

From the Charleston Courier, of Saturday.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday morning we announced that the British Steamer Niagara, had arrived at Boston the preceding day, but did not receive from our correspondent, any synopsis of her news by Telegraph.

During the course of the day, however, a despatch came to hand, communicating the heads of the intelligence she brought, which is of rather a gloomy character. The Niagara left on the 7th inst.

### THE MARKETS.

**COTTON.**—The sales were small, and purchasers had matters pretty much in their own hands. The transactions of the week amounted to twenty-four thousand bales. Middling and fair quality Orleans had declined about one-eighth of a penny per pound. In other descriptions, no positive change in quotations are made. Prices it is said, are now lower than has ever before been known.

The following are the quotations: Upland and Mobile, fair, 4d; New Orleans, fair, 4 3/8d; middling Orleans and Upland, 3 3/4d.

There is scarcely anything doing in qualities above fair, and the transactions generally are at rates under 2 3/4.

**BREADSTUFFS.**—Corn is quoted at 35 to 36s. 6d; Meal 17s. 6d. to 18s. and scarce at that price; Flour (duty paid) 32 to 33—the duty now is two shillings.

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

**ENGLAND.**—The money market was quite easy in England, and but little fluctuation had taken place since last advices.

In London, the trial of the Chartists had been concluded, and the principal offenders were sentenced to transportation for life. Those in prison, who were less prominent in the disturbances, escaped conviction. These trials are said to have disclosed a system of espionage over the acts of the agitators of a most disgraceful character, through the agents of spies employed for the purpose.

The Queen had returned from her recent excursion to Scotland.

**IRELAND.**—The trial of SIR O'BRIEN was progressing slowly. The evidence adduced is said to be very strong against him, and as a natural consequence his conviction is very probable.

**FRANCE.**—There was quite a disturbance in the French Assembly, caused by remarks made in the course of a debate on the affairs of the Republic. To such an extent was it carried that the President was finally compelled to adjourn that body. The government had expressed its determination to favor universal suffrage.

Meetings were being held in all parts of France by the Socialists and treasonable speeches made at them, causing great fears that another outbreak would take place. Gen. CAVAIENAC, however, expressed great confidence in the ability of the government to preserve peace and finally to settle all difficulties.

### SECOND DESPATCH.

Last evening we received a second communication from our Telegraphic agent, containing the information which follows:

### FURTHER FOREIGN ITEMS.

It was reported at Paris, that Austria had rejected the proffered mediation, and the Government had proposed a Congress of the European powers.

Switzerland is now virtually at war with Austria.

**BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.**—We stated in a late review that orders had been received from the owners in Kentucky, limiting a large portion of stock on hand, in this market at 18c. for Bagging, and 8 1/2 for Rope, since which the ruling rates, for the residue on sale, have been 17c. and 9 1/4 and 10c. Yesterday further orders were received by Telegraph from the same parties, raising their limits to 18 and 20c. for Bagging and 10c. Rope, which had the effect of stiffening prices generally; and at the close, although some holders were still offering their stocks 19 and 8 1/2 others were asking 16 1/2 a 18c. for Bagging, and 8 1/2 for Rope, which they had previously held at lower figures. The supply of Bagging free from limits cannot much exceed 4000 pieces. The receipts of the last three days have been confined to 574 coils, and of the week, to 955. Exported none.

**GENSY BAGS.**—We noticed in our last review sales at 12 a 12 1/2. These continued to be the ruling rates on Wednesday, but prices have since improved and closed at 13c. with an upward tendency. The sales of the three days embrace 150,000 bags.

Orders have been received from Boston, limiting a portion of the stock here at 15c., and a small sale was made yesterday at those figures.

N. O. Price Current, 14th inst.

### Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

TAMPA BAY, (Fla.), Oct. 3d, 1843.

Gentlemen:—I have volunteered to give you some little account of the disastrous storm which visited us on the 28th ultimo. I commenced about 9 A. M., wind S. E., and continued with unprecedented violence until 6 P. M., during which time it hauled round from S. E. to N. W. Every building on the Bay and river, public and private, (except Mr. Palmer's Hotel, and that much injured), is destroyed; the water rose ten feet above high water mark, and such was the force of the wind and waves that the strongest buildings were driven from their places crushing every thing in their course.

