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Correspondence of the Chas Courier. WASHINGTON, March 12.

There is now an excitement, properly speaking, in Congress. The temper of the Senate is so calm that even Mr. Seward's speech did not ruffle it. There was much curiosity to hear Gov. Seward's views, and he was, therefore, listened to. His remarks surprised even those who were prepared for a very ultra speech. He is neither a pleasing nor a forcible speaker. His position, as an ultra anti-slavery man was fully sustained. He began by showing that California was entitled to admission, as a State, with her own Constitution, and he declared that, under the circumstances, he would vote for her admission, even if she tolerated slavery by her Constitution. But he would not, as an equivalent for the admission of California, consent to bring in new slave States, or tolerate slavery in the District. He warned gentlemen that no compromise would succeed, and that California must come into the Union, without any equivalents. The law for the surrender of fugitive slaves, he told the Senate, would never be executed. It was to operate on the Northern people, and they would never allow it to be enforced. Herein, Mr. Seward concurs with Mr. Mason and Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Seward utterly repudiated the compact with Texas for the admission, with her consent, of new slave States from her territory. No power on earth should permit him, he said, from promoting emancipation wherever it could be done lawfully and constitutionally.

As to dissolution of the Union, he argued that it was impossible. The Union was kept together by necessity; and, whenever a breach should be made, it was to be between the East and the West. The line of division was never to be between North Atlantic and South Atlantic States. Mr. Webster's views take well in all the cities north of us.

The Ohio Legislature is about to pass a law making it a penal offence for any person to assist in the arrest and detention or delivery of a fugitive slave. But a bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania repealing all her laws on that subject.

When Congress is to begin its ordinary business of the session is now a matter of earnest inquiry. By the 30th June, the Appropriation Bill ought to pass. An effort will be made this week to get up the appropriate bills.

To-day, we are to have a renewed proposition for a Committee of thirteen, to consider and report some plan of adjustment. If an adjustment be not speedily made, none will be effected. The Senate must act, first, and the sooner it does act the better.

Correspondence of Chas. Eya. News. WASHINGTON, March 13, 1850.

In the Senate, a motion was made by Mr. Foote to take up the Compromise resolutions heretofore submitted by Mr. Bell, with a view to their reference to a select committee of thirteen Senators, six from the North and six from the South, and the twelve to close the thirteenth.

Mr. Baldwin opposed the motion on the ground that pending the consideration of the question of admitting California, it would be wrong to refer the subject to any committee.

Mr. Hale also opposed the motion to take up the resolutions. A few days ago the Senator had stated that this motion was made after a consultation with many of the leading members of the Senate. Now if the leaders of the Senate were to take the matter into their own hands, and leave nothing for others to do, he was opposed to the motion. He had seen it stated that the Compromise Committee was to be as follows: Messrs. Clay, Webster, Phelps, Cooper, Cass, Dickinson, Dodge, Mason, Sumner, Bell, Butler, Mangum and Berrien. By this he supposed that these gentlemen were considered as the leaders of the Senate.

Mr. Foote said he had not consulted with any one as to the names of the persons who should form the Committee. He was indifferent on that point, because he knew that whoever might be selected, fair committee could be chosen.

After further discussion, of conversational character, by a vote of 21 to 22 were taken up. Mr. Foote then moved their reference to a Select Committee of Thirteen, to devote themselves to the adjustment of a plan of settlement of all the conflicting questions growing out of the subject of slavery.

The Vice President suggested that a part of the motion coincided with that of the Senate which requires that all committees shall be chosen by ballot.

Mr. Clay hoped the motion would be so modified, for as it then stood it would have the effect of limiting the power of choice to a particular section of the country; and he should be sorry if this, or any other committee of the Senate were open to the charge of having a sectional aspect. For himself, he had never been consulted by any one as to the persons who were to constitute the Committee. With regard to the proposition itself, he was willing to vote for any plan which promised an adjustment of the vexed question. At the same time he must say that he was not as sanguine as others as to the results which that Committee would bring into the Senate.

