PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The following message was sent by Mr. Polk, on Monday the 24th ult!, to the House of Rep-

States.
In answer to resolutions of the House of Representative of the 10th inst. requesting information in relation to New Mexico and California, I communicate herewith reports from the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Treasury. the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, with documents which accompany the same. These reports and documents contain information upon the several points of inquiry embraced by the resolutions. "The proper limits and boundaries of New Mexico and California" are delineated in the map referred to in the late treaty with Mexico, an authentic copy of which is berewith transmitted; and all the additional information upon the subject, and also the reliable information in respect to the population of these respective provinces which is in the possession of the Executive, will be found in the accompanying report of the Secretary of State.

The resolutions request information in regard to the existence of civil governments. in New Mexico and California, their "form and character," by "whom instituted," by "what authori ty," and how they are "maintained and sup

In my message of December 22, 1846, in answer to the House of Representatives calling for information "in relation to the establishment or organization of civil governments in any portion of Mexico which has or might be taken possession of by the army or navy of the United

I communicated the orders which had been given to the officers of our army and navy, and stated the general authority upon which tempoour military occupation.

The temporary governments authorized, were instituted by virtue of the rights of war. The power to declare war against a foreign country, and to prosecute it accoording to the general laws of war, as sanctioned by civilized nations, curity, as well as for the protection of the conit will not be questioned, exists with a foreign quered people. nation, "general laws of war apply to our situand it becomes the duty of the President, as the constitutional commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States," to

In prosecuting a foreign war, thus duly declared by Congress we have the right by conquest, and military occupation to "acquire possession of the territories of the enemy, and during the war, to exercise the fullest rights of sovereignty over it." The sovereignty of the United States; and it would, therefore, have enemy is in such case "suspended," over the conquered territory, or be obligatory upon the inhabitants who remain and submit to the conquerors. By the surrender the inhabitants conqueror, and are "bound by such laws and such only, as he may choose to recognise and impose. From the nature of the case, no other laws could be obligatory upon them; for where there is no protection or allegiance, or sovereignty, there can be no claim to obedi-These are well established principles of the laws of war, as recognized and practised by civilized nations; and they have been sanctioned by the highest judicial tribunal of our

The orders and instructions issued to the officers of our army and navy, applicable to such portions of the Mexican territory as had been were, indeed ameliorations of the rigors of the

war upon which we might have insisted. They substituted for the harshness of military rule. something of the mildness of civil government, and where not only the exercise of no excess of power, but were a relation in favor of the peaceful inhabitants of the conquered territory who had submitted to our authority and were alike politic and humane. It is from the same under the laws of nations and of war, to presource of authority that we derived the unquestioned right, after war had been declared by Congress, to blockade the ports and coasts of treaty of peace with Mexico. Nothing, therethe enemy, to capture his towns, cities and pro- fore, can be more certain than that this tempo vinces, and to levy contribution upon him for rary government, resulting from necessity can the support of our army. Of the same character of these is the right to subject to our temporary government the conquered territories of our enemy. They are all helligerent rights; and their exercise is as essential to the successful prosecution of foreign war as the right to fight battles.

New Mexico and Upper Calififornia were

among the territories conquered and occupied by our forces, and such temporary governments were established over them. They were esta-blished by officers of our army and navy in ommand, in pursuance of the orders and instructions accompanying my message to the House of Representatives of Dec. 22d, 1846. In their form and detail, as at first established, they exceeded in some respects (as was stated in that message) the authority which had been given; and instructions for the correction of the error were issued in despatches from the War and Navy Departments, of the 11th of January 1847; copies of which are herewith transmitted. They have been maintained out of the the enemy; and no part of the expense has | quered inhabitants. been paid out of the treasury of the United

