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TERMS.

Two Dollars if paid in advance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if payment be delayed three months, and Three Dollars if not paid till the expiration of the year. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates: For one square, (fourteen lines or less) seven cents for each subsequent insertion. Single insertions, one dollar per square; semi-monthly, monthly and quarterly advertisements charged the same as for a single insertion.

The number of insertions desired must be noted on the margin of all advertisements, or they will be published until ordered discontinued and charged accordingly.

Miscellaneous.

The Comptroller General's Report.

After a careful examination of the Annual Report, submitted to the Legislature by Col. J. D. Ashmore, the Comptroller General, we are prepared to commend it as a very excellent State Document. It exhibits the finances of the State in a concise, business-like and satisfactory manner. It sets forth the receipts and payments at the Treasuries of the Upper and Lower Divisions of the State; contains full and satisfactory exhibits of the taxable property of the two Divisions, together with the taxes levied upon it; embraces the Annual Report of the Treasurer of the Lower Division respecting the Sinking Fund; presents statements of the taxes collected for the support of the Police of the several Districts and Parishes; also a statement of the debtors and creditors of the State on the 1st of October, 1854, an estimate of the supplies for the support of Government for the year commencing 1st October, 1854, and a statement of balances of appropriations undrawn on 1st October, 1854. Besides all this valuable information touching the financial affairs of the State, Col. Ashmore's Report furnishes the quarterly average statements of such Banks as have accepted the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly passed on the 18th of December, 1840. In addition to these quarterly statements Col. Ashmore exhibits the monthly returns made to him by those Banks. This is a new and very valuable feature of the Comptroller's Report.

From these tabular statements we glean some items interesting to the tax payers of the State. There was in the Treasury, on the 1st October, 1853, \$175,130 63 of a balance. The general taxes for 1853 amounted to the sum of \$400,054 69. The whole amount of receipts from various sources was \$1,377,579 59 making the sum total of \$1,777,614 22. The payments amount to the sum of \$543,123 22 leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st October, 1853, of \$1,234,491 00. There was disbursed during the year ending 1st October, 1854, for Free Schools \$74,592 96; for salaries of public officers \$62,289 78; for salaries of the South Carolina College \$22,269 66; for salaries and Military Services \$22,000 00; for the State \$80,273 52; for the State \$30,700; for Juries and Courts \$28,145 50; for State House and grounds, and for buildings \$52,835 47; for college grounds \$43,691 85; for college fund \$30,000; and for the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, \$20,000. These are the principal items of expenditure.

The exhibit of the aggregate returns of the two Divisions, and the aggregate taxes thereon, sets forth that there are 382,600 slaves, and the taxes on slaves foot up \$229,560; sales of goods, wares and merchandise \$25,346,602 and the taxes thereon \$51,293 20; Bank, Insurance and Gas Light stocks \$6,010,861 and taxes on such stocks 180,322 58; for Professions, &c. \$1,674,057 and taxes thereon \$10,026 33; for Taverns and other places 65,130,397 and the taxes thereon \$32,825 39; 17,289,359 and the value thereof \$19,272,176 and the taxes on lands \$51,355 88. These are the principal sources from which the revenues of the State are derived, and the amount of those revenues.

The statement of the Sinking Fund sets forth that the balance in favor of the State on the 1st Oct. 1853, as reported at the last session of the Legislature, is \$969,226 26; the profits of the Bank of the State of South Carolina for the year ending 30th Sept. 1854, passed to the credit of the Sinking Fund, amount to the sum of \$193,976 79. From these profits sundry payments of interest on three and five per cent. stocks of the State, six per cent. stock of 1839 and redemption of five per cent. stock of 1838 (South-Western Railroad Bank) are deducted, amounting in the aggregate to \$19,462 04; thus leaving a balance in favor of the Sinking Fund on 1st Oct. 1854, of \$1,143,741 01.

There are several other matters of general interest embraced in the Report of the Comptroller General, but we cannot present them to our readers at this time.

Columbia Times

DESPERATE AFFRAY IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.

