

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.  
LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.  
The Crescent City arrived at 11 o'clock this morning from Chagres via Kingston, Jamaica.

The steamer California, arrived at Panama on the 23d November, bringing two hundred and fifty-eight passengers, and more than one million of dollars' value in gold; of the passengers the Crescent City brought one hundred and sixty, and gold to the amount of one million of dollars, including that belonging to the passengers.

The Adelphi company of New York, who had dammed a river in search of the precious metals, have abandoned their works. The bottom, it is said contained an abundance of gold, but owing to quicksands they were unable to drain the water off sufficiently to work the dirt.

It is reported that the cholera is carrying off from twelve to fifteen persons daily at Maxatlan.

Captain Stoddard informs us that the news from the mines is about the same as by former arrivals. Those who can stand hard work, get well paid for their labor.

The papers are nearly as well filled with advertisements of various parties offering lands, lots and houses on sale, as were those of New York during the speculation of 1836.

Passengers sufficient to fill the next two steamers, besides several large sailing vessels, were awaiting passage on the departure of the California from San Francisco.

Brevet Capt. Warner lost his life on the 27th of Sept. while engaged in ascertaining the feasibility of a railroad route to Oregon through the head sources of the Sacramento. His party of eight men were fired upon by a large body of Indians. He and two of his companions were killed.

The Convention for forming a State Constitution had completed its labors and finally adjourned. The Constitution as adopted by them to be submitted to the vote of the people on the 13th of November. Its publication is commenced in the Pacific News, of Nov. 1, two articles and part of another being given.

The first article contains the bill of rights, the 18th section of which is as follows:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be tolerated in this State."

The second article treats of the right of suffrage, which is accorded to every white male citizen of the United States and of Mexico, who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States under the treaty of Queretaro, who shall have been a resident of the State six months and of the district thirty days.

SAM HOUSTON AT MONTGOMERY.—The Montgomery Advertiser of the 5th inst. gives the following account of a speech of "Sam": "that place on his way to the city of Washington:

"We went last night to hear Mr. Houston's speech, like nearly every one else, we suppose, from curiosity; and we must confess, that as low an estimate as we had placed upon the capacity and ability of the Texan Hero, as he is sometimes called—more notorious by far than distinguished—he fell very far below it. As we heard a gentleman remark, he "looked like a condemned criminal, vainly endeavoring to explain why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon him," and like criminals generally in such cases, did not convince the auditory that the judgment, which had been rendered against him by the country should be reversed or altered.

His excuse for his recalcitrance to the South, and voting with Thomas Benton, was vague and unsatisfactory to every one but himself. His main defence was, that others had done as bad as he himself, and received encomiums, instead of censure and abuse. He neglected to state, however, that these others had some redeeming qualities, and he had none. We understood him to deny the right of Congress to pass the Wilmot Proviso, but for this sentiment, we doubt not, Mr. Wigfall is entitled to more credit than Mr. Houston. He nevertheless seemed disposed to treat the proviso as an "abstraction"; and that we should never experience any inconvenience or trouble from its practical operation; sentiments but ill suited to the threatening aspect that this question has been made to assume by Northern Abolitionism and Freecolonism.

He wove in a good deal of fustian about himself and the annexation of Texas, concerning which none felt peculiarly interested; and closed his desultory, unconnected speech with a batch of flummery about the Union, its inviolability, etc., better suited at this time, to a Boston auditory, than to an insulted and outraged assembly of freemen, whose rights and honor had been assailed by men professing to be brethren, under this very Union. We, too, love the Union; but we love the South, and her rights and honor; the old reprobate, Sam Houston, to the contrary notwithstanding.

TENNESSEE.—The General Assembly of Tennessee has protested against the pretension that Congress has power to prevent the introduction an existence of domestic slavery in the territories, and other power of a kindred nature, and has passed resolutions, the first of which affirms "a devoted and cherished attachment to the Union," but a "desire to have it as it was formed, and not as an engine of oppression," which possesses generally the same features as the resolutions of the Georgia Legislature, and others requesting the Governor to convene the General Assembly, if necessary, to consider of the mode and measure of redress, and, finally, recommending that the people of each Congressional District appoint two delegates, and two alternates to represent them in the proposed Nashville Convention.