In the routine of duty, some of the officers of the army and navy, who first established temporary governments in California and New Mesico, have been succeeded in command by other officers, upon whom like duties have devolved; and the agents employed or designated by them to control the temporary governments have also in some instances, heen superseded by others. Such appointments for temporary civil duty during the military occupation, were made by the officers in command in the conquered districts

On the conclusion and ratification of a treaty of peace with Mexico, which was proclaimed on the 4th inst,, these temporary governments necessarily cessed to exist. In the instructions to establish a temporary government over New Mexico, no distinction was made between that and the other provinces of Mexico which might

of it on the east of that river was in dispute quently maintained her independence. By the ting to the subject which have been received at act of the Congress of Texas, passed in December, 1836, her western boundary was declared to be the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its issue, and thence due north to the forty se. cond degree of north latitude. Though the republic of Texas, by many acts of sovereignty defined by the act of Congress of the republic of which she exerted and exercised, some of Texas of the 19th day of December, 1836." planter and the slave. And as to the physical December, 1846, had established her clear title the subject is in the possession of the Executive Department. The information which is winter without adequate clothing, we believe it be a thorough protection against moths.

below the province of New Mexico, she had never conquered, or reduced to actual possess sion, and brought under her government and laws, that part of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande, which she claimed to be within her limits. On the breaking out of the war, we found Mexico in possession of this disputed

As our army approached Santa Fe, (the capital of New Mexico,) it was found to be held by a governor under Mexican authority, and an armed force collected to resist our advance.-The inhabitants were Mexicans, acknowledging allegiance to Mexico. The boundary in dispute was the line between the two countries engaged in actual war, and the settlement of it, of necessity, depended on a treaty of peace. Finding the Mexican authorities and people in possession, our forces conquered them, and extended military rule over them and the territory which they actually occupied, in lieu of the sovereignty which was displaced. It was not possible to disturb or change the practical boundary line in the midst of the war, when no negotiation for its adjustment could be opened, and when Texas was not present, by her constituted authorities, to establish and maintain government over a hostile Mexican population, who acknowledged no allegiance to her. There was, therefore, no alternative left, but to establish and to maintain military rule, during the war over the conquered people in the disputed territory, who had submitted to our arms, or to forbear the exercise of our belligerent rights, and leave them in a state of anarchy and without control.

Whether the country in dispute rightfully belonged to Mexico or to Texas, it was right in lands, the cessions of the jurisdiction over the the first case, and our duty as well as our right | country, and the fact that it has become a part in the latter, to conquer and hold it. Whilst rary military governments had been established this territory was in our possession as conquerover the conquered portions of Mexico then in ers, with a population hostile to the United States, which more than once broke out in open insurrection, it was our unquestionable duty to continue our military occupation of it until the conclusion of the war, and to establish over it military government necessary for our own se-

By the joint resolution of Congress of March 1, 1845, "for annexing Texas to the United States," the "adjustment of all questions of boundary which may arise with other governments," was reserved to this government .-When the conquest of New Mexico was consumated by our arms, the question of boundary remained still unadjusted. Until the exchange of the ratifications of the late treaty, New Mexico never became an undisputed portion of the been premature to deliver over to Texas that portion of it, on the east side of the Rio Grande, to which she asserted a claim. However just the right of Texas might have been to it, that "pass under a temporary allegiance" to the right had never been reduced to her possession, and it was contested by Mexico.

By the cession of the whole of New Mexico on both sides of the Rio Grande to the United States, the question of disputed boundary, so far as Mexico is concerned, has been settled, leaving the question as to the true limits of Texas, in New Mexico, to be adjusted between that State and the United States. Under the cirstances existing during the pendency of the war, and while the whole of New Mexico, as claimed by our enemy, was in our military occupation, I was not unmindful of the right of Texas to that portion of it which she claimed to be within her limits. In answer to a letter from the governor of Texas, dated on the 4th my directions, informed him, in a letter of the 12th of February, 1846, that in the President's annual message of December, 1846, "You have already perceived that New Mexico is at present in the temporary occupation of the troops of the United States, and the government over it is military in its character.

