The Edgefield Advertiser

NPUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY W. F. DURISOE, Proprietor.

> " .-- Two Dollars per year, if paid wo Dollars and Fifty Cents if onths-and Three Dollars if he expiration of the year. All distinctly limited at the time of be considered as made for an in-ad will be continued until all or at the option of the Pubthe cash or reference to some

ers will be conspicuously inserted uare (12 lines or less.) for the first 1-2 for each subsequent insertion, shed Monthly or Quarterly, One wi'l be charged. All Advertisethe desired number of insertions nargin, will be continued until

at accordingly.
to advertise by the year can do rms .- it being distinctly underats for yearly advertising are condiate, legitimate business of the l contracting. Transient Adver-e paid for in advance. ag a Candilate, Three Dollars,

ng Estrays Tolled, Two Dollars, a Magistrate advertising.

" Fillmare's Riessage.

EVAS BOUNDARY QUESTION. and House of Representatives : transmit to the two Houses of Congress, a letter from his Excellency the Governor of Texas, dated on the 14th day of June last, addressed to the late President of the United States, which, not having been answered by him, came into my hands at his

death; and I also transmit a copy of the an-

establishment of a separate State govern- mouth of its deepest branch if it should have ment, east of the Rio Grande, and within the rightful limits of the State of Texas. These four counties which Texas proposes to establish and organise, as being within her own jurisdiction, extend over the whole of the territory east of the Rio Grande, which has, heretofore, been regarded as an essential and integral part of the Department of New Mexico, and actually governed and possessed by her people, until conquered and severed from the Republic of Mexico, by the Ameri-The Legislature of Texas has been called

together by the Governor, for the purpose, as is understood, of maintaining her claim to the territory east of the Rio Grande, and o establishing over it has own installed

by the authority of the United States.

tion of which, would constitute a case calling the legislative department, and Congress is for the interposition of the authority vested the sole judge of the time and manner of in the President.

The Constitution of the United States the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land."-If, therefore, New Mexico be a Territory of the United States, and if any treaty stipulation be in force therein, such treaty stipulation is the supreme law of the tion and the laws. land, and is to be maintained and upheld ac-

In the letter to the Governor of Texas, my reasons are given for believing that New Mexico is now a Territory of the United States, with the same extent and the same boundaries which belonged to it, while in the actual possession of the Republic of Mexico,

> solemuly guaraning therein. e treaty it is de-

> > ween the two Re-

the Gulf of Mexi-

from land opposite the the fulfiment of his object, in favor of the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called the fulfiment of his object, in favor of the mouth of its delication of the composite the complete the mouth of its delication. the sea; from thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel where it

him by that instrument and by the Acts of crty and property according to the provisions of the 6th article of the treaty; in other words Or, if any civil posse, armed or unarmed, all must be now regarded as New Mexico enter into any Territory of the United States, which was possessed and occupied as New under the protection of the laws thereof, with Mexico by citizens of Mexico at the date of

intent to seize individuals to be carried else- the treaty, until a definite line of boundary where for trial for alleged offences, and this shall be established by competent authority passe be too powerful to be resisted by the This assertion of duty to protect the people ocal and civil authorities, such scizure or of New Mexico from threatened violence or attempt to seize is to be prevented or resisted from seizure, to be carried into Texas for trial for alleged offences against Texan laws. The grave and important question now does not at all include any claim of power on prises, whether there be in the Territory of the part of the Executive to establish any New Mexico any existing law of the United civil or military government within that ter-States, opposition to which, or the obstruc- ritory. That power belongs exclusively to

creating or authorizing any such governments. The duty of the Excentive extends only declares that "this Constitution and the laws to the execution of laws and the maintenance of the United States, which shall be made in of treaties actually in force, and protection pursuance thereof, and all the treaties made, of all the people of the United States in the or which shall be made under the authority of enjoyment of the rights which those treaties and laws guarantee.

It is exceedingly desirable that no occasion should arise for the exercise of the powers thus vested in the President by the Constitu-With whatever mildness those powers might be executed, or however clear the case of necessity, yet consequences might nevertheless follow, of which no human sagacity can foresee either the evils or the end.