Mr. Butler said he did not wish his vote to be misunderstood, for although he objected to the appointment of a Committee now, he would not oppose it finally. It is noble to think that such minds should so preserve their powers that at a time when they have almost reached the term of human life, they can meet an exigency more trying than they have ever yet encountered, and make it the scene of their most triumphant intellectual display. The occasion is not greater than the men who have coped with it. If evil spirits do not mar their work, we may yet look to them as having given a new vitality to the Union.—Charleston Mercury.

Mr. Foote explained that his motion was confined to the resolutions of Mr. Bell. Mr. Butler said, if the Committee were raised other resolutions would no doubt be referred to it, and it was very probable that Mr. Hale would also move to instruct the Committee on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. Foote said he thought no man of sense would send the Wilmot proviso to a Compromise Committee as instructed.

Mr. Butler said he did not know how far the term of "sense" would be applicable, but he believed such a motion would be made.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed till to-morrow.

In the House, after some discussion, a resolution was adopted, authorizing the

printing of 50,000 copies of that portion of the Patent Office relating to mechanics, and 100,000 copies of the agricultural portion of the Report.

The President's California Message was then taken up in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Gorman, of Indiana, took the floor, and contended that as slavery has been abolished by Mexico herself, there is no necessity for the passage of the Wilmot Proviso. He did not believe the Union to be in danger, and thought it could be dissolved only by continued aggressions on the Constitution. When Southerners talk of resistance, he understood it as forcible resistance, and the first over act was treason. The nearest approach to this was in the Georgia Legislature, where a member had proposed to levy 30,000 men. But if these men should be levied for the purpose of resisting the constituted authorities of Government, and marched beyond the limits of the State, it would be treason.

Mr. Butler, of Conn., followed and made a party speech, in which he denounced the policy of the South with regard to the admission of slave States. He said that for the last 15 years the South has been seeking an acquisition of territory with the sole purpose of extending slavery.

This debate will, it is understood, continue until some definite action on the slavery question shall have been had by the Senate. The general impression still is, that a compromise will shortly be effected.

You will perceive that Mr. Webster is getting castigated by some of the leading New England papers for his speech.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Webster's speech on Thursday on the Compromise resolutions of Mr. Clay, was emphatically a great speech; noble in language, generous and conciliating in tone, and in the matter having one general, broad and powerful tendency towards the peaceable and honorable adjustment of the existing controversy. Nothing has occurred during this session to give us so lively regret as our inability to publish the ample and admirable report of this speech which appears in the Intelligencer and Union of Friday. The latter paper has paid a well deserved tribute to this great effort of the Massachusetts Senator, in language equally truthful and felicitous. We cordially respond to that testimony of approval, and, take the occasion to say, that whether or not we merit the character of ultraism, so liberally allowed to us, we have never had any of that ultraism which could prompt us to view such a discussion of a great public question as Mr. Webster has here presented to the country, with any other feelings than admiration and delight.

Not that we wholly agree with him; not that there are not many points of disagreement, but nowhere has he urged his opinions offensively; and when he reaches the true grounds of the present controversy, he marks his way so clearly, and trends so largely on the plain track of the Constitution, and pledges of the Government, that the difficulty is not to agree but to disagree with him. With such a spirit as Mr. Webster has shown, it is no longer possible to oppose his sentiments earnestly in a close, and we feel now, for the first time since Congress met, a hope that it may be so adjusted.

Not till the question of the continuance of the Union was boldly raised and forced upon the consideration of public men as a practical study, could such a speech as this of Mr. Webster's be made. So long as it was only Slavery and Anti-Slavery—the triumph of the North or the South in a matter of sectional dispute, he could only have spoken with a halter round his neck, and the warrant for his execution waiting but the close of his remarks. The North would have listened to him only with amazement deepening into rage, and he would have gone forth from the Senate, to meet a storm of denunciations at home. But on the question of the dissolution of the Union, he may so speak and hope to be heard and heeded—even hope to be borne forward on the great tide of public approval. For to no other State is the Union so certainly the foundation of all power and growth as Massachusetts; and whoever saves this, the fountain head of her prosperity, the very life-blood of her vast and varied industry, may look to be forgiven, though he contradict a multitude of favorite and cherished prejudices. They will not be blind to the excellence of the thing, however sentimentally they may grieve that in the manner of doing it, more deference was not paid to Cotton Mather's precedent, in the extirpation of Salem witchcraft.