It is merely such a government as must exist serve order and protect the rights of the inhabitants, and will cease on the conclusion of the never injuriously affect the right which the President believes to be justly asserted by Texas to the whole territory on this side of the Rio Grande, whenever the Mexican claim to it shall it remembered, with South Carolina approved have been extinguished by treaty. But this is a subject which more properly belongs to the legislative than the executive branch of the government.

The result of the whole is, that Texas had asserted a right to that part of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande, which is believed, under the Acts of Congress for the annexation and admission of Texas into the Union as a State, and under the Constitution and laws of Texas, to be well founded; but this right had never been reduced to her actual possession and occupancy. The general government, possessing exclusively the war making power, had the right to take military possession of this disputed territory; and until the title to it was perfected by a treaty of peace, it was their duty to hold it, and to establish a temporary military government over it, for the preservation of the conquest itself, the military exactions and contributions levied upon | safety of our army, and the security of the con-

The resolutions further request information whether any persons have been tried and condemned for "treason against the United States in that part of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande since the same has been in the occupancy of our army," and if so before "what tribunal," and "by what authority of law such tri bunal was established." It appears that after the territory-in question was "in the occupancy of our army," some of the conquered Mexican inhabitants, who had at first submitted to our authority, broke out in open insurrection, murdering our soldiers and citizens, and committing other atrocious crimes. Some of the principal offenders, who were apprehended, were tried and condemned by a tribunal invested with civil and criminal jurisdiction which had been establi-hed in the conquered country by the military officer in command. That the offenders deserved the punishment inflicted upon them there is no reason to doubt; and the error be taken and held in our military occupation. in the proceedings against them consisted in The province of New Mexico, according to designating and describing their crimes as "treaits sacient boundaries as claimed by Mexico, lie son against the United States." This error was everywhere, where this can be effected justly and an both sides of the Rio Grande. That part pointed out, and its recurrence thereby prevented, by the Secretary of War, in a despatch to when the war between the United States and the officer in command in New Mexico, dated der, and ruin into a peaceful community, to Mexico commenced. Texas, by a successful on the 26th of June, 1847, a copy of which to- push on the accomplishment of the object. But revolution in April, 1846, sohieved and subse- gether with copies of all communications relathe War Department, are herewith transmitted.

The resolutions call for information in rela

tion to the quantity of public lands acquired

within the ceded territory, and how much of

report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The country ceeded to the United States lying west of the Rio Grande, and to which Texas has no title, is estimated by the Commissioner of the General Land office to contain 526. 078 square miles, of 366,689,920 acres.

The period since the exchange of ratifications of the treaty has been too short to enable the government to have access to, or to procure abstracts of copies of the land titles issued by Spain or by the republic of Mexico. Steps will be taken to procure this information at the earliest practible period. It is estimated, as appears from the accompanying report, of the Secretary of the Treasury, that much the largest portion of the land within the territories ceded remains vacant and unappropriated, and will be subject to be disposed of by the United States. Indeed a very inconsiderable portion of the land embraced in the cession, it is believed, has been dis posed of or granted either by Spain or Mexico.

What amount of money the United States may be able to realize from the sales of thes vacant lands must be uncertain, but it is confidently believed that with prudent management, after making liberal grants to emigrants and settlers, it will exceed the cost of the war and all the expenses to which we have been subected in acquiring it.

The resolutions also call for the "evidence, or any part thereof," that the "extensive a d valuable territories ceded by Mexico the United States constitute indemnity for the past.

The immense value of the ceded country does not consist alone in the amount of money for which the public lands may be sold. If not a dollar could be realized from the sale of these of our Union, and cannot be made subject to European power, constitutes ample " indemnity for the part," in the immense value and advantages which its acquisition must give to the commercial, navigating, manufacturing and agricultural interests of our country.