Having thus laid before Congress the communication of His Excellency the Governor of Texas, and the answer thereto, and havand before the late war. In the early part of ling made such observations as I lave thought that war, both California and New Mexico the creasion called for respecting constitu-were connered by the arms of the United tional obligations which may arise in the States, and were in the military possession of the Unit States at the date of the treaty of on me to be performed, I hope I shall not be by conquest was regarded as stepping aside from the line of my duty, notwithstanding that I cm aware ories, provinces or that the subject is now before both Houses. on Mexico forever; if I express my deep and earnest conviction certain important of the importance of an immediate decision or arrangement, or settlement of the question of boundary between Texas and the territory of New Mexico. All considerations of justice, general expediency, and domestic tranquility call for this. It seems to be, in its character and by position, the first, or one of the first, of the questions growing out of the acquisition of California and New Mexico,

and now requiring decision. No government can be established for New Mexico, either State or Territory, until it shall be first ascertained what New Mexico is, and what are her limits and boundaries. has more than one, to the point where it | These cannot be fixed or known, till the line strikes the Southern boundary of New Mexi- of division between her and Texas shall be co; thence westwardly along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico, (which runs and weighty reasons conspire, in my judgenorth of the town called Paso.) to its western | ment, to show that this divisional line should termination; theneenorthward along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the of the government of Texas. In the first first branch of the river Gila, (or if it should place, this seems by far the most prompt mode not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such complished. If Judicial proceedings were branch, and thence in a direct line to the resorted to, such proceedings would necessame;) thence down the middle of the said sarily be slow, and years would pass by, in -c .t., -id sice- until it empties all probability, before the controversy could

at a delay in this case, is

advertiger.

EDGEFIELD. S. C. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST' 14, 1850.

97" W. M. P." of Alabama, has favored us we invite the attention of our readers.

Texas, passed the Senate on Friday last, by a vote of 30 x set; 50 nave

THE CABINET. The vacant Secretaryships of War, and of the Interior have both been filled-Mr. CONRAD accepting the former, and Mr. McKennon the

EQUAL RIGHTS.

on, Mississippi, sent to us for exchange. We cheerfully place it on our list.

BARBACUES.

A public dinner was given on Thursday last, at Ourz's spring, at the foot of the Mountain in this District. It was attended by eight hundred or a thousand persons of both sexes. The Dinner was most abundant and served up in the best style. A most magnificient Spains of excellent water runs out from the Mountain, clear, pure, and plentiful, and furnished the assemblage with the best Summer beverage.

At the request of the President of the day the candidates for the Legislature gave their views on the BANK OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

On Friday, a handsome BAREACUE was given in the "Old Fort" at Cambridge by eitizens of Edgefield and Abbeville, to which the candidates from both Districts were invited. Several political speeches were deligered, showing the critical state of our Federal relations. To the importance of the great questions before the country. the assembled audience seemed fully awake, and will be fully united whenever the time for action

A large Bannacue was, also, given on Saturday at CHATTERFIELD in the upper part of this District, at which the candidates for the Legislature gave their views on the political topics of the day, and disensed the policy of the Bank of

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

linary Message of President Fillmoak in rela- full right to. tion to the Texas difficulty. It will be seen, that

the unjust exercise of despotic power.

The President says, that the line between New Mexica and Texas, is undetermined; that it is midst of Jordan, in the place where the feet of trades and professions in this country. yet unknown what is New-Mexico, or what are the priests which bare the ark of the covenant er limits or boundaries; and that he has no stood; and they are there nato this day." power to determine that line or those boundaries, with another quite interesting letter, to which, but that this power rests entirely with Congress. And yet he would call out the military to protect work, that our hands find to do. Let us endeavthe inhabitants of New Mexico, when it is entire- or to perpetuate the memory of the deeds of our IJ Mr. Prance's bill to settle the boundary of ly unknown what is New-Mexico. Mr. Filt. patriotic countrymen. Let us try and creet the ly unknown what is New-Mexico. Mr. Fill.

monument, and when the stranger, looking on moan and his party condemned President Polk

its solid foundations, and its polished shaft rising for waging war with Mexico to assist Texas, in gracefully towards heaven, shall ask you, "Wha elaiming what she and a large portion of our pea- mean ye by these atomes?" tell him they were ple, deemed her lawfu' erritory. But Mr. Fill-work now without or adjust to know what New corps whose "feet stood firm" in the day of MORE now without pr nding to know what New | hattle; and God grant, that they who at a far Mexico is, threatens to call out the military forces, distant period of time, shall stand in the places to protect and to defend it; against what? against that now know us, may be enabled to say, in the whom? why, against its lawful owner; for Texas has as clear a title to the counties of El Pasa. This is the title to a paper published at Lexing- Worth, Presidio, and Santa Fe, as she has to that Territory lying between the Nucees and the Rio Grande-the whole of this Territory having been claimed by her previous to the war, from the time of her independence. If, therefore, the conquest of Mexico, and the Treaty of Gaudalune Hidalgo, established her right to the country between the Nucces and the Rio Grande, it established it likewise to the counties in question. The title of Texas to both, rests upon the same