A desperate fight took place on Saturday last, on the Salisaw, in the Cherokee Nation, about twenty miles from the city between James and William Daniels, on the one side, and Josiah and Sam Starr on the other. It appears that they had some difficulty about a horse race when a quarrel ensued, and James Daniels drew a revolver and shot Josiah Starr through the abdomen, and then shot Sam through in the same way, when they returned upon him and his brother William, and killed James on the ground and cut William in the chest in fifteen or twenty places. Sam Starr died from the pistol shot on Sunday night and Joe on Monday night. It is reported that William Daniels is also dead. A young man by the name of Candy was wounded in the affray with a knife. It is supposed that he will hardly live. James Daniels was a merchant in the nation; and stood very high in this place as an honest trader.

Since writing the above we learn from reliable authority that William Daniels is not dead, but is in a fair way to recover and that James Daniels was not killed by the Starrs, but was followed by a crowd of persons, who were present, and killed. It is not known who committed the murder.—Fort Smith Herald

Report of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina.

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Senate:

The President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina respectfully report: That from the 30th September, 1853, to 1st October, 1854, the net profits of the Bank have amounted to \$295,000.

From these there have been applied to the payment of the interest on the State Bonds payable in London, \$52,211 95
To the interests on the 6 per cents of 1839, 48,811 26
And there have been transferred to the Sinking Fund, 103,976 79

\$295,000 00

Herewith are submitted the usual statements, exhibiting the condition of the Bank at the close of the fiscal year.

We have paid of the public debt during the past year the following amounts, viz:

Of the 3 per cents, \$5,318 67, at a cost of, \$ 3,319 26
Of the 5 per cents, of 1838, 1,500 00
Of the 6 per cents, of 1838, payable 1860, 20,333 34

\$25,152 60

As had been anticipated, the profits of the Bank during the year have been less than those realized for several preceding years. The competition resulting from the establishment of new banks in Charleston and in the interior towns of the State, has tended to diminish our income. But the monetary pressure, which commenced in Europe in 1853, became extended throughout the country, and has been felt to a degree almost unprecedented, also contributed to this result. The operation of these causes on us are evinced by the fact that from the 1st August, 1853, to the 1st October last, our circulation and deposit accounts were reduced nearly one million of dollars. There have been no unusual causes operating. The amount of advances made by the Bank in aid of the Treasury have considerably exceeded that of former years, and we were in advance throughout the business season. The State, indeed, had the benefit, but the advantage derived by the State does not appear to the credit of the Bank on the face of its accounts. A half-year's dividend, also, on the stock pledged by the State, on account of the loan made in 1850, has not been received, though it is understood that it will be accounted for hereafter. If these items were estimated and brought into account the income of the Bank would be considerably augmented.

The period during which definite arrangements should be made for the redemption of this stock, is now drawing to a close, and it is to be regretted that no body has ever been organized here to collect in an accessible and desirable form, the joint knowledge of all or to diffuse at special expense, information that would prove advantageous to all. As a consequence Louisiana and her products excite no consideration and command no importance any where, and every one pursues his own plan, right or wrong, and small like, in unsocial seclusion, in the penitentiary of his own obscure and sombre shell.

New Orleans True Delta.

They are as follows:—
1. The five per cent. stock of the Southwestern Railroad Bank of the State, subscription to the capital, the balance outstanding is \$37,035 23

It is payable on 1st Jan'y 1858.

2. The net instalment of the State bonds payable in London, issued under the act of 1838, and also payable on 1st January, 1858.

The balance outstanding will amount to about, \$510,000 00

3. The first instalment of the six per cent. stock issued under the act of 1838, will fall due on 1st January, 1860. The balance due is about 400,000 00

Making an aggregate of, \$1,097,035 23

falling due and payable within five years from 1st Jan'y next.

The five per cents will be redeemed when the market value of interest being low, and the balance outstanding small there is no motive for its early payment. We propose, however, if practicable, to anticipate in part the payment of the bonds due in London in 1858, and have authorized our agent to ascertain whether the assent of the holders of the State obligations, to submit to the redemption during the ensuing year, can be obtained, and if so, to enter into the necessary engagements.

