perhaps it would be best for you to take a passage on board a vessel around the Cape. Should you decide upon coming, it would be well to come alone. This country in its present condition is no place for a family. You could not get a house for them. Many families are obliged to live in tents. A servant is not to be had at any price. My wife is constrained to her own house work and cooking. We pay \$200 per month for a very inferior house. If you come, I would advise you to take with you as little baggage as possible, (especially if you come through the Isthmus) and nothing for the purpose of speculating, do not buy even a gold machine—plenty here, better than those from the States. Once here, you would soon find something to do. I expect to leave this place in five or six months for Charleston. The market here will soon be glutted, and heavy losses will be experienced by those who have bought freely. Those who will hereafter come, and buy goods will certainly be disappointed. Many things are already sold here as in New York."

PROCEEDINGS OF COURTS.—The Charleston Mercury, of the 20th inst. states: At a meeting of Council held for the purpose of settling the accounts of the late Mayor, the melancholly intelligence of the death of James K. Polk, President of the United States, and suggested to Council the propriety of paying some fitting tribute to the memory of the deceased, who had enjoyed the highest honors of the Republic, and had ably sustained the reputation of his country both at home and abroad.

Whereupon Alderman Tupper offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the City Council of Charleston have learnt, with emotions of pain and regret the decease of JAMES K. POLK, Ex-President of the United States.
Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of one so distinguished by the exalted position he has occupied, as well as by eminent services rendered to his country, his Honor the Mayor be requested to have the bells at St. Michael's tolled between sunrise and sunset to-morrow.
Resolved, That the Clerk of Council be directed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the widow of the deceased, tendering the sympathies of the people of Charleston in her great bereavement.

FRANCIS LANCE,
Clerk of Council.

We learn that the negroes Jimmy and Charles, now under sentence of death for the murder of Thomas Morrison, have acknowledged their guilt. Jimmy, it appears grasped the victim by the throat, and held him, while Charles inflicted the deadly blows. After disposing of his body, they with great deliberation proceeded to the mill, and stole three bags of rice, which they disposed of to a Grocer on South Bay.

We understand that a large quantity of Rico found on the premises of this Grocer, who has disappeared, has been attached, and awaits the decision of the proper authorities. It is the intention, we are glad to learn, of those who sued out the writ, if successful, to appropriate the proceeds to the benefit of Mrs. Morrison, the widow of the unfortunate watchman.—*Char. Mer.*

GEN. CASS TO RESIGN.—The Nashville Banner assures its readers, upon the most "unquestionable authority," that General Cass will resign his seat in the Senate rather than obey the instructions imposed upon him by the Legislature of Michigan.

We do not know to what resolutions this has reference, but presume it must allude to the Free Soil subject. If this be so, and his withdrawal is put upon this ground, then will he have shown himself a true friend to the South, and to the Constitution. We will wait this development with some curiosity, for we have not hitherto given Mr. Cass credit for such devotion to our interests and institutions.

At Queen Victoria's drawing room, on the last day of the month, she had the honor to receive, and our Minister, Mr. Bancroft, had the honor to present to her Majesty, the Hon. Edward A. Hannegan, Minister to the Court of Berlin, and Giles Senior, Esq., Secretary of Legation to Frankfort.