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BWERTSER.

A Democratic Journal, Devoted to the South and Southern Rights, Politics, Catest News, Citerature, Morality, Temperance, Agriculture, &c

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Libertics, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

W. F. DURISOE & SON, Proprietors.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., MARCH 19, 1856.

TOL. XXI.--NO. M

For the Advertiser THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE. SALUDA RIVER, Edgefield Dis. C. S.

My DEAR NETHEW: It has been my habit to re-

use you no reasonable request, and you have been no dutiful to me, in your general conduct, that I would almost comply with your unreasonable wishes, fondly believeing them to be the offspring of an upright spirit. I am truly gratified at the earnest tlesire you manifest of becoming acquainted with the Institution which you hope shortly to enter as a student, and which you expect, at a future day, to claim and love as your Alma Mater. You may be called upon to defend her from rude assaults, when your friends will be greatly disappointed if you display as poor a knowledge of the purpose of her creation, and of the principles, rules, and regulations by which she is governed, as adorns the paragraphs of many of the scholarly gentlemen of the up-country, plumed with the names of Editors, who so flippantly denounce her, and vainly attempt to bring her into disrepute with the very people amongst whom she has diffused a flood of light and intelligence. The South Carolina College is one of the noblest Seminaries of learning in the South, and for twenty-five years her graduates and pupils have uniformly ranked among the first men, in the first places of the Republic. There is no honorable profession in the country, but what is graced by some accomplished men, whose affections still linger around the beautiful Campus and the sacred walls in which you will spend the four ensuing years of your life. Some live in the West, some in the South, and some sojourn on the shores of the Pacific, but wherever they are, their thoughts forever recur to South Carolina, the parent of that institution where they imbibed of the pure fourtains of learning, where their love of State rights, and Republican freedom was enkindled into a gererous passion-where their manly sentiments were neutured with watchful solicitude-where their aspirations were taught to soar to lofty and ennobling attainments, and where their conduct was shaped into the most finished models of gentlemen and scholars. The pains and expense of South Carolina in fostering her College, have been recompensed-and doubly recompensed, in a thousand ways by the love and gratitude of its graduates, by their services to the State and to the Union, by the honor reflected upon her from the recipients of her bounty, and by the proud consciousness she feels of having performed her duty to herself, to her people and to formed her duty to herself, to her people and to God. The ineffectual attempts of the pens of the Military Academy. I feel the same pride in it that Informer can never mar the bright renown of the gentlemen who conduct that Journal (if indeed they have had sufficient regard for so paltry an accomplishment as to bestow any portion of their precious time and talent thereon) was, perhaps, obtained in some Northern City, amid a rabid and unwashed Democracy, and far, indeed, from the conservatism and tone that fetter the minds of Carolinians. I say this in charity, for otherwise, their views would

Let me now oppose facts to fiction, and, at once, satisfy your inquiries as to the various points made in your sensible letter. Allow me, though, to adopt my own order, so as to array the questions in their true colors, and meet all of the very weighty objections of the Castor and Pollux of the Edgefield

be monstrous, and should subject them to the ani-

The South Carolina College was founded in 1801 It has a President and seven Professors, with a salary, for the whole Faculty, in the aggregate, amounting to \$22,200. Add to this \$2,000 for the Library and we have the sum of \$24,200, the regular annual appropriations made by the Legislature to support this Institution. This differs very materially, (and this is correct) from the amount of \$45,000, as stated in the Informer. What right had he to tell the people they were taxed, to an extent, to include the Tuition fund, for the support of the College? In my morality the making of a wrong impression, when wilful, differs very little, in the nature of the offence, from a wrong statement.

But, further-the tuition fund, about \$12,000 per annum, is, by acts of the Legislature, to be applied to the ordinary repairs and improvements of the College Buildings, &c., and the surplus, by the act of 1838, is to be added to the \$2,000 appropriated by the Legislature for the increase of the Library. Occasionally pretty large appropriations have been made by the State for rebuilding the burnt edifices, and for new buildings in the College; but these have constituted no part of the annual appropriation, partaking, as they have, of altogether a differ-

ent character. The average annual appropriation for the College, since its foundation, has been (including all the buildings, apparatus, and salaries of professors, &c.,) about \$18,000; and in this is embraced the \$11,020 for orphans at College, and \$10,000 for