The amount we propose to pay off during the current year will be £30,000, (about \$150,000) or more, and a similar or larger amount in the following year. The remainder of the bonds will be paid before, or as they fall due. A similar arrangement for the payment of the six per cents will also be proposed as soon as we have extinguished the debt about to fall due in London. To carry out the views of the Board and keep it in the power of the Bank to pay in advance the larger portion of the European debt, it will be proper to confine our attention to the redemption of that debt until it be extinguished, except so far as we may be able to take up any part of the three per cent. stock now outstanding, at the established rate.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. M. FURMAN, President.

Charleston, Nov. 27, 1854.

The Sugar Crop.

When we referred some days since, to the apprehended serious injury sustained by the sugar crop from the severe frosts by which it has been visited, we were encouraged to hope the damage would be but trifling. Since then, however, we regret to say some of our largest planters, as well as others of equally reliable authority, have assured us that there is too much reason to fear a very serious deficiency, many planters having been compelled to cut down their cane, to preserve it from greater anticipated damage. This, in the face of a crop of admitted lightness, will we fear, not very discouragingly on business generally; for it is impossible to look cheerfully to the future, when one of our greatest hopes is shaken or destroyed.

The market for sugar opened this season with the most encouraging prospect, the ordinary grades of sugar bringing, if not a high, still a remunerative price to the grower; thus, in some measure, compensating him for the unusually high prices at present ruling for every description of provisions which he may be compelled to purchase for the support of his people. As the prospect now is, unless prices should very materially advance, the planting interest will be in as miserable a plight as last

season, for as the crop then was unusually abundant, so much so as to prove in value almost insufficient to defray the expense of rolling, so now it is likely to be so much diminished by the frost and other causes as to be altogether inadequate to yield an interest on the immense capital embarked in its cultivation.

Some years ago sugar for two or three seasons was a more eligible crop to cultivate than cotton, and the consequence was that many plantations, particularly in the upper parishes, as high as Rapides, were converted from the latter to the former, which, in connection with other things, but particularly the unusually heavy crop of last season, has done much to dispirit those now engaged in the cultivation, and deter others from adventuring into the business. The high price of labor, some contend, is the true cause of the present depression; but this does not appear to us to be reasonable, for although labor is unquestionably high, and as a general thing inferior, its cost would be disregarded if crops were a good average, and prices at all commensurate with the capital invested. In our opinion, the best managed estates, taking as an average this and the two last seasons, will not give an interest of four per cent. per annum on the capital invested in them; and this too, be it remembered, when planters cannot increase or keep up their force at a less average cost for working hands than twelve hundred dollars each, and should they purchase at twelve month's credit, at an additional cost for interest and commissions of ten and a half per cent. How long this can continue should crops be deficient, or prices rule as they have latterly done, we do not wish to say; certain it is, that such as are in debt will find extrication impossible, while those who own their estates free of encumbrances, will either be compelled to practice the narrowest economy, or eat into their capital.

A month ago every thing looked cheering—now a sad reverse has taken place; and unless the weather proves unprecedentedly propitious, we may safely calculate on very severe times for our great domestic interest.

We have often regretted, and referred to it as a misfortune, that in view of the innumerable casualties to which the Sugar industry is exposed, no association of planters for the more successful prosecution of the domestic enterprise in which so many are embarked has ever been organized, nor any attempt made, by combined operation and comparison of ideas and experience to advance the common interest. Although no product offers a more tempting field for the experiments of men of science, none in which improvements in draining, tillage and manuring as well as in the rolling of the cane, and preparation of the juice, would give better returns; yet strange it is, that no body has ever been organized here to collect in an accessible and desirable form, the joint knowledge of all or to diffuse at special expense, information that would prove advantageous to all. As a consequence Louisiana and her products excite no consideration and command no importance any where, and every one pursues his own plan, right or wrong, and small like, in unsocial seclusion, in the penitentiary of his own obscure and sombre shell.

THE COTTON CROP.—The annexed important remarks upon the cotton crop are from Mr. Wright's circular at New York, for the steamer which sailed on Wednesday for Europe:

"The extent of the present incoming crop is still a matter of speculation to nearly every one engaged in the business, and though opinions differ less than usual, there is still a margin of 200,000 bales in the extremes. I have paid much attention to the subject, and have received from impartial authorities the facts as they have transpired during the season. In view, therefore, of the information I have received, and in the absence of all complaints as to the existence during the entire season of the boll worm, army worm or caterpillar, and the occurrence of frost at a very late period, I arrive at the conclusion that the present indications are that this crop will be the largest ever made in the United States. The receipts of cotton into the ports are retarded by the low state of all the Southern rivers.