But great that the tide is in dispute-has the President of the United States, without reference o the claims of Texas, any right to adopt mearures, secret or open, by which New-Mexico is to se admitted into the Union as a State? Had of New Mexico and aiding them to establish a separate State, when he distinctly admits that that Territory? Mr. FILLMORE sustains Col. Monroe, and "approves his conduct in issuing the proclamation?" calling the people together

them unto the place where they lodged, and laid past, and good land now sells high. them down there.

"And Joshua set up twelves stones in the

Comrades of the Square :- In this command of God, to the leader of Isreal, we have an indiwords of the inspired historian, " these stones are here unto this day."

FOR THE ADVERTISER. LETTER FROM ALABAMA.

EDGEFIELD, Ala., July 27, 1850. Mr. Epiton :- I hope that you will again indulge me, whilst I attempt to address, through the medium of your paper, my friends in "Old Edgefield," upon the subject before partially noticed. It cannot be but interesting to persons who wish to emigrate to a strange place, to learn something about the society, productions, the trades, &c., also. the advantages and disadvantages with which they would have to contend.

the great propelling power, which drives for- has been said, perhaps by Dr. Rusa Col Manroe, or Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet, any ward every other trade and profession,-all famine might boast of her thousand authority for calling a meeting of the inhabitants mutually dependent upon each other. A far- war her tens of thous mer coming to this country must have money could boast of her mil eparate State government? With what sort of enough to buy land which has been improved, of the cholers, or of any raging epidemie; estice and consistency can Mr. Fillmoan be la- this kind of land can be bought for 4, 5, 6 but we have greater reasons to fear this desboring to bring New Mexico into the Union as a and \$7, per acre. Most of the public lands tructive pestilence. It enters almost all cir-Texas may have a right to a part or the whole of have been entered which were of any value. cles of society and sends its thousands to the to form a State Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union. He is thus endeavoring, mules. Unless he be thus fitted out, he can-refinement, virtue and wisdom, as we have asserted, to forestall Texas in her not be independent, nor work to advantage. rights, and notwithstanding the decoration of Mr. Webster to the contrary, is interfering in an those from Tennessee and Kentucky, are destructive evil. Let the young flee from I improper and illegal manner, in settling the bounty very liable to diseases here, especially large, as from the poison of asps, or from dary between Texas and New Mexico. He is or fine blooded stock-hundreds die from of the deadly serpent. Let them engage on working to take from Texas, what, according to "blind staggers." I brought out two one the side of Temperance, and use all their We give our readers in this issue, the extraor- his own judgment and opinion, she may have a Northern and two Western horses; both of efforts to promote that noble cause. It will the Western horses died, but the Poney is yet | benefit and bless them. It will bring about a Let us ask, if this high-handed measure of the alive, and was as "slick as a mole," when I reformation in the world. Temperance may the Message claims aff the Territory in dispute | Excentive is to be endured? Let the Southern | saw her last. She used to belong to Dr. II. be of slow growth; but it is the good at East of the Rio Grand as belonging to New been below the sovereignty of the States, and know. We are near 50 miles from Market. bringing on peace, light, and religion. Dike Territory of the United States. For the pro- carry out his aggressive measures in our very (Montgomery.) We have to travel over, or the sun, which makes its appearance in the Territory of the United States of that Territory, Mr. milst. We predict, they will not. Texas—the rather under the worst roads in the United Eastern Hemisphere, its light first begins to cit, they wan part to be rather under the worst roads in the Cancel dawn, then gradually dispels all darkness be-

some honorable pretext, though no excuse, for the children of Israel, and carried them over with bought low, but that period has long since In my next, I will say something about the

Yours, truly, W. M. R

P. S.-We have had good seasons this month, which have changed the appearance of vegetation very much. We have had but little sickness immediately in this vicinity; yet there has been considerable in this and the adjacent counties.

FOR THE ADVERTISEE.