The value of public lands embraced within

the limits of the ceded territory, great as that value might be, is less important to the people of the United States that the sovereignty over the country. Most of our states contain no public lands owned by the United States; and yet the sovereignty and jurisdiction over them is of incalculable importance to the nation. In owner of no public lands, and yet two thirds of of that state, and within her limits is found about one seventh of our entire population.

Although none of the future cities on our coast of California may ever rival the city of New York in wealth, population and business, yet, that important cities will grow up in mag nificent harbors of that coast, with a rapidly increasing population, and yielding a large revenue, would seem to be certain. By the possession of the safe and capacious harbors on the in securing the rich commerce of the east, and shall thus obtain for our products new and increased markets, and greatly enlarge our coasting and foreign trade as well as augment our tonnage and revenue.

These great advantages, far more than the simple value of the public lands in the ceded territory, "constitute our indemnity for the past." JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1848.

From the Charleston Mercury.

GEN. CASS. We have a ready shown that the State can-

not support Gen. Taylor, because he is an avowed Whig, and supports a party which advocates a Protective Tariff, a National Bank, the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, a System of Internal Improvements, the n of State Debts, the Bankrupt Law, and the whole broad of Federal measures sus- trations on the page opposite. It is a custom tained by Henry Clay under the name of the American System.

We proceed to show that South Carolina can sustain Gen. Cass.

1. Because, during the whole course of his political lite, he has been a consistent Demo-In 1840 and 1844 he stood upon the platform of the great Democratic party-a platform, be

in all the primary assemblies of her people, and by the repeated resolves of her Legislature. In 1840 Gen. Cass publicly expressed his sentiments in favor of the seventh resolution of

the Baltimore Democratic Convention, which was all that the South demanded, and was as

"That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abelitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, OR TO TAKE INCIPIENT STEPS IN RELATION THERETO, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any triend of our political institutions."

In 1843 Gen. Cass was Minister to France. While there he wrote his celebrated pamphlet in opposition to the Quintuple Treaty, contemplated by England, France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, which treaty, under the pretence of abolishing the slave trade, was to authorize the war ships of those countries to search and examine, and ultimately to seize, the vessels of other nations at pleasure. This pampelet was ranslated into most of the modern languages of Europe, and created a great and salutary sensation; and, together with a protest, written by Gen. Cass, to the French Government against the Treaty, had the effect of defeating the meas-

Garbled passages from the pamphlet have been extracted into our slave institutions .-Here is what Gen. Cass says in the pamphlet:

"We are no slaveholder. We never have been. We never shall be. We deprecate its peaceably, and easily for both parties. But we would not carry fire; and devastation, and murafter having visited the three-quarters of the old continent, we say before God and the world, that we have seen for more and more frightful misery since we landed in Europe, and we have not visited Ireland yet, than we have ever seen among this class of people in the U. the same is within the boundaries of Texas, as States. Whatever may be said, there is much which were stated in my annual message of No means of making an accurate estimate on distress which is seen in Europe, resulting from

ing on that part of the Rio Grande which lies possessed will be found in the accompanying to be so rare as not to form a just element in ject of the emancipation of two millions and a halt of human beings, living among another population of different race and color, and with different habits and feelings, is one of the gravest questions which can be submmitted to society to solve. It can safely be left only to those who are to be so seriously affected by it; and there it is left by the Constitution of the United States. IT IS A MATTER WITH WHICH THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT HAS NO CONCERN.

The first part of this extract has been most adustriously circulated in all the Whig papers at the South to prove Gen. Cass an abolitionist, while the latter part, in which he takes the true Southern ground in opposition to Congress having any concern with the matter, is most unjustly withheld from the public eye.