Mr. Webster will certainly not escape denunciation altogether. That whole brood of factious men who live on the bitter fruits of Abolitionism, and to whom he condescends to give a look or two of broad regard, will come out of their holes and dens and hiss around him with venomous malignity. He seems, however, quite prepared for this, and makes his footprints the clearer, precisely at those places where the contest most certainly involves great practical results. He would rather be so assailed than not determined to defend them to the last.

The last speeches of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Webster, are destined to great fame, and to produce lasting effects. Perhaps they are, either of them, the greatest effort of its author, and if they were to be the last, they would each form a fitting, keystone to the arch of a fame won by forty years of distinguished public service. It is noble to think that such minds should so preserve their powers that at a time when they have almost reached the term of human life, they can meet an exigency more trying than they have ever yet encountered, and make it the scene of their most triumphant intellectual display. The occasion is not greater than the men who have coped with it. If evil spirits do not mar their work, we may yet look to them as having given a new vitality to the Union.—Charleston Mercury.

LIMA CUSTOMS.—The customs are rather peculiar here; any lady that peculiarly interests you, can, when she leaves the church, be followed and addressed without offence; should the interest be mutual, she will give you a view of her face, and if you choose, you can accompany her home; this establishes you as a calling acquaintance, which can be followed up at leisure.

The Savannah Georgian of To-day says: "The pilot boat 'Savannah,' which left here on the 5th instant in pursuit of the schooner Abel, returned yesterday, after sailing about 1200 miles without success. The Abel cleared at the port for Carraway, England, on the 27th ult., and is supposed to be the vessel in which Mr. Bullock effected his escape."



The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1850.

New Terms.

As this volume of the Advertiser is about to come to a close, the proprietor, while earnestly appealing to his subscribers for the payment of their arrears, proposes to issue his paper in future under the following modified terms.

To all new subscribers the paper will be sent for \$2.00; and to all old subscribers who pay up their arrears, at the same price.

Those who have paid up within the last month will receive the paper at the reduced price.

In no case will the paper be sent at \$2.00 to an old subscriber in arrears.

In no case will the paper be sent to a new subscriber for two dollars unless the money accompany the order.

When the year paid for at \$2.00 expires, the paper, if not discontinued, or paid for in advance, will be sent on the old Terms, viz: \$2.50 per annum, if not paid within six months from the date of subscription, and \$3.00, if not paid for before the expiration of the year.

All payments made in future by subscribers will be acknowledged in the paper. January 2, 1850.

Mr. JOSEPH C. HOLMES is our agent for the State of South Carolina, and is authorized to receive and receipt for moneys due this office.

Our Editorial matter is limited this week on account of the absence of the Editor.

The weather has been very unfavorable for agricultural purposes. We have had rain here in torrents since our last, and we understand the river at Hamburg is out of the banks, and that great apprehension is felt in Hamburg that there will be another flood similar to that in May 1840.

We are indebted to some unknown friend for a copy of Hon. J. FOSTER MARSHALL'S speech in the Senate of South Carolina, on the Bank question.

We are indebted to Hon. J. G. Calhoun, Hon. A. P. Butler, Hon. Berrien, and Hon. A. Burt, for various public documents.

We call the attention of our readers to the Advertisement of Mr. ROBERT H. NICOLS, the Rector of the Edgefield Female Academy, for the correction of an erroneous impression which seems to be abroad as to the proper time to enter pupils into his school.—By the advertisement it will be seen that pupils may be entered at any time, and that they will be charged only for the term they remain. We are happy to state that the above named institution is now in a highly flourishing condition, and we recommend it to the favorable consideration of the public.

Chancellor CALDWELL departed this life on the 11th inst. at his residence near Columbia. By his death the State has lost a valuable and efficient officer.

