

POLITICAL.

From the South-Carolinian.

CAPT. FOWLER'S TESTIMONY.—The Federal Whigs, smarting under the withering testimony of Capt. Fowler, that Harrison wore the Black Cockade, and unable to disprove it, attempt to impeach it by blackening the character of that venerable Revolutionary soldier and patriot. A paper notorious perhaps above all others, for its party recklessness, and disregard of truth—which has repeatedly been convicted of attributing to other papers, language which they never used, for the purpose of basing upon them its forced jests and witticisms—has charged Capt. Fowler with the grossest villainies, amounting to stealing, swindling, habitual lying and false-swearing, and unceasing drunkenness!—and this is copied into another of the more reckless Whig papers, (the only one, however, we candidly acknowledge, in which we have seen it, though we receive many of the Whig papers,) to avert, if possible, the damning effect of his evidence.—And why is Capt. Fowler's evidence alone thus attacked by that paper, as though he were the only one who had testified to the same effect? Have not Judge Price, of Ohio, Mr. Kemper, Capt. Jacob White, of Ohio, (a Revolutionary officer, highly complimented for his revolutionary services, by the Committee of Congress on Revolutionary Pensions,) and several others, also testified, and some of them sworn to Gen. Harrison's wearing the Black Cockade? while John Randolph told Harrison to his face, in the United States Senate, that he had been a supporter of the Alien and Sedition Law and Black Cockade Administration, and Gov. Fawcett, of Virginia, has recently stated, that he heard Mr. Randolph make the charge, and that Harrison skulked under it? If Capt. Fowler had been all that is so grossly charged on him, that would not disprove all this; and the paper which republishes the assault does not refer to this evidence.

Understanding that Col. B. T. ELMORE of this place had met Capt. Fowler at the great Rail Road Festival in Kentucky, while present as a Delegate from this State, and seen him preside there, &c., we requested from him a statement of the facts, and have been politely favored with the following reply:

COLUMBIA, Sept. 29, 1810.

Col. A. H. PEMBERTON:

Sir:—In reply to your favor, requesting me to state what I know of Captain John Fowler, who in a letter addressed to Capt. Henry Daniel, under date of the 27th of June last, says: "I was in Congress, as a member, during the great struggle between Jefferson and Adams, and know the fact, that William Henry Harrison, then a Delegate from the North of Mr. Adams. He was a Federalist and wore the Black Cockade." I with pleasure state, that in August, 1833, I was at the city of Lexington, as a Director in the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company; that I attended a Barbecue festival given by Kentucky, in compliment to the States of Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina, in company with the other gentlemen representing those three States; that upon the ground, I met the largest and most respectable collection of people I have ever seen; amongst whom, I remember Mr. Clay, and Mr. Crittenden, the two Senators in Congress, of that State, Col. Johnson, the Vice President of the United States, Ex-Governor Metcalf, many of the Judges, and members and ex-members of Congress, the Shelbys, and numerous other citizens of Kentucky, of the most respectable character; that I saw this same Captain John Fowler presiding over the meeting, and was introduced to him, and informed that he had been an officer in the Revolution, and a member of Congress from Kentucky, at the time alluded to in his letter to Capt. Daniel; and I have since been informed, by a citizen of Kentucky, that he is dead, and was followed to his grave by 3,000 of his neighbors.

I cannot for one moment believe that such honors, paid recently to Captain John Fowler, living and dead, could have been bestowed by the gallant and high-minded citizens of Kentucky, upon a swindler, drunkard, and liar! And such charges are only to be accounted for, through the mad and reckless spirit, which seems to pervade some of the party press, in the present excited canvass for the Presidency. Kentucky surely would not have overlooked her many distinguished and favorite citizens, present, to place in the Chair of honor a man of so base a character.

If this effect shall, in your opinion, have any in relieving the character of an officer of our revolution, and a patriot, from the imputations attempted to be cast upon him, for party effect, you are at liberty to insert it in your paper.

Respectfully, B. T. ELMORE.