For the course Gen. Cass took in behalf of his country on this occasion, Gen. Jackson thus complimented him in a letter, dated July, 1843:

"But what has endeared you to every true American was the noble stand which you took as our Minister at Paris against the Quintuple Treaty; and which, by your talents, energy, and fearless responsibility, defeated its ratification by France-a treaty intended by Great Britain to change our internal laws, make her mistress of the seas, and destroy the national independ ence, not only of our country, but of all Europe and enable her to become the tyrant on every ocean. Had Great Britain obtained the sanction of France to this treaty- with the late disgraceful Treaty of Washington, so disreputable o our national character, and injurious to our national safety; then, indeed, we might have hung our harps upon the willows, and resigned our national independence to Great Britain. But, I repeat, to your talents, energy and fearless responsibility, we are indebted for the shield thrown over us from the impending danger which the ratification of the Quintuple Trea. y by France would have brought upon us. For this act I tender you my thanks."

Gen. Cass, 1844, wrote in favor of the annexation of Texas and the consequent extension of slavery; he subsequently opposed the Wilmot Proviso, made an able speech against it in 1847 in the United States Senate; and voted against it, with Calhaun and other Southern members; and, besides, published his Nicholson letter, in which he denies the right of Congress to meddle with slavery, either in the States or Territories. the State of New York, the United States is the or even to insert a clause excluding it in any treaty of acquisition. We repeat, besides taour whole revenue is collected at the great port king this firm, consistent and truly constitutional ground, before retiring from the Senate. in conformity with his previously declared sentiments, he voted against the insertion of the Wilmot Proviso into the Mexican Treaty.

In what we shall prove, as in every position we have already established both against Gen. Taylor as a Whig, and in favor of Gen. Cass as a Democrat, we ask the reader to take nothing for granted. We rely upon testimony apparent on the living records of the country, California coast, we shall have great advantages and in the deductions from it we feel the utmost confidence, because, our positions are founded TRUTH.

> EARLIEST DUTCH TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE.-Jacob Van Liesveld, of Warmoes Staat, Amsterdam, was the earliest translator of the Bible into the Dutch language. It was printed at Antwerp; put to press in 1526; re umed in 1532 and 1534, and completed June 3, 1542. 25,000 guilders were offered for Liesveld's head; he was not betrayed, but at length was taken, and suffered martyrdom at Antwerp Basession & perfect copy of this Bible is in who occupies the house in which theseen negan and finished his translation The house is known as the Bible Hotel; over the entrance there is a well finished model of a large, open Bible, mistaken by many for real a book. It is open with part of the first chapper of Matthew one page, and six apparently wood cut illus with parents, when they leave church on Sunday morning, to bring their children to note the sign and the fact signified as given above. The landlord, Her Hardenberg, is a liberal Roman Catholic, and not a little proud of having in his ossession a copy of the Holy Scriptures, so intimately connected with the house and the sign of the house he occupies, which is otherand much frequented by the natives of both countries who visit Amsterdam.

HORRID MURDER.—One of the most brutal and horrid murders that we have ever heard of, was committed between 6 and 7 o'clock on Sunday evening last, by a fiend named William Bailey, residing in St. Peter street, between Dauphin and Burgundy, First Municipality. Bailey's wife was delivered of a female child about half an hour before the fatal deed was commit. ted, and he appeared very much incensed at the time, that it was not a male child. Bailey went to a coffee house near by, soon after calling for some whiskey, remarked that his wife had been delivered of a d-d brat of a girl, and that he meant to kill both mother and child. Soon after his return to his house, he seized the infant, dragged it from the bed and dashed it on the floor, after which he commenced beating the unfortunate mother. He also dragged her from the bed, and stamped her under his feet on the floor. The nurse ran out in the street and call ed for assistance, and when some persons, who were in the room of Ovide Debys, opposite, went into the house of Bailey, they found him standing over the prostrate and senseless form of his wife. The inhuman monster was immediately arrested, and is now in jail awaiting an examination. Mrs. Bailey expired in about an hour after receiving her injuries, but the infant although thrown upon the floor with great violence, escaped without serious injury. It has never been our duty to record a murder under such atrocious circumstances, and we cannot as yet believe that the murderer was in the possession of his senses at the time he committed so horrid an act. For the sake of humanity we hope that he was not. His examination, before Recorder Genois, will take place in a few days. N. O. Crescent.