Insurance. I shall now proceed to show the cost to the State of each graduate; and will prove the result to tall quite short of \$8,000. But the Informer has since corrected the statement you saw, and says, that in the large and numerous calculations he was compelled to make to arrive at his conclusions, figures were employed, and most unfortunetly, in his hurry and confusion, he put one little cipher too much after the 8. I really suppose, that he was confused after wading through, in his peculiar way, the vast piles of lumber he had collected around him. And of his calculations, in full, could be presented on that the South Carolina College has graduated paper, they would confuse every body clse, oven quadruple the number of scholars it has since its exis-Sir Isaac Newton, himself, if restored to life, and tence commenced. For I learn that all its graduby any benumbing spell, he could be made to give ates, since its foundations were laid, number but a full faith and credit to such cumborsome details. The Informer was half struck off, he says, before the erratum was discovered; but I have seen no copy at all, of that issue, in which it was corrected. A good deed, though, is better done late than never. The appropriations by the Legislature

in support of the College from 1801. up to 1845, have been\$698,679,23 against the invasion of an enemy. I would almost From 1845 up to 1855, inclusive, have

Making, in all, the sum of\$970,679,23 Or in round numbers, \$1,000,000. There have been, up to 1855, of gradu-

graduate, but received their education

2,530 Now if you count graduates only, each will have oost the State \$640. If you estimate all who have for the freedom, the honor, and the glory of his every particular than when the struggle combeen at the College, each will have cost the State country. If all power and authority eminates from menced.

for the College property belonging to the State than that if the people are incapable, ignorant and should be taken into the value and deducted, say vicious, the rulers they select will partake of the half a million of dollars, or \$300,000, at least, for the College Library contains near 30,000 costly volumes. The graduates will then have cost, each \$460-and all who have been at College \$276 each. A wide difference, my Nephew, from the startling result of the Editors of the Informer, even

admitting that result to be but \$800. But who would or could estimate the value of a noble College in money—one that has given general satisfaction to the State, and spread a broad stream of knowledge throughout the whole South. If that councils of the commonwealth one such a man as GEORGE McDuffie, or WM. C. PRESTON, the people have been amply recompensed for all the increased taxation it has subjected them to. The zentlemen, though, will contend (for they are ingenous in finding fault) that if private or Sectarian Colleges can produce these wholesome results, why have one exclusively under the control and patronage of the State. The answer is ready. We have never yet had any of these private Colleges to anser the ends of education so well-they are still an experiment; and as we know the South Carolina College has well subserved all the purposes of its rection, we wish to sustain it, that the youth of the State may always have a Seminary of learning, to which they can resort with the full assurance of neeting with as competent and accomplished instructors as can be found in the United States.

The Gentlemen of the Informer, just now, appear Military Academy. That I admire too, but will not extol to the disadvantage of an older and a more renerable, and an equally useful Institution. I thought that one of the co-editors of the Informer was reported, in the newspapers, to have sneeringly said, in one of those happy efforts, in the House of Representatives, which he alone could have made, that South Carolina " was married to the College, the Military Academy, and the Lunatic Assylum." He then seemed willing to tour down, and demolish every memorial of State pride, and State munificence" at one fell swoop; and for the promotion of some visionary theory of progress which none but he could have entertained, or for the gratificatipn of the senseless clamors of low-minded and narrowly contracted misers, to obliterate every vestage of Carolina glory. I am glad, though, that the darling child of the State. The education of the fied that the Institution is managed with care and fidelity, and the money is disbursed with integrity. Why, though, was the Informer silent as to the annual appropriations for the Academy? They amount to \$27,000, while those for the College amount to only \$24,000. And the appropriations for the Free Schools amount to \$74,000 per annum. I do not complain of this-would to God we were able to give ten times the amount. But I wish to madversion of every just or candid gentleman in show that the State provides for her poor as we'l as her rich. The gentlemen admit, that from fifty to seventy-five poor young men are being continually boarded, clad, and educated, in the Military Academy, at the cost of the State. He will also admit the large annual appropriation made entirely for the education of the poor. In addition to this, I can inform the Informer, that there are about six scholarships in the South Carolina College for the education of none but the poor. There is always one ornhan taken from the orphan house, and educated by the College. Each debating society generally has one beneficiary, and all the classes would take one each, making, in the aggregate, eleven or tw lve poor young men, who can have the benefit of a thorough education in the South Carolina College, whenever they think proper to avail themselves of the generosity of those who would never

even claim their gratitude for its bestowment. Thus, you see, that the poor of the State are lege, are they not, I pray, entitled to them, from for the education of the people, should reap none