In addition to this, we give the following:

CAPT. JOHN FOWLER.—The last Kentucky Gazette comes to us in mourning for the death of Capt. John Fowler of Lexington Ky. This is the gentleman whose statement, that he knew Harrison to be a Federalist, drew upon him so much abuse from the Federal press. He is dead, and the article which we publish blow from the Gazette shows the estimation in which he was held by the citizens of Lexington, and is a sufficient refuta-

tion of the slanders which have been heaped upon his name:

CAPT. FOWLER'S FUNERAL.—On Sunday last almost the whole population of this city turned out to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of Capt. John Fowler. The procession was formed between three and four o'clock; the Lexington Light Infantry, the Lexington Greys, and the Harrison Rifle Cadets, formed the military escort, the rest of the line being composed of the different Masonic Lodges of the city, the various Fire and Hose Companies, and of a large number of our citizens.

At about quarter past four o'clock the procession moved down Main street to Broadway, up Broadway to Short street, up Short street to Mulberry street, up Mulberry street to the Winchester turnpike, along the turnpike to the Episcopal burying ground, where [the body] of the old revolutionary patriot was committed to the earth with military honors.

The deep respect and love felt by this whole community for the departed, was evinced by the vast numbers who attended, and by the sorrowful deportment with which they followed his remains to their last resting place. None could witness the long and mournful procession without feeling convinced that Capt. Fowler stood high in the affections of the citizens of Lexington, and that they had spontaneously assembled to render to his remains all the honor it was in their power to bestow. And the unanimity with which all concurred in this design, was rendered the more striking from the fact that he stood unconnected here by the ties of relationship. Peace to his ashes, for a warmer heart was never stilled by the icy hand of death.

We now cheerfully submit it to the consideration of the reader, even though an opponent, whether the venerable revolutionary officer and former member of Congress, so honored by the people of Kentucky, and of his own city, before and after death, would have been a thief, swindler, habitual liar and false-swearer, and unceasing drunkard; or either?

HARD TIMES.

From one end of this fair land to the other the press and orators, complain of hard times, and demand a change of rulers as a remedy. Whatever changes a change of rulers might make, the hard times must be cured by other means. That this is true we think a candid investigation of a few plain facts will show. Let us make the enquiry, 1st, What has produced the present pressure? 2d, What continues it? The correct reply is brief and obvious. Foreign debts. Debts alone—debts of individuals, of corporations, of States—excessive expenditures, altogether disproportionate to their revenue, was the sole cause of this pressure, and is of its continuance.

The United States alone contracted a debt of nearly 175 millions (\$174,696,991). In the last four years of this period this State debt was increased more than 108 millions, besides 28 millions of surplus revenue distributed by the United States to the States. Without including the vast amount of individual liabilities to Europe, the interest on this immense State debt is about TEN MILLIONS. This vast sum must be annually paid in specie; for the excess of our imports over our exports amounts to many millions—in 1838 and 1839, it was estimated at fifty millions. Now, how can any establishment, nation or individual, be otherwise than oppressed, when taxed with an annual tribute of from ten to fifty millions, over and above their revenue? This has been the condition of this country for years.

When the vaunted American system was first broached, and promises made that a canal, railroad, or turnpike should pass almost every man's door, the folly of the scheme was denounced, and by whom? By the Democratic members of Congress and of State Legislatures. Their warnings were derided, their predictions of failure scorned, and the most alluring promises held out to all those States which should engage in the grand scheme of Internal Improvement. It was vainly urged that after borrowing the amounts of the estimated cost of the several works, and expending it—the works might not be complete, or the expected profits might not be realised. The country was yet too young to afford such vast outlays upon high ways and canals—the travel and transportation requisite to make them productive, was not necessary in the business of the country—it would be better not to engage in the improvements on borrowed CAPITAL. This reasoning, every one knows, was hooted at as "ineffably stupid" and jejune.

Well, these forebodings are more than realized. In some instances the credit of the State is gone and their public works are not only unproductive, but unfinished, and almost a total loss without the expenditure of vast additional sums which are not to be obtained. In the most favorable cases the proceeds of the fabrics, which were to enrich the builders, is not sufficient to pay the interest of the outlay.

Nearly 200 MILLIONS have been borrowed and vested in these unproductive improvements.—The credit of most of the States concerned in them is so low that their bonds are not as good as the bonds of solvent individuals. In this dilemma what remedy is proposed? It is that the United States shall assume the payment of these State bonds the proceeds of which have been worse than uselessly wasted in corrupting the public mind and deranging the monetary affairs of the whole nation. Besides the glaring unconstitutionality

of the measure, it is monstrously unjust. It is unjust to tax those States, which have issued none, or a less amount than that proportioned to their population, with an equitable portion of a debt which they had no voice in contracting, and which has been expended without the limits of their territory, and in violation of their principles and example, and of the provisions of the constitution. This is one scheme of the Whigs, they have prostrated the credit of every State where their policy has prevailed; and having failed to get possession of the public funds by means of a United States' Bank, now have the effrontery to urge the assumption of the State bonds by the General Government.