General Scott's daughter, Miss Cornelia Scott, was married on Wednesday morning week, at the house of her father, in New York, to Major H. L. Scott, aide-de-camp to the Commander in chief, and in the afternoon the happy couple embarked on the Philadelphia train for the purpose of spending the honey-moon in the South.

Angry men seldom want wo.



**The Advertiser.**

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1849.

□ We beg leave to refer our readers to the new Advertisement in our paper of the "Edgefield Female Institute"—under the superintendence of Mr. Robert H. Nichols.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisements in our paper of "Rose Cottage Academy," "Hodges and Fuller Institutes," and the "Pottersville Academy."

□ From an advertisement in another column it will be seen that Mr. G. W. FITZWILSON, Portrait Painter, has taken rooms at the "Spann Hotel," where he will remain some time, engaged in the line of his profession.—The art, of which Mr. Fitzwilson is master, is held in too high esteem by our citizens to require from our pen any commendation. Those who wish to be well drawn upon Canvas would do well to call upon Mr. Fitzwilson.

□ The Hon. B. F. PERRY, was one of the nominees for President of the Bank of the State.

□ We have received the first number of the "Weekly Pilot"—a new Democratic paper published at Portsmouth, Virginia, by J. S. Cunningham & Co. at \$3 per annum in advance. It is a neat and well conducted sheet. We are happy to place it on our exchange list.

□ The Hon. THOMAS BUTLER KING, present member of Congress from Georgia, has removed to California, where he has offered himself a candidate for United States Senator from that Territory.

By recent information, however, his chances of success are slight.—Dr. GWINN and COL. FREMONT being likely to become the choice of the California Legislature.

But we trust there will be no need at present for any of them in the capacity of Senator—Can Congress, with any sort of regard to the national dignity or to the Rights of the South admit California as it is now circumstanced into the Union as a State? The body calling itself the Legislature of California, representing only some 50,000 inhabitants of nearly every race and country, has recently enacted the face of adopting a State Constitution for that vast region of country—of choosing Senators to the United States Senate—and of claiming admittance into the Union. In that so-called constitution, there is a clause, declaring, that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be tolerated in this State." If the Southern people can submit to a restriction on their rights so flagrantly unjust, they are no longer worthy descendants of their Revolutionary ancestry.

#### Flurry in the Senate.

On Tuesday the 11th, a sharp little excitement suddenly sprang up in our State Senate during the discussion of the Bank question.—Mr. MARSHALL, Senator from Abbeville, and one of the committee, appointed to investigate into the condition of the Bank during the last summer, attempted to use in his argument facts and statistics, taken from his private note book, which had not been brought to the view of the other members of the Committee. Objection was promptly made against the use of these facts, which was followed by a memorial to the Senate from the President and officers of the Bank directly denying the truth of the statements made by Mr. Marshall and begging for immediate investigation into the matters. This gave rise to warm debate, in which the gravity of the subject was urged, involving as it did a charge of corruption by Mr. Marshall on the officers of the Bank, and an impeachment of veracity by the officers against Mr. Marshall.

The matter was at last referred to a committee of three, to take the matter in charge and report upon it, with power to send for persons and papers.

□ Both Houses of our Legislature have fixed upon this (Wednesday,) as the day of their adjournment.

We will endeavor, as soon as practicable, to give our readers a note of what has been done during the Session. The list of Acts passed will, we think, be small; but with this we have no fault to find. We are of those, who have little faith in much Legislation. We believe that Government is the best administered which legislates the least. It is better to have too little than too much Legislation.

But while we are thus satisfied with the quantity, we cannot express the same satisfaction at the quality of our late Legislation.—Little indeed has been achieved, we think, for the real good of the country.

But more of this in our next!