The sturdy old oaks that had braved the storms for centuries, were torn up by the roots, or twisted off like reeds.

All the vessels in port were driven up the river and lodged in the pine-woods—far from their natural element. Iron safes, a fire engine, kegs of nails, &c., were driven from the places they occupied, and not a track left to tell where the building in which they were stored.

Major Wade, Commanding, and Lieutenant Griffin, the Quarter-Master, with the entire garrison, were incessantly engaged throughout the day, in removing families and their furniture to places of safety, and in securing public property.

It was truly distressing to witness families hurrying from one supposed place of safety to another—vainly hoping their neighbors more secure than themselves.

The Commissary and Quarter-Master's stores are entirely destroyed, and their contents are scattered for miles around.

Many hair-breadth escapes, both serious and ludicrous, might be related; but fortunately no lives were lost.

Major Wade has been unremitting in his efforts, day and night, to alleviate the distress of the sufferers, by affording assistance to the helpless, giving shelter to the houseless, &c.

We learn that the fishery, dwellings, &c., on Old Tampa, were totally destroyed—the people, with difficulty, escaping with their lives. At Clear Water Harbor, and in parts of Benton County, the destruction is very great. Apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the people at the fishery, and the trading establishment on Charlotte's Harbor, and Major Wade

has despatched a boat with some supplies, to rescue them if possible. The storm has been much more destructive than that of 1846.

I write in excellent health, and keep up my spirits, although much worried by his calamity. Yours, &c., A.

The New York Courier, speaking of Morse's and Bain's Telegraphing system, says: "The difference between the two systems, so far as rapidity of operation is concerned, is simply this:—Morse's Telegraph, (or any other except Bain's,) can only transmit matter as fast as one person can write it, because only one operator can work at a time. On Bain's plan the matter is prepared before hand, and then wound upon a cylinder; when, it is to be transmitted, the cylinder is turned and his can be done with almost any despatch, for example in transmitting the President's Message by Morse's system, it can only be done as fast as one man can write it. On Bain's system, the message can be cut into one or two hundred parts, and put into the hands of as many men. It can thus be made ready, wound upon the cylinder, and wound off again almost instantly. This is the theory of the instrument whether it would be fully sustained by practical results remains to be seen."

### ELECTION RETURNS.

The following gentlemen have been returned from their respective Districts for the Congress of the United States:

- District 1, Gen. D. Wallace.
- " 2, Col. J. L. Orr.
- " 3, Joseph A. Woodward.
- " 4, A. D. Sims.
- " 5, Armistead Bart.
- " 6, Isaac E. Holmes.
- " 7, W. F. Colecock.

### MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

**Abbeville.**—Senator, John F. Marshall; Representatives, B. Y. Martin, Thomas Thompson, Joel Smith, Edward Noble.

**Barnwell District.**—Representatives, Owens, Hay, Evans and Ayer.

**Charleston.**—Senator, W. D. Porter; Representatives, Jas. Simons, Dr. L. H. Deas, W. G. DeSaussure, N. Mitchell, Danl. E. Huger, Chas. Macbeth, C. G. Meminger, Jas. Tupper, Thos. O. Elliott, W. A. Pringle, F. Lanneau, Jno. Cunningham, W. H. Houston, Christ Church Parish.—Senator, A. Hibben; Representative, W. Du Pre.

**Chester.**—Senator, Maj. N. R. Eaves; Representatives, Maj. James B. McCully, Samuel M'Aliley, Esq., Dr. Thomas W. Moore.

**Clarendon.**—Representatives, J. B. Witherspoon, Nelson, and J. D. Ashmore.

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**Darlington.**—Representatives, Law and Zimmerman.