of the benefits of their taxation. But as the Informer has introduced an invidious comp. rison between the College and the Military Academy, and the private Colleges, you will require a remark on that subject-especially in reference to the support the College receives from the people of the State. The average number of students in College, for several years, has been about from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and eighty. and the graduating class for each year, I presume, have ranged from forty-five to sixty in number. The proportion of students from other States has been something like an eighth, and their average for many years has been from fifteen to thirty, and, in general, no more. Does this look like there was a necessity to elect a stranger to the Presidency of the College, to obtain foreign patronage? The assertion of the Informer to the contrary was a hasty assumption, and I defy him to sustain it by the facts. I would thank him also, though I love the Military Academy myself, to prove by any kind of logic, or positive facts, that it is likely to out-strip the College, in the amount of its private incourage ment, or in the number of its graduates. I venture little over one hundred men. But, I say, success to all the Schools, Academies, and Colleges, by whatever name they may be called, and by whatever influence they may be brought into being. would pay higher taxes for institutions of learning. and for the education of the people than for any other object on earth, except to defend my country agree to pay tithes to scatter knowledge abroad in

the land. A cheerful readiness to contribute to the dissemination of intelligence amongst all classes, is the highest characteristic of a people worthy the enjoyment of freedom. Liberty is a boon that requires intelligence for its support and appreciation. and the nation unwilling to pay its price is incapable of being free. To a man who understands the principles of our government, the idea of our being a great Republic, without a well-informed people is an utter absurdity. When he pays his money for education, therefore, he feels that he is paying it Russia, and it is thought she will be stronger in and if she rejects the Convention let her reject

like qualities, and the system of government for which patriots have so nobly struggled, and for which our fathers so profusely shed their blood, will result in miserable failure and abortion.

I have now not only given you my views as to the financial management of the College, but I have

former, I am wholly at a loss to understand. It crept in, I suppose, with the thousand other speckled notions with which that journal has lately begun to amuse or startle the people. The President, the Professors and the whole College Faculty, together with the Trustees and visitors, not only entertain at this time, but for the last twenty years have entertained amongst themselves, almost every shade of political opinion believed in the Republic. They have had no unanimity of sentiment whatever, as to politics and government, and their views as a body on such subjects, have never either been sought or regarded in South Carolina. Mr. PRESTON, when elected President of the College was a Whig, whilst the Democrats ruled the State. Dr. LEIBER has been a Whig, Federalist, or of some other indescribable creed nearly ever since he has been in the College. He has been at variance, in political faith with the dominant party almost continually from the first moment he entered the State to the present time; and in a'l the exciting crises the State has passed through, in twenty years, he has remained undisturbed and secure, with his, salary and professorship, until the tremendously absorbing question giving the election of Presidential Electors to the people is brought before the Legislature for about the fiftieth time; when alas! the poor old man is he had been a fat beggar teasing a knot of Jews for charity. The truth is, Dr. LEIBER is in the College yet, and may remain there for life. I think the Trustees only were the proper persons to judge of the qualifications of a gentleman for the Presidency of the College, and they had a right to elect man from the State of Maine or Massachusetts to that post if they deemed him best fitted for it, in administrative tulent. There have been several younger professors elected President of the College, since Dr. LEIBER has been there, and yet this is the first time the political machine ever ground to powder the learned, and good old German for opin-

ties? Was Dr. HENRY generally? Has BENJA-MIN PERRY, one of the Trustees, ever sustained any of the most cherished doctrines of South Carolina. or stood by her in trial and difficulty? How has Judge O'NEALL become one of the Trustees, when he has dared to oppose the ruling party in the State, in all great political exigencies, and in the most trying hours of her existence? Now if the gentlemen of the Informer will point to a single instance of proscription from College influence, or to any general Act passed by the Legislature from this same constraint, or will introduce a train of facts or reasoning remotely shadowing forth such a thing, then I will not only acquit them of factiousness; but agree to follow them blindly in whatever they di-

But I regret, exceedingly, that the gentlemen (for the article signed "South Carolina" bears their literary ear-marks and is virtually acknowledged by them perhaps, that they may lose none of the fame of its production) should have felt justified in speaking so rreverently, not to say harshly and pertly of a man so reversed as Dr. THORNWELL, not only for his piety, but for his learning, his eloquence, his powers of reason and analysis, and for his entire devotion to the honor and welfare of the young men whom the parents of South Carolina, delight to see placed under his guardian care. But the other day, when the town of Columbia was put in consternation, by pretty well provided for (though not as well as I two armed companies-one of the College, and the would wish) in regard to education; and if the rich other of the citizens, in the midst of the greatest tudo have some advantages afforded them in the Col- mult and peril Dr. THORNWELL approached the boys of the College, and by the dignity of his character, the large amount of taxes they pay? It would be and his paternal admonitions at once calmed their a singular state of affairs if those who pay the most rage, and marched them from a theatre of furious strife in silence and order to within the peaceful enclosure of their College grounds. Is it becoming and tasteful in the gentlemen of the Informer to characterize such a man, as " the Columbia dictator, whom the Lord once called to Charleston, but whom selfish ambition, and proscriptive fanaticism, soon afterwards called back, to infuse the poison of sectarianism into the susceptible minds of the young." To many intelligent, good men, this sentence will sound like an hyperbole of presumption. But as the Frenchman said to the man railing at Bonaparte, I have no doubt that if Dr. THORNWELL should hear it, he would be very much grieved at the unfavorable opinion entertained of him by the

> The viva voce mode of electing Trustees, and some other matters, I must postpone the consideration of for a future communication, with which I hope to entertain the editors of the incomparable

Editors of the Informer.