Such then is the cause of the present pressure. The annual balance of trade against us, added to the annual payment of the interest on a debt of one hundred and seventy-five millions, besides individual liabilities. As long as this drain continues, and the balance of trade is against us, so long will the pressure last. No Bank can, nor can Congress, relieve the country otherwise than by the payment of the State debt. The General Government had no part in creating those debts, and should not be blamed for their consequences nor required to pay them. Yet, because Mr. Van Buren does not think, and Gen. Harrison does think, it right for Congress to assume those debts—the one is to be put out, and the other to be put into office.

Bank Favoritism—Singular Facts.—It is well known and not denied, that from the Southern counties of this State, there has been considerable emigration within the last three years—in other words that vast numbers of persons, who were utterly ruined in the general crash, have run away, carrying with them such moveable property as they could snatch from the fangs of the law. In Hinds county not less than two hundred have sloped off in this way.—In Madison, about the same number.—In Hinds, we learn from a source entitled implicit confidence, that of the number who have thus absconded, one hundred and ninety eight were Whigs, and but two were Democrats! The same proportion, or nearly so, applies to Madison, and we have no doubt also, to the other principal Cotton growing counties, from which many have absconded.

These facts, we are assured are not denied in that region of the State, and what a lesson do they teach us at this important crisis. The cause of this is well known. Banks. These institutions have been managed and controlled principally by Whigs, and the great mass of their loans were granted to their political friends.—When the Democrats got accommodations, they were in small sums. All the large, ruinous loans, were made to their Whig friends! and the disastrous consequences

We state these facts with no desire to produce the impression that the Whigs were any less honest than the Democrats, but for another and more important purpose. The fact is, that the mad spirit of speculation throughout the State, but especially in the Southern counties, was general—it was not confined within, or limited by party lines or divisions. The Democrats were engulfed in it as well as the Whigs.—But the truth is, that the one were the favorites of the Banks, and could get unlimited accommodations, while the others were denied what they asked for. The Banks have thus been the direct means of destroying their own friends, and by refusing to aid their enemies, have thus saved them.

This brings us to the argument which we have over and over again urged upon our readers, that it is the corruptions of the Banks that have brought ruin upon our State and debased and destroyed our currency. That it is the Banks that have seduced men from the pursuits of honest industry, into the foul paths of mad speculation, extravagance and folly.—The Banks were the corrupt spawn of profligate legislation, and men who thought themselves benefited and blessed, when reposing in the sunshine of their favors, now find, when it is too late, that they have been the sole cause of their ruin.

We entreat our Democratic friends as well in the Southern counties, as all over the State, to ponder upon these facts, and to recollect that large bank favors "lead but to bewilder and dazzle to blind"—let them see and appreciate the principles of unparty, which are averse to this infamous, corrupt and corrupting credit system, and when they see that our principles are right, we hope that as one man, they will put their shoulders to the wheel at this great and important crisis, to establish them upon such a basis as will make them perpetual.—Pontotoc, (Miss.) Intell.

The following appears as a communication in the Baltimore Sun (a neutral paper) of this morning:

HIGH-HANDED OUTRAGE.

A short time previous to the recent election, whilst a man named Henry Wilks was sitting on the bench in the Lexington Market, he was arrested by a police officer and a black associate, and by them conveyed first to the watch-house and thence to the alms-house, by the direction of John Wright, esq. This man was taken in mid-day, perfectly sober, and for no offence, and was brutally beaten, both by the officer and the negro, in addition to the illegal and atrocious arrest. But the worst of the story is to come. After getting the man to the alms-house, he was fastened up along with two others in the cells, who he found were imprisoned for the same cause which brought him to

this punishment—that of being a poor Van Buren man. But now we come to the proof of what was long suspected. This man testifies that on the day of the election, HIMSELF AND EIGHTEEN OTHERS, who could not be made to vote the Whig ticket, were stripped of all their clothing, save their shirts, to prevent their escape; whilst those who could be induced to vote the Whig ticket, were permitted to escape—five of them actually let out of the gate by those in attendance. Verily, if such is the conduct of the Whig dynasty in this city, it is high time for a "change."

CAMDEN JOURNAL.