□ Our readers will perceive by the intelligence from Columbia that the Bill, which was before the Legislature, to put the Bank of the State, in liquidation, has been laid upon the table by a vote of 62 to 60. The matter is now open for the investigation and resolve of the people, and will, doubtless, be fully brought forward in the next canvass for the Legislature. When the time comes for discussing this subject, we will give our views on it boldly and without reserve; while we will allow equal freedom of opinion to others, and expect to open our columns to fair discussion on both sides. At present we deem it unnecessary to say more.

#### Col. Gadsden's Letters.

Col. GADSDEN has recently published a letter as President of the Rail Road Company, answering complaints against the company for not fulfilling its obligations to the public. The statement we think will be satisfactory, and we will endeavor to give the letter a place in our Columns.

While alluding to this Gentleman, we will also take occasion to refer to his Letter published a few weeks since in the Columbia Telegraph, to Col. Benton. But for the press of matter and the length of the letter we would have given it an insertion in our paper; and it is matter of some regret, if not surprise, that the Charleston papers (we refer to the Mercury specially), should have failed to republish it.—On every thing touching the great cause of Southern rights, we think union and harmony among ourselves to be of the last importance, and Col. Gadsden's reply was justly provoked by the wanton animadversions of Col. Benton.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

COLUMBIA, TUESDAY 11.

DEAR SIR:—I again take my seat to give you in part the proceedings in both branches of the Legislature.

The Senate to day, was chiefly taken up with the discussion of the Bank question. Marshall, of Abbeville, concluded his speech, and introduced much matter derived from a private note Book of his own. Mr. Mazyck, the Chairman of the Investigating Committee, said several times, that the statements of the Senator from Abbeville, had not been brought to the notice of the Committee. Mr. Marshall, said that they were the fruits of his own investigation, derived from the officers of the Bank. Mr. Manning, introduced a resolution which he prefaced with some spirited remarks, demanding an investigation into the statements made by the Senator from Abbeville. Mr. Marshall, said, in explanation that he delivered his information from the officers of the Bank, and that it would be necessary to go into the Bank, to verify it,—as at this distance it would be impossible to do so. This incident created some considerable sensation among the Senators, and it supposed will not be the last of it.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Hanna, who in one of the most clear, able and luminous speeches, I have listened to this Session, in vindication of the Bank from the charges of mismanagement, and proceeded to prove by facts and figures, that it was in a sound condition and that it yielded 7 per cent. per annum. Mr. Hanna gave way to adjournment, and the debate was postponed until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

WEDNESDAY 12.

In the House, the debate was assumed on the Bank question. Mr. Topper of Charleston, having the floor, and made a most able and forcible argument in favor of the Bank, he was followed by Mr. Cunningham, in opposition to the Bank. Mr. Johnson, next obtained the floor, who assumed a conservative position and made a very pretty speech, there is no telling when the debate will close, as speakers spring up like so many hydra-headed monsters, and seem determined to crush the Bank, whether or not. There has been no petitions, no memorials, or presentations of Grand Jury to this Legislature, to put the Bank in liquidation, and I think the Legislature is assuming to themselves a great and grave responsibility in doing so, without consulting the people. The Bank has been in existence many years, and it is nothing but just and proper, after affording the many accommodations it has, and the great advantage it has been to the people of the State, that the people should have a voice in the management of its affairs, not our Agent, (the Legislature,) says no, we shant consult the people, we intend to do as we please in this matter. Col. Memminger is taking notes, and will be ready to give the last blast on this question. He is a large Stockholder and one of the Directors in the Planters & Mechanics Bank of Charleston, and will do all he can to break up the Bank of the State, as it acts as a check upon his Bank. Ker Boyce, is here also, using his influence to break up the people's Bank, you know who he is, a large Stockholder in the Bank of Charleston. Joel Smith, also, of Abbeville, goes his death against the Bank, he is another of those gentlemen who owns Bank Stock in these private Corporations. So you see, how very much interested them, and other gentlemen, are for the benefit of the people.