Mn. EDITOR :- I shall again take up the subject of the liquid fire. Drunkenness, says CALMET, is a debasing indisposition, caused by excessive drinking. And the Scriptures gav, those, who are overtaken by strong dri are not wise-and what a truth it is? Persons under the influence of superstitions Idolatory and delusion are said to be drunk. because they make no use of their natural reason. Drunkenness expels reason from the mind of man, and leads him astray into the wilds of passion. "It is an abomination that maketh desolation-a destruction that walketh at noonday, and wastell at midnight." Go to our Asylums, our Jails, our Penitentiaries, you will find that the greatest amount of pauperism and crime emanates from this source-from the excessive use of spirits. Go to the graveyards, and yo find that hundreds and thousands have fallen First, I will notice the Farmers, as they are victims to the demon of Intemperance It There is, however, a large amount pine woods- grave. Some it bloats into scare-drows, and Land yet vacant, and likely to remain so. He fills their system with disease. But drunkenmust also, have some able bodied field hands, ness is God-dishonoring and soul-destroying.

It is time for all lovers of peace and good States. The Devil's Race Tatus, it bage fore it, until it skines in its true meridian

Constitution of the United the President is constituted commander-incide," of the army and navy, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. The Constitution declares, also, that he shall take care that the Liws be faithfully executed, and that he shall, from time to time, give to the

Union. Congress has power, by the Constitution, to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union; and suitable and appropriate acts of Congress have been passed as well for providing for calling forth the militia, as for placing other sai able and efficient means in the hands of the President, to enable him to discharge the constitutional functions of his office.

The second section of the set of the twen. ty-eighth of February, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, declares, that whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or their execution obstructed, in any State, by combination too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or the power vested in the Marshals, the President may call forch the militia, so far as may be necessary, to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly exe-

By the act of March 3, 1807, it is provided that in all cases of obstruction to the laws, either of the United States or any individual State or Territory, where it is lawful for the President to call forth the militia for the purpose of eausing the laws to be duly executed. it shall be lawful for him to employ, for the same purposes, such part of the land or naval force of the U. States as shall be judged ne-

cessary. These several enactments are now in full force, so that if the laws of the United States are opposed or obstructed, in any State or Territory, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the judicial authorities, it becomes a case in which it is the duty of the President, either to call out the militia or to employ the military and naval force of the United States, or to do both, it in his judgment the exigency of the occasion shall so require, for the purpose of suppressing such

combination. The constitutional duty of the President is plain and peremptory; and the authority vested in him by law, for its performance, clear

and ample. Texas is a State authorized to maintain her own laws, so far as they are not repugnant to the Constitution, laws and treaties of the United States; to suppress insurrections against her authority, and to punish those who may commit treason against the State. according to the forms provided by her own constitution and her own laws.

authority, the President of the United States has no option left to him, but is bound to obey the solution and east of the line of the Constitution and exercise the high power vested in the master of the line of the line of the master of the line of the master of the line of the line of the master of the line of the master of the line of the line of the master of the line of the master of the line of the line of the master of the line of the line of the master of the line of the master of the line of the line of the master of the line of the master of the line of the li tution, and exercise the high power vested in markation, in the full enjoyment of their lib- putation and the rights of Texas."

without their being ! subjected, on this account, to any contribu-

out having declared their intention to retain have elected to become citizens of the United States.

In the said Territories, property of every

kind, now belonging to Mexicans not established there, s'all be inviolably respected. The present owners, the beirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy, with respect it, guaranties equally ample as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States."

"The Mexicans who, in the territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of itizens of the Mexican Republic, conformaly with what is stipulated in the preceding article, be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States.) to the enjoyment of all the rights of chizens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution; and in the meantime shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their lib-

rty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion, without restriction." It is plain, therefore, on the face of these treaty stipulations, that all Mexicans estab- the country. ished in territories north or east of the line of demarkation already mentioned, come within the protection of the ninth article, and that the treaty, being a part of the supreme aws of the land, does extend over all such Mexicans, and assures to them perfect security in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property. As well as in the free exercise of land being thus in actual force over this territory, is to be maintained until it shall be dispficed or superseded by other legal provicions; and if it is obstructed or resisted by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the civil authority, the case is one which comes within the provisions, of the law, and which obliges the President to enforce these provisions. Neither the constitution, nor the