"The statement of the movements in cotton since the 1st September last, as compared with the previous three years, shows that the increase in receipts now amounts to 30,000 bales; the increase in exports to Great Britain 26,000; France 42,000. Decrease to other foreign ports 4,000 bales. Total increase in exports 64,000 bales."

A CALIFORNIA TAVERN.—Time, 1851.—Place one of the mining counties on Bear River. Scene—high mountains, appear to be made of gold, from the reflection of the sun, as it was just about to sink behind the waves of the Pacific.

A fine large house on the roadside; sign upon a post, on which was written 'Inn.' Landlord standing on the steps—up rides a traveller.

Traveler.—Can I stay all night?
Landlord (bowing in the kindest manner)—Certainly.

Trav.—I suppose you can give me some bacon and beef for supper?
Land. (rubbing his fingers through his hair, and looking rather puzzled)—Sorry to say I have no bacon or beef.

Trav.—Well you certainly can let me have some coffee and bread?
Land.—Hav't got any coffee—flour been out for a week.

Trav.—Can you let me have a bed to sleep upon?
Land.—I have no beds: I sleep upon the floor myself.

Trav.—Surely, I can get some barley, oats or hay for my horse.
Land.—My barley is out—I never had any oats or hay.

Trav. (looking around with an air of utter astonishment)—Well, great heavens, mister, how do you do?
Land. (taking of his hat and bowing in the blandest manner)—I am very well I thank you sir, how do you do yourself?

Exeunt traveller, on suspicion that the fare at that house was not of the highest order.

Details of Foreign Intelligence.

Our letters and newspapers received last night furnish but little additional intelligence respecting the recent operations at Sebastopol. It was expected in the French camp on the 3d of November that an assault would be made upon the town on the 5th. Eight thousand Frenchmen offered themselves as volunteers, but only 4,000, under Prince Napoleon, were selected. On the 4th the firing was slack on both sides. Preparations were being made for the assault, and scaling ladders had been ordered up. Apparently the assault was prevented by Prince Menschikoff's attacking the Allies on the 5th. We now add the telegraphic report of Lord Raglan, the commander of the British forces, and that of Prince Menschikoff, in command of the Russians:

BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.
"Camp, Nov. 6.—The enemy, with immense force, attacked yesterday, in the dawn of the morning, the right of the English position before Sebastopol, which was defended by the second division and the brigade of Guards of the first light division, the fourth division, and part of the third; and subsequently by the division of Gen. Bosquet and other corps of the French army, which, by their gallant conduct, contributed essentially to the decided success of the day. Gen. Canrobert immediately came to the spot and gave me the support of his assistance and of his excellent counsel. The battle was extremely obstinate, and it was not till past noon that the enemy was definitely repulsed and forced to retreat, leaving the field of battle covered with his dead and several hundreds of prisoners. The number of the enemy much exceeded that which was opposed to us at Alma, and the losses of the Russians have been enormous. Our losses have also been very great. Gen. Sir George Brown, Major General Bentinck, Brigadier Generals Adams, Buller and Torrens have been wounded. The conduct of the troops, in the face of an enemy so superior in numbers, has been excellent."

RAGLAN.
RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.
The following is a translation of Prince Menschikoff's despatch, forwarded from St. Petersburg, via Berlin, the 12th inst.

"The Prince Menschikoff advises us from the Crimea, under date of the 6th November, that on the day previous two vigorous sallies were made by the garrison of Sebastopol—one directed against the right flank of the enemy, the other against the left of works of siege. The attack upon the right flank resulted in the capture of one of the enemy's batteries and the spiking of its cannons. The loss on both sides was considerable. The attack on the left flank of the enemy's works resulted in the spiking of fifteen of the enemy's cannons. Immediately after a French division, pursuing us as we retreated, attempted an assault upon the place, but was repulsed with great loss."