In the Senate to-day, a memorial was received from the Officers of the Bank, stating among other things that the assertions made on yesterday, by Mr. Marshall of Abbeville, taken from his private Note Book, were not true, and asked the Senate to appoint a Committee to examine into the matter, and with the authority to call for persons and papers. The Committee consists of Messrs. J. D. Wilson, R. F. W. Alston and P. P. Palmer, who have charge of the matter. There are a great many surmises, and no body knows what will be the result. If Mr. Marshall is sustained, he will add another link to the chain of his glory, but if not, he will be dand, and that forever. The times are getting pretty hot here, and I am glad both Houses have fixed the day of adjournment so soon as the 19th inst.

THURSDAY 13.

To-day, the battle on the Bank question was fought with an eagerness on both sides, that has not been equalled by any previous day. Mr. Richardson, of Charleston, made a fine argument in favor of the Bank, and Mr. B. F. Perry, from Greenville, replied in a very good speech of some length, when he closed his remarks. Mr. Irby, of Laurens, moved that the debate be postponed until tomorrow 12 o'clock. Mr. Memminger, who is always on the watch to carry his point, objected, and said there had been speeches, enough on this subject, and they had better dispose of that matter and go at something else. He supposed it a good time to take the vote, after such an argument as Mr. Perry's. Mr. Irby, said he had no particular desire to make a speech, and concurred with the Member from Charleston, Mr. Memminger, he therefore moved the indefinite postponement of the Bill, resolutions, &c. in relation to the Bank, when a call of the Houses was ordered. All the Members being present but two or three, the ayes and noes were taken, which resulted as follows, 62 ayes and 60 noes. So the Bill, &c., was laid on the table, which settles the Bank question for the present. I have not time to give you the proceedings of the Senate. Mr. Marshall, was the subject of conversation, and his friends entertain some fears on the subject. Q.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.  
Correspondence and Presentation of a Sword.

EDGEFIELD, Dec. 15, 1849.

Capt. P. S. BROOKS,  
Dear Sir:—Some time since a meeting of the surviving Members of your Company D, Palmetto Regiment, was held at this place to take into consideration the most appropriate manner in which its members, could express their high appreciation of you, as their late Captain in the War with Mexico.

On motion of Mr. WHITAKER, Mr. ABNEY was called to the Chair, who explained, in his accustomed facility of style, the object of the meeting. Whereupon, it was unanimously agreed, that a handsome Sword, should be presented to you, with a suitable inscription upon it, as one who knows how to wield and has the right to wear it.

On motion of Mr. ADDISON, We, who address you, were nominated a Committee, to carry into effect this object, and instructed in behalf of the Company, to purchase for, and present to you, a handsome Sword, upon which should be, a golden Palmetto Tree—unspotted—and underneath it the following inscription:—

Unanimously presented to  
Captain PRESTON S. BROOKS,  
by his Company,  
D. Palmetto Regiment,

In consideration of their confidence in him as an Officer, his kindness to the men under his command and their high appreciation of his gallant and patriotic services during the War with Mexico.

The Committee regret, that they have not been able to perfect the wish of the Company, at an earlier date, but have now the honor to present you in its name, the accompanying Sword, as the unanimous offering of your late companions in arms, which may be transmitted to your children as an earnest, that "those who know you best, love you most."

With undivided wishes for your happiness, we remain with respect, your friends,  
JOS. ABNEY,  
L. B. WEVER,  
JOHN A. ADDISON,  
EDMUND MELTON,  
LEWIS COVAR,  
WM. BURRELL,  
T. J. WHITAKER,  
J. P. HILL,  
Committee.

Reply of Capt. Brooks,  
EDGEFIELD, Dec. 15, 1849.

GENTLEMEN:—Yesterday a deputation of your committee, consisting of Lieut. WEVER, Messrs. ADDISON, BURRELL and WHITAKER,—waited upon me at my residence and presented your note of the 15th inst., together with the beautiful Sword, with which you have been pleased to honor me.

The manner of delivery was as excellent, as the spirit of the presentation was generous and just. Allusion was made to the compliment publicly paid me, by the members of my Company, on the very day that the people of the District honored them. No man is insensible to expressions of approbation coming from any quarter; but when they proceed from a Committee, headed by ABNEY, who could forget the anguish of a most dangerous wound in the arduous of a charge—by a high-souled WEVER, whose noble integrity venerates justice, even though it pinches him—and composed of others, identified with every field, where waved our sacred banner, it would not be true to say, I do not feel more than words can express.