We have received from some friend unknown to us, a copy of a pamphlet entitled "An address delivered before the South Carolina Institute, at its first annual fair on the 26th November 1849, by JAMES H. HAMMOND, a member of the Institute." We have not yet had time to read this address, but from the high character of the author, and from the commendation of the press, we feel authorized in saying that this essay will well repay perusal.

We are authorized to say, that Mr. F. H. WARRELL, is grateful for the part which that has been taken by a suitable person for delegate to the Nashville Convention, but that he respectfully declines the nomination. The Court of Equity for this District requires his attendance here at the time suggested for the Convention; and some agency in bringing forward others for delegates, prevents him from any attempt to thwart their appointment.

As to the other nomination of Mr. W. in our last number, for a seat in the next Legislature, (meaning, as he supposes, in the House of Representatives of this State,) he submits to the wishes of his friends.

Hon. A. BERT.—The Carolinian says:—"This gentleman has, during the present session of Congress, proved himself true to the South and to the interests of his constituents, and we are pleased to learn that he has consented to serve another term if elected. He has been a faithful Representative."

Accident.

The Hamburg Republican of the 11th inst. says:—"We are pained to record the death of Mr. CHARLES CARTER, an industrious and worthy young man of our neighborhood, who lost his life on Monday last, by accidentally falling from his horse as he was driving a team, and before he could recover, the wheel of the wagon passed over his body, causing death in a few minutes."

LEWIS F. ROBERTSON, of Charleston, has been appointed Commissioner of Deeds for the States of Tennessee and Florida.

The rumored death of the gallant Col. May, at San Francisco, is unfounded. The Capt. May reported to have died in San Francisco, is supposed to be Capt. Jas. R. May, of Virginia, formerly of the Vol. rigiers.

The Savannah Georgian of To-day says:—"The pilot boat 'Savannah,' which left here on the 5th instant in pursuit of the schooner Abel, returned yesterday, after sailing about 1200 miles without success. The Abel cleared at the port for Carraway, England, on the 27th ult., and is supposed to be the vessel in which Mr. Bullock effected his escape."

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

A TOKEN OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of Concordia Lodge, No 50, of Free and Accepted Masons, on the 15th ult., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That to the general grief of the community for the loss of a worthy and useful citizen, by the sudden death of Dr. I. C. WARD, the members of this Lodge, add the peculiar sorrow of the loss of a zealous and faithful brother.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with his surviving family in their sudden and sad bereavement.

Resolved, That in testimony of our grief, we wear the usual badge of mourning for our month.

Resolved, That these resolutions be communicated to Mrs. WARD by the Secretary, and be published in the Edgefield Advertiser.

JOHN HILL, W. M. CHARLES MCGREGOR, Sec'y.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

Southern Convention.

TO THE PEOPLE OF EDGEFIELD DISTRICT:

Governor SEABROOK having addressed to us, the Senator and Representatives of the District, a letter, covering the resolutions, both of which will be found below. We earnestly invite the citizens of this district to assemble at the Court House on the first Monday in April next, to adopt measures, in conformity to the 4th Resolution, to secure their representation in the proposed Convention. The present state of things in Congress, gives to this subject a deep importance. The best security for our rights, is a wise preparation, and a fearless determination to protect them. Let us meet the people of the South in Convention and take steps to secure "OUR EQUALITY ON INDEPENDENCE."

N. L. GRIFFIN, JOHN LAKE, R. B. BOUKNIGHT, DANIEL HOLLAND, ABRAHAM JONES, B. C. YANCEY, JOHN TOMPKINS. March 1, 1850.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Columbia, Dec. 20, 1849.

Sir:—His Excellency WHITEHARSH B. SEABROOK, Governor of South Carolina, has instructed me to forward to you the Resolutions herewith, approving of the recommendation of the State of Mississippi of a Southern Convention, to be held at Nashville, Tennessee, on the first Monday in June next.

In accordance with the third Resolution, the following gentlemen were elected to represent the State at large in said Convention, viz: Langdon Cheves, Franklin H. Emore, James H. Hammond, and Robert W. Barnwell.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant, B. T. WATTS, Sec'y TO THE SENATOR AND REPRESENTATIVES, of Edgefield District.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. Columbia, Dec. 10, 1849.