My dear Nephew, we cannot spare the time to notice the bad English and Latin of the Informer. I am ever your affectionate Uncle, PAUL LOGAN.

A CARD.—The undersigned takes this method f correcting the mistaken impressions of some in regard to the sale of the Greenville Mounnineer to the Southern Patriot. It has been referred to as a transaction in which the undersigned was a party. This is erroneous. He had nothing to do with it. The Mountaineer was never his property in whole or in any part, nor had he any agency in its various sales and transfers. His only connection with it was editorial and temporary. The truth is, the Mountaineer was sold by the mortgagee of the concern, and saying good bye to his readers. He did not care to interfere in a mere business transaction, where his own principles and motives were not oncerned, and in which he had no interest, and e has no desire to do so now. His only object is to have the matter truly understood as one in which he took no part whatever.

Journal of Commerce, of Friday, is in the receipt of reliable private intelligence, from St. Petersburg, to the 1st of Februay, which says that all classes have become reconsiled to peace. The feeling of hatred to the English is still violent. The war has developed the resources of

G. F. TOWNS

My Dear Sir: "In replyito your letter I have to say that the opinions hitherto expressed by me relative to the sending of delegates from South Carolina to the Convention of Democrats at Cincinnati, are not only unchanged but have last and glorious messages of the President." If the entire South fails to endorse, sustain, and to demand the re-election of Gen. Pierce, it will be guilty of suicidal ingratitude.

The chief and only plausible objection which tion at Cincinnatti is, that such Conventions are unknown to the Constitution. The very objection admits that there is no implied constitutional prohibition of nominating Conventions. A Conention is but an arrangement of convenience where by a suitable person is selected as the representative of certain political principles which principles are not confined to any locality, but permente the entire confederacy and for the time obtain, or do not obtain in the administrasenting these principles may nominate. In a country of the extent of ours, some arrangement of the kind is unavoidble. If the people refuse to nominate through their delegates, the nominations are not thereby prevented, but fall into the hands of and are dictated by a few prominent and sometimes irresponsible individpublicanism, or is it oligarchy? Formerly, nomnations for the Presidency were made by a Congressional Caucus, but he system was aban-doned, because of its corruptions. Which plan, think you, is most "dangerous" to the interests

Should the Electoral College fail to elect, the Constitution provides in that contingency that the election shall be made be the House of tion the representation from each State has but one vote, and by which atrangament Florida, with her single Representative, is invested with as much political power a New York, with thirty-three Representatives. The time has been when the South could have trusted the lower House of Congress with its dearest rights, but that time has passed away, and may God of the present House! Talk to me about the strength of the South, when the voting is by States! Why, by this rule. Delaware should be counted a Freesoil State, for her Representative (she has but one) deliberately voted for a Freesoil Speaker in the late election. There are six- by them both. teen hireling States and fifteen slave States. California now votes with us, but Delaware is against us : so that Freesoilism has the strength election of Speaker, and that other Know Nothing votes were withheld, until it became manifest that Banks would be closed without them, and then give to Mr. Aiken.

With these facts in view, will our people nazard an election by the House of Representatives? I trust not. And yet this mode of elec ting a President can be surely avoided only by concentrating the united strength of the South in the nominating Convention at Cincinnatti. There are, in reality, but two great parties to

the Presidential contest-the Democratic and Black Republican-which are respectively the types of the Constitution and of anarchy. der one or the other of these banners, every man in the Union must rally. He may call himself by any name which pleases his fancy; but he will be a Democrat or a Black Republican as he votes.

It is fashionable in certain quarters in our State to sneer at Northern Democracy, and some would have us believe that deliverance and liberty are to be found in the Know Nothing organization. Well, in the last vote for Speaker, the Know Nothing party dwindled down to six otes, and every one of them a Freesoil vote. Mr. Aiken, the Democratic pro-slavery candidate did not receive the vote of a single Northern Know Nothing, and he did receive the votes of seventeen Northern Democrats and the cordial support of Mr. Richardson, who could not at the ime vote himself as he had paired off with a Freesoiler. The circumstances and facts connected with the recent election of Speaker must silence the sweeping denunciations which sometimes are insonsiderately and ignorantly made against the entire Northern Democracy. The orthern Democrats of the House have shown that they care not where a man is from, if his principles be right, by giving to Mr. Orr the same vote exactly which they gave to Mr. Richardson, of Illinois. And by voting for Mr. Aiken, the largest slave-owner in the House, they have virtually declared that slavery is not incompatible with their principles. How will these men, who have been true to us, stand before their own constituents, if they are deserted and repudiated by us, whose battle they have been fighting? which party, the Democratic or the Black Republican, shall our State affiliate? Wheih will it aid and abet ? If we cast away our vote in the Presidential election, as did certain Know Nothings from the South in the Speaker's election, will it not be to do precisely what they have done, and that is indirectly to contribute to the power of Freesoilism, and aid in the election of a Black Republican?