Wisconsin extends from Lake Michigan to the Lake of the Woods-a distance of 1000 existence in principle, and pray for its abolition miles. Dividing this whole territory into two equal parts, each part would be as large as the State of New York.

> The longest day in Great Britain, is two hours and twelve minutes longer, than the longest day in the United States; and the shortest day in the United States is one hour and fifty minutes longer than the shortest day in Great

Housekeepers should look to their woollen clothing, blankets, furs, &c., during this month and next. A small quantity of spirits of turpentine dropped upon a sheet of white paper, and laid with the articles to be preserved, is said to

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL

Wednesday Morning, August 9, 1848.

WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON, EDITOR.

Defeat of the Compromise.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, a Southern Whig, Representative from our neighboring State, has assumed a fearful responsibility, in moving to lay the Compromise Bill of the Senate upon the table. That effort which had engaged the entire talents and laborious application of the Senate for an uninterrupted session of 21 hours, just before sending it to the House, deserved a better fate, than to be thus struck down by the ruthless hand of partizanship, After the Senate had adopted this conciliatory measers, we saw many papers, whig and democrat, congratulate the country on the probabable settlement of this dangerous question, but alas the peace of the nation, the stability of the Union and the rights and interests of the South had to be sacrificed at the shrine of party. The history of this master stroke of iniquity appears to be that the whig members of Congress held a caucus on the SABBATH day, and that caucus decided that the election of their candidate (Gen. Taylor) would be promoted by killing this Compromise in the House; they could then rally Southern votes, leaving the question open, by holding forth that Gen. Taylor as a slaveholder, must of necessity be true to Southern interests, whilst at the North, they could | Five thousand dollars. readily, and with truth point to their vote upon this bill, as an earnest of future fraternization, with them upon this question. This caucus and its decision, being reported in Washington, without any contradiction from the Whig party, stand revealed, as the modus operandi by which this pacific measure was killed, this ray of hope distinguished. We had forebodings of the disatrous fate of this bill, but it was difficult to believe. that the best interests of the whole country, would be so lightly estimated in comparison with more party success, but it is even so, and we have even the mortification of announcing that this bill was laid upon the table, at the instance of a Southern Whig, and that the votes of eight Southern Whigs, defeated it finally.

We trust the Charleston Democratic Taylor clique will now see their miserable folly in endeavoring to elevate the candidate of this party, who have, without the slightest compunction of conscience destroyed and trampled upon the olive branch of peace and security proffered, we must presume, in good faith and which was unquestionably the best "Compromise" we may ever hope to obtain. The eight Southern Whigs who voted with GIDDINGS, PALFREY and WILMOT are as follows :- ALEXANDER H. STEHHENS, of Georgia; BOYDEN of North Carolina, JOHN S PENDLETON of Virginia, John G. Chapman of Maryland, John H. CROZIER of Tennessee, and ADAMS, BUCKNER and Thompson of Kentucky. Our readers will see from the following statement that these eight votes killed the bill:

The vote to lay on the table was Deduct the above 8 votes

104

97

The vote in the negative was Add the 8 votes

105 which would have sustained the bill. Not a South ern Democrat voted against the bill, and not a Northern Whig voted for the bill, whilst 21 Northern ple of the South, which party deserves their confidence and support? The only opportunity-certainly as favorable as we have reason to expectwe may have to settle the question, was destroyed, because a Whig from Massachusetts declared that passed, General TAYLOR would not get a vote in a free State. We believe that never was the tranquility of the Union more endangered, than by this base act of Whig reckless-

Wilmot Proviso Passed.