Could any occurrence entirely compensate me for the Partisan darts of concerned friends,—of amiable intangibles who are "Skilled by a touch, to deepen slanders tins With all the sly mendacity of hints," it would be the considerate, voluntary and generous compliment conveyed by your offering and the balm poured into my heart by the sentiment of your address, that "those who knew me best, love me most."

Though of an impatient, impulsive and irascible nature, which I am pained to admit too frequently urges me into wrong, yet the effort of my life has been, first to avoid the reproaches of my own conscience and next, the censure of my fellow men.

In reference to my military career, my own heart has always told me, that it would gladly court investigation in the broad Sun light of Heaven, and I feel a proud consciousness that I can with safety, refer not only to the members of my own Company and of the Palmetto Regiment, but to every officer, soldier and every fellower of the Army, to whom I was known, as to my position as an officer, a gentleman and a soldier. You, and those you represent have had the best opportunities of knowing me as I am—of judging of my services, of my virtues and my faults, and it is somewhat remarkable that while my warmest and most devoted friends, (and thank God I had many in every grade of the Regiment, from the incomparable Butler and admirable Gladden, down to privates and musicians,) are to be found among those who have won glory at the cannon's mouth, my detractors, have yet to smell the burning of "villainous salt-petre." The commentary suggests itself. It is the soldier himself, who is the judge of a soldier, and the confidence and esteem of my companions in arms is more valuable to me, than honors proceeding elsewhere, even should they be paid in gold.

I accept your elegant present, not as a tribute to gallantry—which single virtue covers by its brilliancy any and every vice,—but as a guerdon more valuable and still higher—the unanimous and deliberate declaration of a brave corps as ever trod a battle field—of men tried in the fire and whose insinuations, as to the merit of an officer, are unerring—that he who receives it, "has the right to wear it."

I am gentleman, with an active interest in the welfare of each and all of you,  
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
P. S. BROOKS.

To Lieut. ABNEY and WEVER, Messrs. ADDISON, MELTON, COVAR, WHITAKER, BURRELL and HILL, Committee.

To the poor man, poverty greater than his own, never appeals in vain.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1849.

The expedients long talked of for affecting an organization of the House have been tried, and are now exhausted. To adopt a plurality rule would seem to be expedient, but constitutionally is doubtful, at all events it was tried and abandoned. All compromise is scouted. To decide the election by lottery has been seriously proposed, and was hooted at. To organize the House temporarily, so as to permit the President's Message to be received and the committees appointed, was proposed but not listened to. A proposition from the Whig side of the House to abandon the *utroque* mode of voting and to vote by secret ballot obtained sixty-two votes, nearly all Whigs—but there were, to the credit of the body, one hundred and sixty-two votes against it.

It might be asked which of the members of the minority who vote for neither of the candidates of the two great parties, was expected to give a vote for Mr. Winthrop, in secret, which he was afraid of doing openly? So far as we know, the impracticable rejoice in their position. Mr. Woodward declared to-day that he would give no subservient vote, but when it should so happen that his vote would elect one of the principal candidates, he would vote for one or the other. Mr. Root, in his speech, does not show any sign of skulking. As to Mr. Toombs and his party of four, they have spoken as openly, as decidedly; as could be desired, in regard to their views and intentions.

A proposition to adjourn till the 1st of January, 1850, is now pending, but I think the House will ballot till that day, without adjourning.

In a few days more, we shall witness confusion and excitement unprecedented in the House. The calm that prevails is premonitory of the storm.

An agent of the State of Deseret, is here to prepare the way for the admission of that State into the Union. As Congress may not be organized before the members and Senators from California, New Mexico and Deseret will be here, the latter can organize by themselves, into a separate Congress.