The meeting of the Convention at Cincinnatti as certian as any human event can be; and the appearance, or non-appearance, of delegates from South Carolina, will in no wise : affect the occurrence of that event. In truth, what matters it if its arguments against, and objections to the Convention are as plentiful "as blackber-ries," when we remember it is the established mode of nominating a candidate, and trust whatever candidate, is named, will receive the vote of

every Democrat in every State in the Union. Gen. Pierce, I believe, is more acceptable to our people, than any man now living. I prefer him to anybody. But what would it profit us or him, if every man woman and child in our State should nominate him if he be not the nominee of the general Convention? South Carolina will vote for any man who is nominated by the Democratic party. I care not who he may be, Buchanan, Douglass, Dallas, Hunter, Pierce or anybody else she will vote for him, and just because anybody is better than a Black Republican. Every opponent to the Cincinnatti Conwill vote for its regular nominee, and in the acceptable and just in his political sentiments to our people. If there be degradation in the matter, it seems to me that it is when we vote for a man who is not our choice, and accept the nominee of a Convention which we affect to despise. PEACE NEWS IN RUSSIA .- The New York The line of argument adopted by the opponents of the Cincinnatti Convention, if applied to criminal judgments, would consign the accessory to murder to the gallows, and permit the principal to go scot free.

In the name of everything that is sacred and onorable, let our beloved State be consistent : tent, she should also censure her entire delega-

about \$400. But even this is not accurate result, the people in the United States, nothing is truer | LETTER FROM HON. P. S. BROOKS ON THE CIN- tiou in the lower House of Congress, for voting ardson, for Orr and for Aiken-in all one hundred and thirty-three times. To be consistent, she should do more and recall her entire delegaif our political relations with Democratic members here were to comform to the relations which me to give you my opinion "as to the propriety some persons desire our State to bear towards of South Carolina sending delegates to the Cinthe Democratic States, the moment we set up cinnatti Convention." Democrats as Glancy Jones and Cadwallader of Pennsylvania, (who I would trust as soon as if they were slave-owners, and because they intermoment we become powerless and might as well be at home on our farms. But in the matter of formly declined all connection with National tion that shows where the Star of Empire is go-Conventions. Is this historically true? In May, ing. Such a representation cannot be preven-1843, our people assembled in Convention at Co- ted; and being a fixed fact, we must deal with umbia, and appointed delegates to attend the it as such, and as well as we can. Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and for the My judgment is, that if South Carolina avowel purpose of promoting the nomination of giving up her strongest position—that of doing Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency. The two distances in reference to the nomines for they reached that city it was clearly ascertained

> Does any man in the State believe that if Mr. Calhoun's chances had been as good when the

own delegates-that they made speeches in his ple cannot, I suppose, resist. behalf at different points of their route on their to hear their report-that the State of South and approved again the mission upon which they know what is. Why, sir, the mission to England was offered to each of the delegates in reward for " services rendered" in their mission to Baltimore, and was magnanimously declined

Ours are a gallant but peculiar people. They cavil about "squatter sovereignty," while the Abolitionists are taking possession of a Territory which has been re-opened to slavery. They fiddle while Rome is burning. of office. It is an ominous fact that Maryland an earnest desire for the re-election of Gen cast one Know Nothing Rreesoil vote in the Pierce, and are yet reluctant to make the only move which can, by any possibility, benefit That they are sincere. I do not doubt, but am sure they are influenced by motives of atriotism.

I have deliberated upon this question with the

deepest solicitude, and have reached the conclusion that we have every thing to gain and nothing to lose by going into Convention. We should be there to unite our Southern brethren in demanding a platform of principles, and candidate we can trust. We should be there to encourage our friends, and urge them up to the highest point of Southern sendment. If no other good results from the association, it will relieve our State from the charge of desiring to dictate to her equals-from an alleged assump tion of superiority which is always offensive Waiving every other consideration. I would have our State represented, in order to promote

Southern harmony.

Since the opening of the session I have made it my duty to confer with every leading Democrat in Congress from the South, and all concur in regarding the representation of our State under the peculiar circumstances in which we are now situated, as a high moral obligation. The legislation of the last Congress was in our favor, and the present administration as true to the Constitution as the needle to the pole. Besides, we stand committed by the last Convention of our people to co-operate with the South.