FROM A RUSSIAN OFFICIAL LETTER.
The arrival of the Grand Dukes produced such enthusiasm in the ranks of the army that the General thought it well to turn it to account. Consequently, on the 5th, the garrison of Sebastopol made two sorties: the first at 1 o'clock in the afternoon against the English camp; the second at 2 o'clock against the French position. The affair with the English was of the most desperate kind, and it is said that the Russians succeeded in spiking their guns. On the side of the French fifteen guns were also spiked by the Russians, who mustered three battalions. After the execution of this bold attempt those battalions retired in all haste, when a French division (that of General Forey) pursued them with much vigor. Carried away by its ardor, the division arrived under the very walls of the place. It was, however, received with a most murderous fire. In a moment the Russians dashed against this division, which had to fall back before a superior force. Nevertheless, General Liprandi, who had perceived the movement of the French, believing that a general attack was made by the Allies, at once detached a part of the force of his corps against the English for the purpose of effecting a diversion. Prince Menschikoff, on his side, surprised by this aggression of General Liprandi, who had acted without his orders, detached to his aid all the cavalry he could command. There then occurred a most sanguinary and obstinate struggle on both sides, which was prolonged till nightfall. Prince Menschikoff admits in his report a loss of four thousand killed and wounded, and he adds that the loss of the Allies was at least equal. According to his report 22,000 Russians were engaged in this affair. Menschikoff announces that he is about to concentrate all his forces now at Bakhiserai, Simpheropol, and other places, and he expresses his hopes of decisive success. He says the Allies are reduced to 50,000 men, notwithstanding the partial reinforcements they have received.

BURNING OF THE RUSSIAN HOSPITAL.—An occurrence of the most horrible nature has taken place. The great hospital in Sebastopol was set on fire by the shells of the Allies, and was burnt to the ground with all its inmates—two thousand sick and wounded. This frightful circumstance is passed over as quietly as possible in the English and French papers, but it demands the most pointed attention. It may be remembered that we publish an English story to the effect that Menschikoff hoisted the hospital flag over a magazine, which the English directed their fire upon and blew up. We fear the building thus fired on was really the hospital.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.
LONDON, Nov. 18.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Geo. Cathart, Brig. Gen. Strangeway, and Brig. Gen. Guldie were killed in the action of the 5th. This news has been received by the Duke of Newcastle, and is official.

The Duke of Cambridge had a horse killed under him. The English had 2,000 killed and wounded. The loss of the French is not accurately known. The Russian loss is between 7,000 and 8,000.

The attack on the 5th was made by 40,000 of the enemy. The redoubts were taken and retaken. The French lost 1,500 killed and wounded. General Brown's arm has been amputated. The Russians had left the heights of Balaklava. They expected reinforcements. The Allies are continually reinforced. The steam-frigates have arrived at Batoum to convey 4,000 troops to the Crimea. Letters from

Constantinople of the 6th state that 5,000 French troops had sailed from the latter place for the Crimea with a favorable wind.

The Turkish man-of-war, Abadishi had foundered, with the Turkish Admiral and seven hundred men on board. An Egyptian frigate has been lost in the Black Sea.

Miss Nightingale, with thirty-seven nurses for the hospital at Scutari, arrived at Constantinople on the 8th instant.

There is yet plenty of work to be done in the Crimea before the Russian force in that direction are made to succumb. Speaking to this point, the London correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes as follows:

Unfortunately we are without the materials for making a correct estimate of the Russian force in the Crimea. The Times a few days ago stated that the Russian army in the Crimea, and both within and without Sebastopol, amounted to 80,000 men; other statements reduce the number to 60,000. The Times states the number of Allied troops to be also 60,000 being the number which was originally landed there. But the relative proportions of the respective contingents are materially changed. The French disembarked 25,000 men; they have now, owing to their powerful reinforcements, 30,000; whereas the British can only muster 20,000 out of the 27,000 which they landed, full 7,000 having been placed hors de combat.

About 80 men fall from the British ranks daily; but of these few are killed and comparatively few wounded; sickness is a more deadly enemy than the Russian bullets.