The N. Y. Express gives a full account of the proceedings in the Whig Caucus, which led to the withdrawal of Messrs. Toombs, Stephens and others:

As soon as the organization took place, and after a short preliminary address, setting forth that he had well considered what he was about, and that as a matter of duty, he could not avoid it and would not withdraw, Mr. Toombs of Georgia, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That Congress ought not to pass any law prohibiting slavery in the territories of California or New Mexico, nor any law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia."

No sooner had the Secretary read this resolution than an intense excitement was aroused; but it did not express itself in action, or in violent words—but a discussion ensued, and, as I understand, the calmest and coolest in manner, taking all things into consideration, ever known under such circumstances.

Mr. Hilliard seconded the movement, as also Mr. Owen, and they were warmly and strongly seconded by Mr. Stephens of Georgia, who among other things said, that as to slavery in the District of Columbia—a matter in principle to the South of the utmost importance—all he had to say was, and he said it not in threat but in sorrow, and for information, that if attempted and persisted in by the men who now had power—that is, the numerical majority in this Union—the Union must and would be dissolved.

Mr. Conrad begged Mr. Stanley to withdraw his motion to lay upon the table; which he did, when he substituted for it a motion to postpone. This, amid cries of "question," "question," was carried; nearly the whole caucus rising for the postponement, and only eight in the negative, being three gentlemen from Georgia, Mr. Hilliard of Alabama, and four others.

When this vote was announced Mr. Toombs of Georgia, rose and left the room, and with him four other gentlemen, who were subsequently followed by Mr. Hilliard of Alabama, who said he left to avoid misrepresentation; but that he should take pleasure in voting for Mr. Winthrop for Speaker.

THE IRREGULARS IN CONGRESS.—The following are the names of members of the House of Representatives who refused to vote for either the regular whig or democratic candidates for Speaker, but scattered their votes on other persons:

Free Soilers, 12—Allen, of Massachusetts; Booth, of Connecticut; Campbell, of Ohio; Crowell, of Ohio; Giddings of Ohio, Root, of Ohio, Durkee, of Wisconsin; Howe, of Pennsylvania; Preston King, of New-York; Tuck, of New-Hampshire; Willmot, of Pennsylvania; Julian, of Indiana, (absent.)

Northern Democrats, 3—Cleveland, of Connecticut; Peck, of Vermont; Doty of Wisconsin.

Holmes and Woodward, of South Carolina. Southern Whigs, 6—Cabell, of Florida; Morton, of Virginia; Owen, of Georgia; Stephens, of Georgia; Toombs, of Georgia; Hilliard, of Alabama.—N. Y. Herald.

FROM FLORIDA.—Intelligence has been received, we are informed at the proper Department, to the effect that the Chiefs of the Florida Indians, (Hawlegs and Sam Jones) have sent runners to Gen. Twiggs, informing him that their people have held a council and agreed to have another consultation with the General. The place appointed is Fort Chak ko nek la, on Please Creek, one days march from their nearest town; and the time appointed is the 15th December. The prevailing opinion in Florida seems to be that the Florida Seminoles have concluded to accept the offers of our Government, and will probably be induced to emigrate to the West. This opinion is also concurred in by the Delegation from the West—National Intelligencer.

The bank of Hamburg has declared a dividend of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per share, being five per cent. for six months, payable January 1, 1850.

THE GEORGIA WHIGS.

The last Milledgeville Federal Union, makes the following just and forcible remarks, on the position taken by Messrs. Toombs and Stephens at Washington:

"The course which these gentlemen have pursued in withholding their vote from Mr. Winthrop for Speaker, has excited in the bosom of every patriotic Georgian, emotions of unmingled gratification. It is true, he is no more an abolitionist than he was two years ago, nor are the evidences of his hostility to the South any more strongly developed, but time has arrived when that Southern Representative is recreant to his duty—a traitor to his country, who for party, or any other purpose, does not guard with the strictest vigilance every post, through which the South may be assailed. We are rejoiced that Messrs. Toombs and Stephens have at last had their eyes opened to the impending danger, and have indicated a disposition to sever the mercenary alliances which has been largely instrumental in its creation.