CAMDEN, S. CAROLINA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 28, 1840.

The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions commenced its fall sitting for this District on Monday last, the Hon. Judge RICHARDSON presiding.

We have received the communication of our esteemed correspondent Luther, commenting on the proceedings of the Camden Baptist Church which appeared in our paper of the 17th inst. and have read it attentively. We cannot, however, perceive what good is to result from its publication, and we think we see in it, though doubtless not intended, matter that may produce an unpleasant discussion. The question which gave rise to the resolutions of the Baptist Church, is one of the most vital importance—and it becomes not only the Church, but the whole South, to be united in their sentiments upon it—and we know of nothing so well calculated to weaken, and ultimately destroy the stand which has been taken, than a division and discussion among ourselves, upon collateral questions.

If we agree in the main subject, we doubt the propriety of a public discussion as to the manner in which our sentiments may be expressed—a difference of opinion may exist upon this matter, but such a difference ought, we think, to be sacrificed, rather than that a controversy should arise, on an unimportant issue, which must, in all probability, ultimately distract our councils, and render all our efforts feeble and powerless.

Fearing that the remarks of our friend LUTHER, though made, we feel assured, with the best of motives, might produce a result so much to be deprecated, we have declined their publication; and we trust when he has reflected on the subject that he will perceive the propriety of the course we have adopted.

JACK FROST made his first appearance for the season in Camden, on Monday morning last. It had been asserted by some, and denied by others, that he had previously been seen in our vicinity; however this may be, all doubts on the subject are now at an end; there is no room for mistake in the matter.

ELECTION RETURNS.

SUMTER—CLARENDON.

Representatives—Rhame and Smith. Sumter's majority over Evans in his Congressional District, 1,750.

YORK.

Senate—Witherspoon. Representatives—Love, Allison, Hardin, Alston, PENDLETON.

Senate—Hagood. Representatives—McFall, Robinson, Gilmer, Kingsley, Hunter, Arial, Conner.

GREENVILLE.

Senate—Johnson. Representatives—Earle, Ware, Smith, Perry.

ST. LUKES PARISH.

Senate—Fiekling.

Representatives—Rhett, Singleton. ST. PETERS.

Senate—Smart. Representatives—Lartigue, Ripley.

ST. HELENA. Representative—Fuller.

NEWBERRY.

Representatives—Spears, Williams, Irby, Anderson.

SPARTANBURG.

Representatives—Henry, Thomson, Foole, Richards, Hunt.

ST. JAMES GOOSE CREEK.

Senate—Willson. Representatives—Smith.

BARNWELL.

Representatives—Bellinger, Trotter, Carroll and Brown.

ST. PHILLIPS AND ST. MICHAELS. Senate—Boyce.

Representatives—Aiken, Frost, Porter, Phillips, Magrath, Hunt, Memminger, Huger, Eckhard, Mills, Seymour, Schmiele, Smith, Walker, Carroll, Cumhardt and Roper.

EDGEFIELD.

Representatives—Sheppard, Tompkins, Cottrian, Griffin, Bonham and Atkinson.

ABBEVILLE.

Senate—Douglass. Representatives—Wardlaw, Baist, Chiles Welling and Smith.

We have not yet received full returns from the Pennsylvania elections; we have, however, seen the vote of all the counties but three, most of them stated to be official, giving a democratic majority of 5,787 votes.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The elections for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, commence on Friday next. Pennsylvania is the first state which votes. Georgia succeeds on the Monday following. The elections which have been recently held for members of Congress and other public officers in the various States, indicate, that a most violent and closely contested struggle may be expected. It is true those elections have seemed to favour, very strongly, the pretensions of General HARRISON, but enough has not transpired to render his election by any means certain, though such a result is very probable. Whatever may be the issue of the contest, which has been waged so furiously for some months past, and which is now to be brought to a close, the Democratic party will have discharged their duty. In all their efforts for the success of the cause in which they are engaged,

they have uniformly appealed to the intelligence of the people—they have put forward and sustained the principles upon which they act, and have not, like their opponents, been engaged in making false and unimportant issues. The "standing army" which has been wrought up into a bug bear, and "the Hoop case," have been the most prominent subjects of discussion in the Whig Journals; while we do not believe there is a single intelligent Whig in the ranks of the whole party who does not look upon all the clamour which has been made on these subjects as absurd and ridiculous. These two matters which have employed so much of the talent of the opposition in the progress of the discussion, have been made to do good service, with the aid of an occasional introduction of their political watch words, "log cabin" "hard cider" "coon skins" &c. And these are the means used by a party, for the purpose of securing to themselves the administration of the government. A few days will decide whether they are to be successful or not.