Many gentlemen who cherish the extremest South Carolina views-who earnestly desire that South Carolina principles shall pervade every Southern State, shall be engrafted upon every Southern heart-tell me that it is all important to them, to their principles, and our principles, that the South should present an unroken front at Cincinnatti. They tell me that South Carolina impracticability is a stumbling block in their path, and in the onward progress of South Garolina doctrines." Shall we strength en or weaken the hands of our friends?

I have observed with painful regret the want of unanimity in our State in regard to this Democratic Convention.

It will require the achievement of very much

good to compensate us for distruction at home. In all internal States issues, however the will of the majority must prevail and it is the duty of the monority to acquiesce. Government itself is a compromise between the strong and weak, and I trust that a compromise may be effected between our friends of opposing opinions. The contest for the Presidential nomination will be between Pierce and Buchanan. The antecedents of Buchanan are good but those of Gen. Pierce are better. Gen. Pierce is the choice of the South, and in our own State I do not think that one man in a hundred objects to him. strength of Buchanan lies in the fact that he is backed by the large State of Pennsylvania, with her twenty-seven votes. His friends urge his nomination upon the ground that he is certain to carry Pennsylvania, and that it is doubtful if that State will vote for Gen. Pierce. If the South is firmly united upon Pierce, Pennsylvania must vield. Now, the compromise I propose to the people of our State is, to send delegates to Cincinnatti selected from our ablest and best men without regard to past party differen-Franklin Pierce for President, and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination from first to last. The condition upon which our delegates will enter the Convention, will give strength to Gen. Pierce; and if other Southern States imitate our example, his nomination is secure, and that is equivalent to his election. If he is not nominated, some other sound Demovention that I have met admits that the State crat will be; and as to support another nominee than Gen. Pierce, I think I have shown that we same breath insists, that it is degradation to will do that in any event, rather than embrace unite in the selection of the man, who is most the other alternative and vote for a Black Republican. By the pursuance of this course, the escutcheon of South Carolina will be preserved in its pristine brightness, no bolt denoting the desertion of a friend will rest upon it, and the act will harmonize with her profession, that she sustains the man who supports and defends the

Thos. P. Slider, Esq., Newberry C. H. S. C.

POSTOFFICE CHANGES .- A new Postoffice has been established at Jamieson, Orangeburg District, in this State, and Andrew Inabinet ap-

COMMITTEE ROOM, Feb. 8, 1856. To MESSES. SLIDER & CROSSON: Gentlemen : In yours of the 4th, and which I have just received by the mail, you requested

ter that is now under the decision of a foregone conclusion in South Carolina. I do not say that it is a conclusion that has been attained through pret the Constitution as we do and obey it,) that the deliberate and responsible judgment of the moment we become powerless and might as well people of South Carolina. But enough has been done to commit the State to some representation consistency, we are told that our State has uni- in the new Convention at Cincinnatti-a Conven-

tinguished gentlemen selected to represent the Presidency-in keeping aloof, as she has here-State at large, went to Baltimore. But before tofore done, from joining in Conventions, is volthey reached that city it was clearly ascertained untary and irresponsible Conventions, she has (so clearly that the District Delegates were not occupied her true republican position-her conappointed) that Mr. Calhoun could under no circumstances get the nomination for the Presidency, and therfore they declined to take their was intended to be a confederacy of Republican States—the States being the parties to speak through their responsible organs—avoiding the amalgamation of mass meetings, in which demo-Baltimore, Convention met, as they had been at cratic numbers must move stronger than constithe time of the meeting of the State Conventutional weight. I wish South Carolina could tion which appointed the delegates, that they have retained her constitutional identity—maintaining doctrines that could survive a Constituwould have hesitated about uniting with National Democrats and of nominating Mr. Calhoun? tion that should give security and equality. It They would have been immolated over the fires was the position of a promontory in the deepof public indignation had they dared to do so. standing firm amidst the waves of agitation that

return home-that district meetings were called be mischievous. It might control the State without representing it. It might hitch us to a Carolina endorsed the conduct of her delegates, car that might pass over and crush confiding worshippers. The principles of common law when fully examined, are wide and even honorawere sent by voting for the nominee of the said when fully examined, are wide and even honora-National Convention? And if this be not ble. And those of one which maintains an hontampering" with Conventions, I would like to orable relation between landlord and tenant : and that is a tenant entering under an acknowledged title of his landlord shall not be allowed to dispute it. Whether the title be good or not it is treason in the centinal as tenant to betray it.