"But we forbear, for the present, to say more. The whole South, waits with anxious solicitude, the developments of the future. The eyes of every patriot in Georgia, are now intently fixed upon the little band of Southern Whigs who have struck for their country."

"That the course of these gentlemen will be sustained by their party in Georgia, there is no doubt. It will be more than coldly approved; it will be hailed and seconded. The Georgia Whigs fully appreciate the issue that is now rendered to them;—dishonor and destruction on the one side; manly and unflinching defence of their rights on the other. The Legislature of that State will show, that there is no longer Whig and Democrat on this question. The common brotherhood of interests, rights and character, is our bond of union in this struggle.

Apparently, even the political gamblers in Washington, are beginning to dream that there are things which cannot be bought and sold in that market. Of course they are shocked and indignant at the discovery, but they are also frightened. "Potomac," the correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, who writes behind the curtains of one of the Departments, after profusely soft-soaping Mr. Thos. Butler King, and lamenting that he is not there to bring the Georgia delegation back to the pen, goes on to speak of them as follows:

"The course which his Whig his colleagues have chosen to pursue is deeply regretted by all Whigs here. So far as Mr. Stephens is concerned, it is astounding. His hold upon the hearts of the Whigs everywhere has been very great. They all believed him to be a pure Whig, as well as a pure man. His vote, therefore, fell like a thunderbolt from a clear sky upon their understandings."

It were well that "understandings" which could only be thus waked, should be kept in better training hereafter.—There will be many such thunderbolts out of the Southern skies ere long. The politicians have been besotted, if they had supposed they could play with the character and the very existence of a great people without raising a storm; before whose violence they would be as chaff. We have in Mr. Cabell's course proof of the feeling of the Florida Whigs. Party is forgotten in presence of this question, in Georgia, in Alabama, in Mississippi, in Tennessee. We shall find it all the South. The people are becoming one, and with their united power, they will burst ere long on the heads of that foul league of demagogues and fanatics, who have dared to question their right to be in the Confederacy on terms of equality with the other State.—Char. Mercury.

SENTIMENTS OF GEORGIA.—The Augusta Constitutionalist, whose editor is a member of the Legislature, speaking in reference to the admission of California, and the probable action of the Legislature of Georgia, says:

"As it is now a practical question, soon to be submitted to Congress, whether the whole of California is or is not to be admitted into the Union as a State with a clause in her constitution prohibiting slavery, it is proper that Georgia, as one of the States of the South, should express her sentiments on this question. This she will do in a matter not to be mistaken. The Legislature is in session, and we have no hesitation in predicting that it will declare the determination of the people of Georgia not to be juggled and swindled out of her share of that immense territory, and not to allow the balance of power between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States to be destroyed by any such arrangement. The right of the mongrel races of California, from all climates and countries, a small minority of whom only are American citizens, to exclude slavery from that entire country by the sham of a Convention is not yet recognized. The claim of the South to the extension of the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific is not yet yielded.

"The probabilities are that a Convention of the people of Georgia will be called by the Governor, under authority of the Legislature, to act on this and other questions connected with slavery. The crisis is at hand, forced on by Northern fanaticism, and Georgia is ready to take her position."

The Columbia Telegraph of the 15th inst., says: "The following is the Nomination made for Bank Officers, by the Special Joint Committee.—Mr. Mazyck, Chairman on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Ashmore of the House Committee:

For President.—Franklin H. Elmore. For Directors.—Thos. Lehrs, W. C. Dukes, Elisha Carson, W. M. Lawton, P. R. Shackelford, H. C. Webb, Geo. Robertson, R. Caldwell, G. S. Cameron, S. L. Glover, R. G. Stone, J. H. Steinfelder.

ON FELLOWS.—The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia has under its jurisdiction 13 subordinate lodges, containing 1195 members. Total relief granted during the year \$3,827 43.

This fund was distributed amongst 275 contributing members; 18 visiting brothers; 31 widowed families; and the education of 25 orphans. The amount of school fund on hand is \$5,541 51; general fund \$3,038 21.—South Carolina.