ws, normy duly, nor my oath of office. leave me any alternative, or any choice in my mode of action. The Executive Government of the United Put all this power is local and confined en-tirely within the limits of Texas horself. She mine what was the true line of boundary becan possibly confer no authority which can be tween Mexico and the United States before lawfully exercised beyond her own boun- the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, nor has it any such power now, since the question has become a question between the State of Texor elucidation. If Texan militia, therefore, as and the United States. So far as this Galveston News, that "no question has ever march into any one of the other States, or boundary is doubtful, that doubt can only be before so completely united the citizens of into any territory of the United States, there removed by some act of Congress, to which to execute or enforce any law of Texas, they become at that moment trespossers; they are become at that moment trespossers; they are no longer under the protection of any lawful legal adjudication; but in the meantime if dis- cignty, would he state long before they could authority, and are to be regarded merely as turbances or collisions arise or should be intruders; and if within such State or Terri- threatened, it is absolutely incombent on the finnee of the Federal power at Washington; intruders; and if within such State or Territory they obstruct any law of the United, either by power of arms or mere power of numbers constituting such a combination as numbers, constituting such a combination as numbers, constituting such a combination as maintained; and he can regard only the actuis too powerful to be suppressed by the civil al state of things as it existed at the date of differences have all been lost sight of, until authority, the President of the United States | the treaty, and in bound to protect all inhabi- | we are all practically State right men, under

be after the report of the commissioners .tion, tax, or charge whatever.

"Those who shall prefer to remain in the said Territories may either the title and rights of Maria citizens, or acquire the said Territories of the United States. But they shall be under the addication to make the collection of the commissioners.—

[Full their not title on the part of Texas appears to Congress to be well founded, in whole or in part, it is the competency of Congress to offer her an indemnity for the surrender of that claim. In a case like this, surrounding whall be under the addication to make the confine science. hey shall, be under the obligation to make ed as it is by many cogent considerations, all their election within one year from the date of calling for amicable adjustment and immedithe exchange of ratifications of this treaty; ate seatlement, the Government of the Uniand those who shall remain in the said Terri- ted States would be justified, in my opinion, tories after the expiration of that year, with- in allowing an indemnity to Texas not unreasonable and extravarent, but fair, liberal, the character of Mexicans, shall be considered and awarded in a just spirit of accommodation.

I think no event would be hailed with more gratification by the people of the ted States, than the amicable adjustmen. I questions of dilliculty, which have now for a to the exclusion of other subjects, the time and attention of Congress.

Having thus freely communicated the re-The ninth article of the treaty is in these

mony and good will, an increased attachment

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Washington, August 6, 1850. their religion; and this supreme law of the United States and Africa. Their pro-Baltimore, and one from New Orleans. It will be proposed by the government to build the steamers by lending is credit to the Company, and receiving its pay in mail service at the rate of \$10,300 per minum-holding the vessels as security until the money advanced panying the bill is said to have been almost unanimously agreed upon by the committee baving charge of the subject.—State Rights

Republican.

It was a principals for the purpose of resisting their will and thwarting their purposes? The creature raise its arm of rebel
Then Joshus called the twelve new whom he is able to cause their own domain, but to teem with everything calculated to satisfy the committee of the subject.—State Rights

Then Joshus called the twelve new whom he is able to cause their own domain, but to teem with everything calculated to satisfy the committee of the subject.—State Rights

The creature raise its arm of rebel
Then Joshus called the twelve new whom he is able to cause their own domain, but to teem with everything calculated to satisfy the committee of the subject.—State Rights

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The creature raise its arm of rebel
Then Joshus called the twelve new whom he is able to cause their own domain, but the committee of the committee of the subject.—State Rights

The creature raise its arm of rebel
The domain and the committee of the committee

> "We believe we may say truly," says the cignty: utterly subversice of all rational liberty for the ark of the Lord your God into the midst who may be disposed to look out new homes, to effect this, and the horse running in bethis place as the one respecting our territory be induced to assert that sovereignty in de-

the military forces of the country against the people of a State, neth ; in their core eign State capacity? The acts of Congress passed in 1705 and 1897, cited in the Mosango, and which give and 1807, cited in the Message, and which give rendiness, awaiting the section of the Government, Farmers have we as yet, rillied much grain. forces of the country. As empower like to vereise this authority, when, by "combinations too powerful to be resisted by the ordinary course of indicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the Marshals," the er anti-n of the laws of the United States shall be destructed in any State .-But is there any power here conveyed to call out the military forces when an entire sovereign State obstructs the execution of the United States law? Is not the power conferred rather to assist the authorities of the individual states, to constitute the individual states and the individual states and the individual states and the individual states and the individual states are individual states and the individual s But is there any power here conveyed to call out long time agitated the country, and occupied. State obstructs the execution of the United quell within their own Ends an insurrection or may not alway the fastice as now, from the rays.