At an adjourned meeting of the members of both Branches of the Legislature of South Carolina, held in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, on the night of the 10th December, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That we regard with feelings of lively satisfaction the late movement in Mississippi, in defence of the rights and interests of the South; and hail it with joy, as the first step towards that firm, united, and concerted action among the Southern States, which a sense of their common danger imperiously demands.

2. Resolved, That the recommendation of the State of Mississippi of a Southern Convention, to be held at Nashville, Tennessee, on the first Monday in June next should be cordially embraced by the whole South, that by common councils we may avert the common calamities impending over us through the action of the General Government, driven on by the loss of power, and the fell spirit of fanaticism.

3. Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of the people of Mississippi, it is expedient that in Legislative Caucuses, we should nominate four Delegates to represent the State at large, in the Convention proposed to be held at Nashville.

4. Resolved, That still further to carry out the recommendations of the people of Mississippi, we respectfully recommend to the people of this State to meet together, on the first Monday in April next, in the various Parishes and Districts of the State, to nominate as many Delegates as they have Members of the Legislature, to meet on the first Monday in May succeeding, at some central and convenient point in their respective Congressional Districts, and there to nominate two Delegates to represent such Congressional Districts in the State in the proposed Convention.

5. Resolved, That, entertaining a sincere desire to cooperate with our sister States of the South in any movement which they may deem necessary for the common good, and having entire confidence, the wisdom, integrity, and firmness of the Southern people, when assembled in said Convention, we feel and express an undoubting confidence that the State of South Carolina will yield a faithful and unflinching support to any measure which said Convention may recommend.

J. I. MIDDLETON, CLERK. WM. E. MARTIN, Sec'y.

ACQUITTAL.—In the Richmond Superior Court on Friday last, the case of the State vs. Bennett Dozier, tried for the murder of Thomas Hadaway, resulted in the acquittal of Dozier. Insanity was the plea on behalf of the accused, and it was fully established. Wm. Schley, Esq. for the State; J. A. Collier, Esq., for the defendant; Judge Starnes presiding.—Augusta Republic.

A funeral procession, composed principally of females on foot, was seen in New York on Sunday. It was the funeral of the Daughters of Temperance, and the ladies, with their regalia, presented a very novel appearance. The age we live in is one of progress.

DEATH OF CHANCELLOR JAMES C. CALDWELL.

It becomes our melancholy office to record the decease of Chancellor Caldwell, whose earthly career closed on the evening of the 11th instant, at his residence near this place. Although we were aware that his health was feeble, we were not prepared to realize so sudden a termination of his mortal life with all its honors, usefulness, benevolence and virtue. Sad and unexpected, however, as it is, the fiat of the Almighty came, and his days amongst men are ended. In paying a hasty tribute to his memory, we feel fully sustained in saying that the State has lost in the death of her Judiciary, a brilliant ornament of her Judiciary, to whose head of wisdom and heart of purity and virtue, the administration of her laws, her public honor and fame, were most safely committed. He was indeed a bright star in her judicial galaxy, beaming ever in midst, and yet most fascinating lustre, and attracting the food and confiding gaze of the people, whom he had long served with ability and perfect fidelity in many public relations.

Chancellor Caldwell was of Irish parentage, and his paternal ancestors were distinguished for their just and indignant opposition to the tyranny of England, the corrupt schemes of that ambitious Island, to destroy the National Parliament of their native country, and break her into submission to foreign law givers. This opposition was particularly signified by the unconquerable zeal and spirit of his paternal grandfather, a Member of the last Irish Parliament, who came to America 17—In search of that liberty which he felt he could no longer enjoy securely in the cherished Island of his nativity, and settled in what is now the rich and flourishing District of Newberry, in this State.