The Oregon bill, containing the Wilmot Proviso, or rather a section extending the the ordinance of wise known as the English and American Hotel, 17-7, passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 114 to 88. The following is the section:

"That the inhabitants of said Territory shall be entitled to enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges and immunities granted and secured to the people of the territory of the United States north west of the river Ohio, by the articles of compact contained in the ordinance for the government of said territory, on the thirteenth day of July, seventeen hundred and eight-seven; and shall be subject to all the conditions, and restrictions, and prohibitions in said territoy."

Reduction of Fare to New-York. It is stated that the Companies forming the line

of communication between Charleston and New York, by steam boats and rail roads through Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c., are about to reduce the fare through from 28 to \$20.

Both Houses of Congress have agreed to adiourn on the 14th inst.

General Cass on the Proviso.

A Telegraphic dispatch from Washington on ing himself, if elected, to veto the Wilmot Proviso.

General TAYLOR declined to answer this question at all, when it was requested. The only pledge we have from him, is, that he will not interpose his veto on any question of "domestic policy." Southern people choose ye, which ye will support

Since writing the above we have the following notice of General Cass's letter from the Union :-"We are are happy to understand that General Cass firmly standson the ground which he has taken Being applied to formally by a man or two of the Wilmot stamp, he declared unhesitatingly that he adhered to his Nicholson letter; and that if eleced President, he would Veto the Wilmot Proviso.'

August Elections.

The State elections were held in North Carolina on last Thursday. On last Monday, Kentucky elected her Governor and Legislature, Indiana, her Legislature, Illinois, her Governor, members of Congress and Legislature-Missouri, Governor, members of Congress and Legislature-Iowa, members of Congress and Legislature.

Profitable Business. The New steamer Crescent City is now on her

third trip to New Orleans and Havana, and on each of the preceding trips, she cleared over fifty thousand dollars, or \$25,000 each way. Before starting on the present trip, pass ngers and freight poured in upon her until she could hold no more.

BJ NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine, has been ap-

A Convention

The following is from the Washington correspondent of the South Carolinian. It will be seen that others, besides ourselves, are of opinion that a Southern Convention, is the most effectual step for the Southern people to take at this crisis:

" The Crisiz down upon Us! "Washington, July 28, 1948.

"The House to-day, without even reading the bill, laid the territorial compromise from the Sen-ete, upon the table—112 to 97, and then a motion to re-consider was also laid upon the table, 114 to 96. So that question is settled, and the South are now left to the necessity of cilling a general Convention, to see what they are to do.

The Senate, as soon as they heard of this proceeding, took up the House resolution of Adjournment, and ofter a discussion of Messrs. Hannegan, Calhoun, Foote, Benton, Dayton, Atchison, Turney, Douglass, and others, amended it from the 7th. s it came from the House, to the 14th of August, or closing the session.

"This, we think, settles the case. Men of the South, the only alternative now, is a general Convention, to determine what you are to do."

Irish Affairs.

The New York Correspondent of the Phi adelphia Inquirer states that contributions have been tendered so liberally to the Irish collecting Committee in that city that the sum of fifty thousand dollars will go by the next steam ship. He says "Our wealthy Irishmen are coming up the mark with great spirit! a thousand dollars from one is nothing, and I am informed that one man has given

The Herald states on good authority that the quantity of ammunition and arms in Ireland, secreted in places known only to the leaders of the people is immense-sufficient to last for a prolonged war fare, in case that the matter be not decided at once when the blow shall have been struck.

Georgia Constitutionalist.

This admirably conducted paper in its weekly form comes to us, enlarged and improved. We regard the Constitutionalist as one of our best Southern papers.

General Cass's Personal Character.

ABBOT LAWRENCE, a Boston Whig, and cancildate for the Vice Presidency says of Gen. Case: I know him well, I have broken bread with him in his own house, and he with me in mine. He is a gentleman-a man of unblemished personal. character, against which nothing can be justly

Disgraceful.