Coleworts better known by the name of prisoned. Taxing thus freely communicated the results of my own reflection on the most advisable mode of adjusting the boundary question, I shall, nevertheless, cheerfully acquiesce in any other mode which the wisdom of Congress may devise.

The action of the freely communicated the results of the first and their own halfs of my own reflection on the most advisable mode of adjusting the boundary question, I shall, nevertheless, cheerfully acquiesce in any other mode which the wisdom of Congress in any devise.

Carcus of Southern Members of the House was belief and the results of the formal properties and properties and properties and properties and properties and the results of the formal properties tion, I shall, nevertheless, cheerfully acquiesce in any other mode which the wisdom of Con-

And, in conclusion, I repeat my conviction that every consideration of the public interest manifests the necessity of a provision by Congress for the settlement of this boundary question, before the present session be brought to a close. The settlement of other that every consideration of the public inter- gress. Instead of the man horized resistance of Star of Napolson Congress for the settlement of this boundary question, before the present session by the Federal government, would the Position of the battle at duestion, before the present session be brought to a close. The settlement of other questions connected with the same subject, within the same period, is greatly to be desired; but the adjustment of this appears to military of the country? No! such a course me to be in the highest degree important. In would have led at one to a dissolution of the angle we know now, may some day be reddened. Cotton is the great staple of this country. the train of such an adjustment, we may well hope that there will follow a return of harmony and good will, an increased attachment would good will, an increase of the States, having just come forth out of a good will, an increase of the states will good of the fight. The first object of an enemy invaling a country would be to destroy all rail-road communication, and in that event, and the states will be to destroy all rail-road communication, and in that event, and the states will be to destroy all rail-road communication, and in that event, and the states will be to destroy all rail-road communication, and in that event, and the states will be to destroy all rail-road communication, and in that event, and the states will be to destroy all rail-road communication, and in that event, and the states will be to destroy all rail-road communication. mony and good will, an increased attachment to the Union, and the general satisfaction of long and valle strugge for their independence, we should be on the direct route, between the flour, sugar, molasses, tobacco, all of which ner supply the Jamaica planters with labor would have revolted at such a course, and left largest Southern Atlantic seaport, and the fertile can be successfully raised in this State, if the sufficient to enable them to compete with the the Federal government interly destinate of power. But the great and great President of the south-west. It was the beast of a celebrated field marshall of France, when his evel-brane from the great and great President of the collection of the south-west. It was the beast of a celebrated field marshall of France, when his people would be independent, and prepare to sugar and coffee growers of Cuba and Brane evel-brane from the collection of the south-west. It was the beast of a celebrated field marshall of France, when his proper would be independent, and prepare to sugar and coffee growers of Cuba and Brane evel-brane from the collection of the south-west. It was the beast of a celebrated field marshall of France, when his proper would be independent, and prepare to sugar and coffee growers of Cuba and Brane evel-brane from the collection of the south-west. It was the beast of a celebrated field marshall of France, when his proper would be independent, and prepare to sugar and coffee growers of Cuba and Brane evel-brane from the collection of the south-west. It was the beast of a celebrated field marshall of France, when his proper would be independent. A LINE OF STEAMERS TO AFRICA.—We see it stated that a special committee of the adverse to the whole special and character of our in the last detachment of the grand army of the see it stated that a special committee of the House of Representatives are about to report a bill, providing for the building of three power to coeree a sovereign State—one of the power to coere a sovereign State—on arge warand mail steamers, to run between integral members of the enfolcement-he would driven back before superior numbers, the last have given up the idea of our Federal Regers | gun would be fired, at the base of that consecraposed cost is \$600,000, each; they are to be built by contract, under the direction of the General Government, and to be at its disposite of the sovereign States were better described which is to decis of all that gallant corps, inscribed men that sal when required, after they have been finished. One will sail from New York, one from destrine of employing 1 normal force against thoughts, and bid them, there, perform the pat-

lion against the GREATON! Aboutd and implous had prepared of the children of Israel, out of ev- their wants and make them happy. THE BOUNDARY QUESTION IN TEXAS.—

We believe we may say truly," says the completely extend to State-sover
We believe we may say truly," says the completely extend to State-sover
We believe we may say truly," says the completely extend to the state of all religionships and the state of all religionships are stated and the state of all religionships are stated as a sta under the Federal constitution!