The Chancellor's father was his second son, who died at an early age, and whilst yet the former was laying in our College the sure foundations of future usefulness and fame. Graduating at an early age, the distinguished deceased studied law, was admitted to the practice about the year 1819 or 1820, and gave earnest of his future success in his profession. Having great enthusiasm of mind, and cultivating a laudable ambition to be service to his State, he sought a seat in the Legislature in 1830, during a period of great political excitement, was elected, and came to the General Assembly to achieve such triumphs as his high intellectual and professional endowments and the noblest moral qualities justly promised him. Having been previously elected by the Legislature Brigadier General of the 10th Brigade in December, 1835, he was elected Solicitor of the Middle Circuit, which office he continued to fill with a fidelity and ability which won for him universal confidence, until December, 1846, when he was called to fill the distinguished office, from the discharge of the duties of which his God summoned him to his awful presence.

Indeed may the State deplore this mournful visitation of Divine Providence! With what fidelity did he serve his King! No man of his was ever more proud of her glorious name, or more ready to defend it with his blood, his tears, and his life. In the amplitude of the term: sovereign over his mind, with all its powers—over his heart, with all its full affections—and his fortune, to the last cent. He was her's in his whole intellectual, moral, and physical faculties and energies.

In the contemplation of the character of Chancellor Caldwell, its charms of gentleness of kindness, of charity and philanthropy, win irresistibly to the praise of his memory. His goodness ran in a perennial stream, refreshing the weary and sick of heart wherever he went, and always without pomp or ostentation. There was no enervancy in his nature, nor pride, nor haughty vanity. In all the virtues that can adorn the public or private citizen, the friend, the husband, and the father, he eminently excelled.

But we must cease. There are more lips than our feeble one to write of our lamented friend's career and merits; alike in modesty and sincerity nevertheless, we present this unworthy gift to his admiring friends and bereaved family.—Columbia Telegraph.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

The South Carolinian, says:—At a meeting of the members of the Columbia Bar, held in the Court Room, on Wednesday morning, the 13th instant, at 9 o'clock, W. F. D. SASSURE, was called on by the Chair, and A. Herbermont, jr., requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman, in a feeling and eloquent manner, stated that the object of the meeting was to express their sense of the great loss sustained by the profession, as well as by the State at large in the recent death of the Hon. Chancellor Caldwell.

Col. J. Gregg then submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

I having pleased Divine providence to remove from the sphere of his extensive usefulness into the still and silent grave, the members of the Columbia Bar and the other officers of Court, in testimony of their high estimate of his exalted character, of their profound sense of his judicial ability, of their profound sense of his untiring industry in the faithful and conscientious discharge of his official trust, and in token of their deep sorrow for the great loss sustained, not only by themselves, but by the whole community, as well as their sincere sympathy with his bereaved family.

Resolved, That they will wear the usual badge of mourning for one month.

Resolved, That his Honor Judge Wardlaw, now holding the Court of Common Pleas, be respectfully requested to suffer the foregoing sentiments and resolutions to be entered on the minutes of his Court.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be presented to the allied family of the deceased.

On motion of J. D. Tradewell, esq., the Chairman was requested to hand a copy of the above resolutions to the Hon. Judge Wardlaw at the opening of the Court, with a request that they be entered on the minutes, and that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Columbia papers.

A. HERBERMONT, Sec'y.

To dream of eating, is certain to come true—at breakfast.

NEWSPAPER PAGES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The following, we believe is a correct list of the Newspapers published in South Carolina:

CHARLESTON DISTRICT.—Charleston—Courier, Mercury, Evening News, (daily and try-weekly.) Southern Christian Advocate, Southern Baptist, Catholic Miscellany, Richard's Weekly Gazette. RICHLAND.—Columbia—Palmetto State Banner, South Carolina Temperance Advocate, South Carolinian, Telegraph. GEORGETOWN.—Georgetown.—Winyard Observer, True Republican. EDGEFIELD.—Edgefield C. H.—Advertiser; Hamburg—Republican. ABBEVILLE.—Abbeville C. H.—Banner; Due West—Erskine Miscellany. ANDERSON.—Anderson C. H.—Gazette; Pendleton—Messenger.

PICKENS.—Pickens C. H.—Keowee Courier. SPARTANBURG.—Spartanburg C. H.—Spartan. YORK.—Yorkville—Miscellany. LAURENS.—Laurensville—Herald. CHESTER.—Chester—Palmetto Standard.