We conceive it to be the duty of the press throughout the country to rebuke the coarse abuse of some of the partizan papers which disgraces the very ink and types which convey it to the paper. It need, not be said that this style of writing is confined to one party-there is too much of it to be found in the both whig and democratic papers, though thus far in the present campaign, we have seen nothing in the press of the latter party to equal the following morceau, selected from the Southerner, a paper in Richmond, Va., originally started for the advocation cacy of a protective tariff, but which has come out for General Taylor and the whig party. This is a specimen of the way in which he wages war against democratic administration:-

"A DIRTY PACK-That scurvy crowd, in the main, who formed the Court of Inquiry to examine the charges preferred by Gen. Scott against Gen, Pillow, it seems, have declared the "ditch digger" as innocent as a little sheep. This dirty pack were called there to do this very thing. The they have done it, as it seems they have, they all ought to be rolled in the nearest mud hole, and then urdered to stand up until some black fellow. should break fifteen cords of wood over their heads. This dene, they should be driven out of town by

every dog in the city.
"This country is a horrible ugly fix. Hurry on, boys, let's elect old Zac. This is the only way of driving the evil doers out of power.

"Since this event the Pres low's name for the high rank of Major General, and Cushing's as Brigadier General, and they have been, we under tand, confirmed. Gen. Kearney's name for Brev t Major General has been, we hear, rejected. This is a most shameful state of things. The Senate have acted abominably."

IT At the request of the gentleman alluded to we copy the following paragraph from the last number of the Southern Chronicle-

Having understood that certain numbers which have appeared in this Journal toucking the management of the Bank of the State, over the signature of "One of the People," have been attributed to the pen of a certain Bank Officer in Camden, we deem it our duty to remove such. impression at once, and to state further, that those numbers were not written by any present or past officer in any Bank, nor by any stock. holder whatever. We very cheerfully give this disclaimer, because the gentleman to whom allusion has been made has not offered for our columns a communication of any kind.

ANNIVERSARY TEMPERANCE MEEETING. The Sundy Run and Smyrna Temperance Society will hold their first anniversary meeting at the Smyrna meeting house, Kershaw District, on Saturday the 19th of August. Messrs W. B. and J. H. Carliele are elected orators for the occasion. The citizene of Rich. land, Fairfield and other adjoining districts are respectfully invited. The ladies we hope, will cheer us with their presence on that day, and by a unanimous rote Monday, to the Philadelphia Bulletin, says, that a of the committee of invitation, all officers and privates letter is in Washington from General Cass, pledg. of the Palmetto Regiment are affectionately invited to

A Pic Nie dinner will be prepared for the occasion and we confidently hope the friends of Temperanes will come up to our help that we may all do battle valiante ly for one day in this glorious cause.

JAS. B. RICHBOURG, Ch'n Coin, of Arrangements.

From the Temperence Advocate.

MR. EDITOR:-I herewith forward you a renort of the Lynches Creek Union Temperance Society, at their last annual meeting, holden at Bethel Church on the 4th inst.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. H. L. Tiller, when eloquent addresses were delivered by the Rev. S. P. Murchinan and the Rev. H. L. Tiller, after which and during the performance of an appropriate air by the Lynches Creek amateur Band, the pledge was handed round and received eight new signatures.

The Society then proceeded, Dr. B. F. Lu. cas in the Chair, to elect officers, pass resolutions, and transact such other business as devolved upon it.

Dr. B. F. Lucas was re-elected president Danl. Bethune, elected vice President, James B. Bell, elected Secretary and John R. Shaw Wm. Jordan, James Tiller, S. P. Murchison, A. McSween, elected directors.

On motion of John R. Shaw, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The practice of candidates treating pointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleni. at elections in order to influence the people in potentiary of the United States to the Republic of their favor, tends to destroy the freedom of the elective franchise, by the promotion of design.