We are now alluding to the siege operations; the battles of Alma and Balaklava, and the great combat on the 5th form another and more terrible calculation. Considerable reinforcements have been sent to Lord Raglan, of which 4,000 men have probably joined him before this date, and more men are starting every day. We believe we may confidently state that it has been arranged for 50,000 men to be immediately sent from France to the Crimea, and that England is to bear half of the expense. It is to aid in the transport of these troops that the Peninsular and Oriental Company have received orders to prepare some of their largest steamers. We are of opinion that independent of men, and as respects the materiel of war, neither side has much to boast of at present. In the first place, many of the guns of the Allies have become very shaky, from accident and from very hard and severe service; and once or twice both French and English have found themselves with a shorter stock of ammunition than was comfortable. A recurrence of this position, however, has now been amply guarded against, and the supply of powder and every kind of missile is now very great. As respects the Russians, the walls of Sebastopol are in a terribly shattered state. It is said that a concentrated attack upon many parts of them would make a breach in a few hours, sufficient for the purpose of a very probable successful assault; and rumor represents the supply of gunpowder as being very short, much of that which they have being very much mixed with sand by the fraud of the contractors. It is also stated that the Russian guns are now manned by infantry soldiers, in consequence of the deficiency of practised gunners; and that the fire from the forts is now becoming comparatively slack and unsteady; but, on the other side, we are afraid that the English besieging troops are becoming exhausted and feeble, through long continued exertion and exposure. In these circumstances, casualties inseparable from an assault, with a view to take Sebastopol by storm, might render the Allied army unable to profit by its capture. The taking of Sebastopol, however dazzling an exploit it might be, would have no intrinsic value if not made a stepping stone to more important victories beyond. The Allied army must be kept in a condition to profit by the fall of Sebastopol, or that victory would be comparatively worthless."

NEW TERRITORY.—The settlement of the new territory acquired by the late treaty with Mexico has already commenced from California. A party of twenty-five left Los Angeles on the 2d of October, under the lead of Lieutenant Brady, who was attached to the surveying party of Captain Gray, in the recent boundary commission. While on that service he acquired a very minute knowledge of the territory along the line of exploration, and gave such a flattering account of his discoveries that a preliminary party has started to take possession of the choice spots which he is capable of pointing out. It is known in general terms that there is a fine agricultural and mineral region within the boundaries of the Gadsden purchase. It is moreover, stated with confidence that the portion of Sonora along the northern routes traversed contains placers and gold mines as productive as any that have been found in California. The expedition of Lieut. Brady is not a mere prospecting trip; but is based on actual knowledge derived from personal explorations, and there a very prosperous settlement, to be largely increased by immigration from California and Texas, is confidently anticipated.

This party intends to erect a fort either at Tumacacari, or Calzabas, and it is understood that authority is to be given to the commanding general of the Pacific division to establish a military garrison at the point which shall be selected as most favorable.

A new map of the country acquired from Mexico is in preparation at San Francisco, which will be an important addition to the geographical knowledge of the day. It is described as exhibiting the boundaries of the newly acquired territory from Mexico, laying down accurately the principal points in the State of Sonora and a portion of Chihuahua; also a section of New Mexico and California bordering on the Gila and Colorado and extending to the parallel of 36 degrees north latitude. It has been compiled from actual surveys of a large portion of the country, and carefully compared with all the recent surveys of Gray, Bartlett, Deby, Heintzelman and others who have within late years explored this region.—Evening Argus.

THE GRAVE.—An ugly hole in the ground, which lovers and poets wish they were in, but take uncommon pains to keep out of.

The Tariff.

The reduction of the tariff to a revenue standard, and the adoption of a scale of economical, yet proper expenditures, was, of all the issues between the Democratic and Whig parties, the only and the prominent question which retained life, importance and significance. Beyond a doubt the present tariff (that of 1846) is high and onerous, was fashioned for protection, and in large part a Whig creation; and also, beyond a doubt, the Democratic party was and is pledged to its revision, reduction and improvement. Is it in contemplation to redeem that pledge? Will that pledge be redeemed? We fear not.

If the Administration, if Douglas, Cass and the Northern Democracy had at the last session of Congress addressed their efforts to this question with the same pertinacity with which in their pretence to settle the slavery question they unsettled every thing, the tariff would have been rectified, and their present position not one of humiliation and defeat. If the Southern Democracy had not been lured by the ignis fatuus of a fatal measure, and persisted in demanding the other as more moment and benefit to the South, they too could now have looked upon a sky not hung with the pall of a gathering tempest. We could at least have had the satisfaction of meeting the difficulties gathering around us with less shackled, resources less burdened, and a spirit free from compunction and jading.