So of these great nominating Conventions that have become, not the third, but the vecond estate in the government. Their platform and resolutions commit all who join them to act under them, and never allowing them to dispute

I would much have preferred that presidential elections should have gone through the process prescribed by the Constitution. As to nominations in some form they could not have been avoided, and the old Congressional caucuses were much better and more responsible sources of nomination than voluntary meetings of rep resentative delegates-such as frequently have scarcely any constituents, and such as cannot represent the opinions of the people. I have no aversion to see our State take her responsible office as a unit in the House of Representatives. -she would count then as one in thirty-one in the Democratic Convention-she may yet have the moral influence which intelligence and resolution may exert through her delegation. But in more numerical power she will be absorbed.
Now after what I have said, I will give you

my conclusion. As the State will be represented-putting the question aside whether she should be or not-let the State send her very first men-such as Gov. Richardson, Col. Pickens, Gov. Hammond, Mr. Barnwell, Mr. Rhett, Gov. Means, Gen. Wallace, Mr. Woodward, Gen Thompson, Richard Simpson, Gen. Rogers. These gentlemen have reputations of something like Currule dignity. But there are many oth ers that I might name, and there is one gentleman whose name, on this occasion, I ought not to omit, for while he has some notions in which cannot agree, yet he is a gentleman for whom have always entertained an unfeigned respect -I allude to Col. Perry, who has been promi nent in the Convention movement, I would be perfectly willing to trust the honor of the State n his keeping. But in any thing that is likely to be done, do not let us de-Carolinaize our-

Above all, I would say, let our delegates go untrammeled and uncommitted as to the nomi nee for the Presidency.

I have said more than I intended

Yours

ADVENTURE WITH A WOLF .- The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Republican tells the

A. P. BUTLER.

following story:

A few days since, while riding in the rear of our town, in a small ravine, through which a streamlet takes its quiet way beneath its crystal covering, and whose irrigation has produced tall grasses and shrubs that make a hiding place for same. I came suddenly upon a large black wolf. He was scratching at a thin place in the ice, and seemed almost famished for water. When he saw me he started in full run for the forest in the river bottom. I kept upon his heels and tried to ride upon him. He was almost exhausted, and just as I supposed he would give out, he slipped into the hollow of a large cottonwood tree. I stopped the hole through which he entered, and came back to town and got an axe and the dogs, and the assistance of Frank Makan and W. Palmer, and together we returned

to cut him out.

The dogs were anxious, and we were prepared with our guns to receive him. When we made a large hole, about four feet from the ground, the dogs jumped at it on the outside and the wolf on the inside, and such barking, growl-ing, anapping and howling I never heard before. ing, snapping and howling I never heard It made the woods resound for a great distance, and brought several to the spot. Things continued so for a while, and we consulted what was best to be done. We could not shoot the wolf through this opening without too great a risk of shooting the dogs, for he only appeared at the inside while the dogs were at the outside. We finally concluded to stop the hole that we had made, and fell the tree by cutting a narrow gash around it. The tree came down a little sooner than we expected. Frank had the axe lifted for another stroke as it went over with a crash. The wolf, with bristled back and glaring eyes, and glittering teeth, leaped at his throa with terrible ferocity. The descending axe met him, cleaving its skull and laying it dead at his feet. We had no time to express our wonder and congratulations at his narrow and singular escape, before our attention was called to that which amazement, if not dread. It was a human skeleton of medium size, and of a female hidden in the cavity of the tree. Its posture was erect, and the bones were held together by a kind of clear integument, that seemed to cover, like a transparent skin, the entire frame.

The jar of the felled tree severed several of the

been that thus perished years ago in the will forest; and how came her death in this strang place I were queries that were immediately suggested. Could it have been some maides, when like the bride in the "Mistlete Bough," had concealed herself from her lover in the heart of this

tudes every year; it is a sign of imperfect che culation, of want of vigor of constitution. one can be well whose feet are habitually cold When the blood is equally distributed to every part of the body there is general good bealth If there be less blood at one point there is a coldness; and not only so, there must be more than in natural at some part of the system, and there is fever, that is, unnatural heast or express; sion. In the case of cold fest, the amount of sion. In the case of cold feet, the amount a blood wanting there collects at some other may of the body which happens to be weakest, to be least able to throw a barricade against the intrushing enemy. Hence, when the lungs are weakest, the extra blood gathers there in the shape of a common cold, or spitting blood. Clergymen, other public speakers, and singers, by improper expenses, often render the threat by improper exposures, often render the threat the weakest part; to such, cold feet gives hourseness, or a raw berning feeling, meet felt at the bottom of the neck. To others again, whose bowels are weak through ever-eating ev drinking spirituous liquors, cold feet gives various degrees of derangement, from common loosness up to diarrhoes or dysentery; and so we might go through the whole body, but fee the present this is sufficient for illustration.