> dangerous and despoil principle, in a manner as ber of the tribes of the children of Israel : dangerous and despot principle, in a manner as of the children of Israel:
>
> "That this may be a sign among you, that when olions as the principle. To carry out your children ask their fathers in time to come, of going to a strange place. I hope that all No bones were broken, and Mr. C's friends the wicked purposes of a finatical majority: in saying, What mean ye by these stones?
>
> Then we shall answer them, That the waters the good people of Edgefield, S. C., will be able to learn that he is already able to learn that he is already other words, to gradly the ultra sectional feeling of Jordan were cut off before the ark of the coving against her the Militia, and the Army and of Israel forever.
>
> "And the children of Israel did so as Joshua

volunteers will be held in this place on Saturder try is more or less subject to disasters, and in many or one occurrence week, the 27th alt. Those wishing to report many places it has been seriously injured promote the welfare and happiness of man. themselves ready for service will not unit tout out.

We went at to assert that 5,000 trees will be in

COL. TROTTE'S ADDRESS.

rebuked, until it was brought forward by the Jordan, the Lord spake until do han, saying --hardy and lawless will of Jackson, and could be considered as the problem of every tribe a runn. "And command ye them, to be enforced upon the public mind. What! saying, Take you hence out of the middle of Jorsham to be public mind. What! saying, Take you hence out of the middle of Jorsham to be problem." is in this way redeemed. The report accounts is a mere against one or a number of his principals for the first, twelve stones; and ye shall carry them, from childhood to reverence and adore that submit against one or a number of his principals for the first, twelve stones; and ye shall carry them.

notwithstanding some kmas - tere well. Corn and Oats grow finely; Wheat has parWe have received a papellet copy of this address delivered before Hammory Longs No. 17. the late frosts and rust. I am certain that at Banywall, C. H. June 24th. his a chaste wheat will never be successfully raised in this made to run them off. The political results of Georgia, were conceased nere to the successfully raised in this made to run them off. The political results are the successfully raised in this made to run them off. and beautiful diaburse, well worth reading. We section of Alabura. If the soil was well and overtook the carriage continues for to our columns the concluding portion, adapted to its growth, we have no flouring negroes, in which was also are different to our columns.

make Cotton to buy negroes, mules, hogs, tore the African slave trade, and in this manpeople would be independent, and prepare to do so. I do believe if Cotton only brought zil, is treated with great severity by the Morning Journal. That paper rather favors 5 cents per pound, for five years successively, that the farmers in this country would live the The State and Prospects of Jamaica." tentedly. When Cotton bears a low price, the island of the free colored population of the United States. He says there are a class firmers turn their attention to stock and grain much superior to their brethren in Jamaica; raising, which is the life, and should be the they speak English better, have received more delight of every people; -they soon find that education, are more religious, and more inthey can raise many things which they before dustrious. He thinks that in preference to the snows of Canada, or a voluntary exile in land to buy at a high price. Where can we Liberia, they would willingly go to the British riot's last and highest duty-die nobly for their find a family so contented and happy as that West India Island, where for a little labor any of the sovereign finite of the Union, was unknown in the Land, or refer was scorned and with the children of Israel had passed over the could procure an abundance of the necessaries of the children of Israel had passed over the could procure an abundance of the necessaries of life.—South Carolinian. which you see about him, - such a man will saries of life. - South Carolinian. never be a skeptic, nor his family immoral

under the Federal constitution!

of Jordon, and take you up every man of you a

Mr. Fillmonn is now seeking to revive this stone upon his shoulder, according unto the nummany advantages and comforts with which of the sulky, and threw Mr. C. violently out, field. I do not think there is so much differ. borse, on Wednesday last, and very seriously ence now in the price of land here and in covery, but we are happy to learn, that on

kind. COUNTRYMAN.

Abelition Outrage. WASHINGTON, August 9.

ity of the island, but there seems to be much

Accident.-On last Tuesday afternoon as Mr. Austin Cannaday, of Charleston, was about going out of our Village, in his Sulriver, endeavored to turn him in against the fence, so as to stop him, but his strength

ANOTHER.-We understand that the cl-