What is now the prospect? The next Congress will be rank with whiggery, abolition, and a blood sucking policy. For years the dominancy of its elements will keep fastened upon us a system unequal and oppressive. Anti-slavery policy, as well as manufacturing greediness, will seek to batten on Southern industry.

If the administration—if the Democracy of the South—would save themselves, they must not permit to pass unavailing the only chance left them to redeem the pledges, which, although hitherto given them strength and prosperity. That chance is the coming session of the present Congress. We are aware that great leading measures, especially those full of detail, or involving elaborate discussion, are rarely, if ever, acted upon and disposed of at the short sessions. But by this time the tariff scheme should have been digested and ready for adoption. At any rate, prompt and stringent effort may carry it through.

It is time to demand of the Democracy, and we do claim of Southern Representatives, that this question receive fit attention.

Charleston Evening News.

DUTY OF THE SOUTH.—The Petersburg Intelligencer, a leading Whig paper of Virginia, is discussing the question as to the course proper to be pursued by the Southern members of Congress, in case of a repeal of the Nebraska bill and the consummation of the other schemes of the "Fusionists." It says:

"In these contingencies what are Southern members of Congress to do? Certainly not, like blackguards and bullies, to go, to fisticuffing and bowie-knifing; but like dignified gentlemen walk out of the hall: return to their respective constituents, and inform them that the government is dissolved. We are aware that we shall be asked what right one branch of Congress have to dissolve the Union of the States. We reply, the government of the United States depends upon the constitution of the United States. As long as the constitution of the United States lasts its creatures may last, when the constitution has been so hacked and battered that hardly a true feature of it can be discerned, it is the merest nonsense in the world to talk about its power to keep the departments in the proper spheres."

ESCAPE OF A SLAVE FROM NEW ORLEANS.—The Savannah Morning News of Saturday says: "On Tuesday evening last, the ship James Brown, Capt. William H. Wilson, arrived at Tybee, and anchored inside the bar. She was bound from New Orleans to Liverpool, having left the former port on 5th instant. We learn from Captain Wilson that when the ship was out some four or five days, he discovered a slave on board, who says his name is Richard Sheppard and, that he is owned in New Orleans by a Mr. John Brown. As soon as Captain Wilson discovered the negro he determined to place him on the first vessel bound South, and for that purpose stood off and on in the gulf stream for some five or six days, but not meeting a vessel, he determined to put into this port, and arrived here as stated above. Capt. Wilson brought the slave up to the city yesterday morning in a pilot boat, and gave him in charge of Constable D. H. Galloway, who committed him to jail to await the order of his owner."

WATER THE PRINCIPAL NECESSARY OF LIFE.—Potatoes contain seventy-five per cent. (by weight) and turnips no less than ninety per cent. of water; which explains, by the way, the small inclination of turnip fed cattle and sheep for drink. A beefsteak, strongly pressed between blotting-paper, yields nearly four-fifths of its weight in water. Of the human frame (bones included) only about one fourth is solid matter (chiefly carbon and nitrogen); the rest is water. If a man, weighing ten stone, were squeezed flat under a hydraulic press, seven and a half stone of water would run out, and only two and a half stone of dry residue would remain. A man is, therefore, chemically speaking, forty-five pounds of carbon and nitrogen diffused through five and a half pailsfull of water. Borzelius, indeed, in recording the fact, justly remarks that "the living organism is to be regarded as a mass diffused in water;" and Dalton, by a series of experiments, tried on his own person, found that of the food which we daily repair this water built fabric, five sixths are also water. Thus ample does science confirm the popular saying, that water is the "first necessary of life."—Quar. Review.

Gov. FOOTE.—Ex-Governor Foote, of Mississippi, is reported to have been very successful in the practice of the law in California, where he has recently erected a magnificent mansion, a short distance from San Francisco. His wife, two daughters, and a son, left Mississippi about two weeks ago, with the intention of joining him. The remaining members of his family, four in number, expect to join their father some time next year.