Newberry—Newberry C. H.—Sentinel. Fairfield—Winnboro—Herald. Chesterfield—Chester—Gazette. Marion—Marion C. H.—Star. Sumter—Sumterville—Banner. Kershaw—Camden—Journal. Greenville—Greenville C. H.—Mountaineer.

Beaufort—Beaufort C. H.—Palmetto Post. Each of the following Districts, it will be seen, has more than one paper: Charleston, Richland, Abbeville, Edgefield, Georgetown, Anderson.

The following Districts have each one paper: York, Spartanburg, Chester, Fairfield, Kershaw, Chesterfield, Sumter, Marion, Newberry, Laurens, Pendleton, Pickens, Beaufort.

In the following Districts there are no papers published: Colleton, Horry, Williamsburg, Darlington, Marlboro, Union, Lexington, Orangeburg, Barwell, Lancaster.

Dillon's five, all of which have tri-weekly, and two weekly issues from the same office. Seneca weekly two. The remainder are weekly issues.

Mr. HILLIARD.—The Courier des Etats Unis, the able and influential organ of the French population in this country, published at New York, notices Mr. Hilliard's letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer in the following terms:—"A Representative who enjoys a deserved reputation of the South, Mr. Hilliard of Alabama, has among others just put forth a note of warning, to which no prudent man should be deaf. Devoted without exaggeration to the interests which he represents, but also profoundly attached to the Union, Mr. Hilliard is one of those conciliatory persons whose voice should command attention during the present crisis. A letter addressed by him to the National Intelligencer, depicts the existing condition of affairs in terms whose truthfulness cannot be questioned. He brings back things to their just proportions; he states the grievances of the South, as well as the aggressions of the North. He exhibits the aims of the latter, and, without a boast or a threat, he points out, in terms of the greatest import, the perils which the Union must run on that day when the South shall be driven to open resistance by an infringement of her dearest interests. Mr. Hilliard thinks that is patriotism enough in the majority—that is to say, among his opponents—to prevent matters from ever reaching this extremity; but he wishes them to stop at once on a road where every step taken is a fault, and to the end of which they will not find themselves hold enough to advance.

"The Representative from Alabama is nobly inspired when he holds this language. It was thus that Washington spoke when he put his political friends on their guard against reports of monarchy which were in circulation among them. 'Take care,' wrote he to John Jay, 'in thinking of a thing; people flash by speaking of it, and from that they proceed to action, and every barrier is overleaped. Congress ought to have passed at the first part of this salutary counsel, and never permitted the word 'disunion' to be heard in its halls. But now, when it is too late, we must at least stop on the declivity, for fear that public opinion may come to be familiarized with the idea, and may some day or other make the last step which separates the word from the action."

CALIFORNIA.—The Jackson Mississippiian, of the 1st March, contains the following advertisement:—"Citizens of the Slave States desirous of emigrating to California with their slave property, are requested to send their names, number of slaves, and period of contemplated departure, to the address of 'Southern Slave Colony,' Jackson, Mississippi. All letters, to meet with attention, must be post paid.

"It is the desire of the friends of this enterprise to settle in the richest mining and agricultural portions of California, and to secure the uninterrupted enjoyment of slave property. It is estimated that by the 1st of May next, the members of the Slave Colony will amount to about five thousand, and the slaves to about ten thousand. The mode of effecting the organization, &c., will be privately transmitted to actual members.

IMPORTANT FROM THE INDIANS.—At the moment of going to press, says the Tallahassee Sentinel, of the 26th ult., we are placed by Col. J. G. Gamble in possession of the following important Indian news, being an extract from a letter dated 13th February, 1850:—"A large number of Indians are now in at Charlotte Harbor, prepared for emigration, and Sam Jones and his party are expected to be in at Fort Hamer this week, for the same purpose. Time will be given to complete all their arrangements, and it is thought they will all be gone by the middle of May."

The most benevolent man we ever heard of was one who had forty acres of land, which was so poor, that he used to fence it in, to keep his neighbors cattle out, for fear of their starving to death.