COTTON CROP.—The entire crop of Cotton for the year ending on the 30th ult has been ascertained to be two millions one hundred and seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-five bales; the largest crop, we believe, ever made in this country; and exceeding the crop of the year previous, eight hundred and seventeen thousand three hundred and three bales.

Notwithstanding this immense increase in the production, the consumption has very nearly kept pace with it. Dates from Liverpool to the 3d inst., informs us that the amount of Cotton on hand at that date, was estimated at four hundred eighty-nine thousand bales, against four hundred and twenty-nine thousand, at the same time last year.

The stock on hand in this country, was, on the 30th ult. forty-two thousand three hundred and thirty-three bales, against twenty-seven thousand three hundred and thirteen bales at this period last year.

From this it will be seen, that with a crop for the last year, exceeding that of the year previous, over eight hundred thousand bales, that the stock remaining on hand had only increased seventy-five thousand.

The crop of the present year, will probably reach sixteen hundred thousand bales.

The price of Cotton at Liverpool, at the date above referred to, the 3d instant, was, for upland from 5 1/4d to 6 1/2d, and the demand moderate, without any speculative operations. The sales for the week ending the day previous was twenty-seven thousand and sixty-three bales.

Taking into consideration the immense crop of last year, and the small increase of the stock on hand, we cannot but suppose, that present prices will at least be maintained, and we think there is reasonable grounds to expect the article to advance.

A treaty of Amity and Commerce has been concluded between the Republic of Texas, and Holland. The treaty was signed by the respective representatives of the two governments, his excellency the Baron VERSTOCK VAN SOULEN, on the part of Holland, and General JAMES HAMILTON, the Texian minister.

The average majority for the Whig Candidates for Congress in the State of Georgia, is 4970 votes.

There seems to be no longer any doubt but the Banks in Pennsylvania will resume specie payments, by the time fixed for them at the last Session of the Legislature, the 15th January next. The United States Bank, the only obstacle to a resumption, has submitted a statement of its condition to the other Philadelphia Banks, and they have agreed to loan six millions of dollars to enable it to resume, they believing it to be solvent.

What a beautiful commentary is this state of things, on the judgment or sincerity of those who insist on the necessity of a United States Bank, to "regulate the Currency." Here we see an institution with a capital of thirty-five millions of dollars, unable to redeem its obligations, in the legal currency, without the aid of Banks, not one of which have a capital one fifth as large as itself. Powerless, utterly powerless, and incapable of regulating the currency of a single State, but on the contrary, has for nearly a year presented the other institutions from furnishing a sound currency within the circle of their influence.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

We select the following items of intelligence, brought by the late arrivals at Boston and New York, of the steam ships Acadia and President; the latter of which left England on the 1st, and the former on the 4th instant.

The war in Egypt had come to a close. Beyrout, after a bombardment of nine days, which reduced the greater part of the town to ashes, had been evacuated, and the allies took possession of it.

The Amsterdam papers announce the abdication of the King of Holland, in favor of his son. He is said to have laid aside his crown, and retired to private life, for the purpose of accomplishing the Union with a lady (of his court, which encountered so much opposition from his subjects, when first announced, some twelve months ago.

The Princess ALEXANDRA died on the 22d September; she was the aunt of the present Queen Victoria, the sixth child, and second daughter of GEORGE III. and QUEEN CHARLOTTE. The Princess was in her 72d year, having been born on the 8th November, 1768.

The Royal Naval Arsenal at Devonport, has been partially destroyed by fire. The Talavera line of little ships was completely consumed, besides an immense deal of other property. The loss is estimated as exceeding two millions of dollars. An attempt has also been made to fire her Majesty's ship Camperdown, 120 guns, at Sheerness dock yard.

Madam LAVRAGE, whose trial, for poisoning her husband, has excited so much interest in France, was on the 19th September, found guilty "under extenuating circumstances." She had been condemned to public exposure in the pillory, in addition to hard labor for life. The prisoner's friends have determined to appeal against the sentence.

France is continuing her Naval and Military preparations on a most magnificent scale.

Captain FAYREN has been dismissed from the command of the Steamer President, and is succeeded by Captain KEANE.