If you are well, let yourself alone. But to
those whose feet are inclined to be cold, we

suggest: As soon as you get up in the morning put both feet in a basin of cold water, on as to come facts not that two delegates were chosen to go to Baltimore—that they appeared in that city while the Convention was suggested by our brought to bear upon to the suggested by our brought to bear upon to the South, has half way to the ankles, keep them in half a min weather, until every part of your feet feels as

stockings.

On going to bed at night draw off your stockings, and hold your feet to the fire ten or fifteen minutes, until perfectly dry, and go to bed. This is a most pleasing operation, and fully sepays for the trouble of it. No one can always well or refreshing with cold feet. All indians and hunters alrep with their feet to the fire. Never step from your bed with the naked fest

on an uncarpeted floor. I have known it to be the exciting cause of months of illness. Wear woolen, cotton, or silk stockinks, which ever keep the feet most comfortable; do not let the experience of another be your guide, for different persons require different articles; what damp, cannot be good for one whose feet are naturally damp, cannot be good for one whose feet are dry. The donkey who had his bag of salt lighted by swimming a river, advised his companies, who was loaded down with a sack of wool, to do the same, and having no more conce then a man or woman, he plunged in, and in a moment the wool absorbed the water, increased the bar-

Hall's Journal of Health. MISERY AND WANT IN THE NORTH.—A MINE number of workmen in New York city on Manday the 10th inst. cal ed a public meeting in the Park of their fellow-laborers, to take into consideration their abject condition. They state women in that eity without means or employment, and that this winter has been to them as severe and distressing as the last. The association for improving the condition of the poor has in its books nearly fifty thousand persons.

They complain that the conventions of the various political parties lately held in Northern cities have entirely ignored the claims of the free workmen of the country and lavished all their sympathy on Southern slaves. This touch ing appeal, we fear, will meet with cold support from Northern citizens. The sad condition of the industrial classes in the North, however, is to be attributed chiefly to the selfishness of their employers, who whine over the lot of the well-fed negro in the South, and at the same time extort from the necessities of the free laborer the greatest quantity of work for the meanest pittance, and when trade slackens cast him rathe lessly on the world .- Chronicle & Sentinel.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF PRINCE GORTCHAROFS TO HIS ARMY .- Prince Gortchakoff arrived in St. Petersburg on the 24th ultimo. On quiting the Crimes he issued the following address to his army, dated:

"HEADQUARTERS, Bakahi Serai, Jan. 12. "At the moment that I hasten, in obediene o the command of my Sovereign, to another destination, I take my leave of you, my valian comrades. I make over to my worthy successes an army that has been hardened in battle, that has been the shield of our country and the joy of the Emperor. Your bravery and self-denial valiant warriors, will over remain indelible in my heart. I thank you from my heart for the fidelity you have shown me in this conflict, so full of ssitudes, in the year 1855-a struggle that will ever remain memorable, and in which you defended the Crimean Peninsular against a namerous enemy, that had the command of means unprecedented in the annals of war."

The overseer on the plantation of Mr. John B. Lampkin, in Hancock county, Miss., was kill led by one of the negroes, a few days since. The murderer dragged the body some distance, and cut off both his hands. He then started for the house of Mr. L., and met at the deer Mrs, Lampkin, and told her with an oath that he had killed the overseer and intended to kill her, at the same time drawing a revolver. Mr. Lampkin was sick in bed, unable to rice. Mrs. L. ran into the house and got a double barrel gun, and told the negro if he moved a foot she would shoot him, and kept him standing in the vard until she sent for some of the neigh They soon came to her assistance, caught the

A NEW MOTAR !- We learn from the Selms Ala.) Reporter, that the Stream of water from an artesian well in that city has been turned upon large wheel at the Central Warehouse to draw up the freight ear from the river to the top of the bluff. The power was sufficient to draw up the loaded ear, and the Reporter anticipates that the proprietors will find the experient entirely successful. This enterprise of oing down five or six hundred feet into " mothrearth" to tap and bring up one of her natural elements wherewith to work machenery, is a striking instance of the power of human genius. There is a well at Cahaba which discharges a still larger volume of water, and it was at one time intended to operate a factory by its atream, but we bellieve that it has not 'yet been aplied to this purpose,

SERTERCE OF DEATH .- Yesterday, the sulemn sentence of the law was pronounced by Judge Wardlaw, on James McCombe, convicted of the murder of William T. Cross, a marshall of our

city. The sad duty was performed in a deeply impressive manner by the Judge, and the wretch ed convict was urged with much feeling to give joints, and we drew them all out and placed them again in form. The proportions were perfect and the limbs straight—indicating a cantour, when in flesh, of perfect symmetry. Who could it have