**Edgefield.**—Representatives, Bouknight Holland, Jones, Yancey and Thompkins.

**Fairfield.**—Senator, Hon. J. Buchanan; Representatives, J. T. Owens, W. R. Robertson, Jos. D. Aiken, and D. Crosby.

**Georgetown.**—Representatives, Read, Easterling, Middleton.

**Greenville.**—Senator, T. E. Ware; Representatives, Edward H. Earle, Elias Earle, G. F. Townes, H. Smith.

**Kershaw.**—Senator, W. J. Taylor; Representatives, Capt. James Cantey, A. H. Boykin.

**Kingston.**—Senator, Joel B. Skipper; Representative, R. G. W. Grisset.

**Lexington.**—Senator, Genl. Paul Quattlebaum; Representatives, Col. W. Fort, J. R. Geiger, Esq.

**Laurens.**—Representatives, C. P. Sullivan, J. H. Irby, P. L. Calhoun, J. D. Williams.

**Lexington.**—Senator, Dixon Barnes; Representatives, George McC., Witherspoon and Thos. J. Wright.

**Marion.**—Senator, Benjamin Gause; Representatives, Gen. Wm. Evans, James Haselden, J. R. Bethen.

**Marlboro.**—Representatives, Cook and Harrington.

**Newberry.**—Senator, Hon. P. C. Caldwell; Representatives, R. Mopman, H. Sumner, R. Pitts.

**Orange Parish.**—Senator, Hon. J. M. Felton; Representatives, L. M. Keitt and D. R. Barton.

**R. F. Reynolds, J. E. Carew, F. D. Richardson.**

**Pendleton.**—Representatives, Taylor, Pickens, Hunter, Reed, Alexander, Whitefield, Norris.

**Richland.**—Representatives, J. S. Preston, J. H. Adams, W. D. DeSaussure, J. Wallace.

**Spartanburg.**—Representatives, B. B. Foster, R. W. Foster, Henry, Miller and Smith.

**All Saints.**—Representative, John A. Alston.

**St. John's Collection.**—Representatives, W. J. Whaley, E. M. Seabrook.

**St. Peter's.**—Senator, J. D. Johnson; Representatives, A. M. Ruth and A. M. Martin.

**St. Helena.**—Representative, B. J. Johnson.

**St. Paul's Parish.**—Senator, Col. B. Perry; Representative, W. B. R. Mitchell.

**St. James's Santee.**—Senator, Alexander Mazzyk; Representative, E. D. Jermam.

**St. Bartholomew's Parish.**—Representatives, J. C. Oswald, J. B. Perry, N. Heyward, Jr.

**St. Mathews.**—Representative, J. M. Dantzler.

**St. Andrews.**—Senator, W. I. Ball; Representative, W. McKenzie Parker.

**St. Thomas and St. Dennis.**—Representative, J. B. Poyas.

**St. James, Goose Creek.**—Senator, Dr. J. Wilson; Representative, J. C. McKewen.

**Union.**—Representatives, John Wright, R. S. Chick, Dr. Jno. A. Metts, and A. W. Thompson.

**York.**—Senator, J. D. Witherspoon; Representatives, R. G. McCaw, Geo. W. Williams, Esq., William Giles, and Richard A. Springs.

**TAKING THE INITIATIVE.**—A notice with the above heading appears in the Columbia Carolinian, which is said to be signed by many respectable names, suggesting a meeting of the citizens of Fairfield district on the 6th of November next, to deliberate on the propriety of requesting the Representative of the Congressional district of which Fairfield forms a part, to retire from his seat in the House of Representatives, in the event of the passage of the Wilmot Proviso by Congress and its approval by the President; requesting the other districts composing the Third Congressional District, to unite with the citizens of Fairfield for that purpose; and also requesting the Legislature to direct our Senators to return home should Congress pass and the Executive sanction the Proviso.

We have always deprecated the separate action of the State in reference to Federal policy and relations. We think the objection applies with aggravated force to any insulated movement by one or more districts within its limits. State action in any such contingency is con-

templated by the people of Fairfield district, should be determined by the collective wisdom of the Legislature. An opposite course is calculated to embarrass its proceedings—to prevent a free interchange of opinion—to convert a free deliberative assembly into a body of legislators, committed before consultation to a pre-determined course of action. In a matter of such high resolve popular requests trammel the judgement, and place under bondage the independence of the legislator.

But we object to the State of South Carolina taking the initiative in this matter, in any form or manner. Virginia, whose lead we have been hitherto proud to follow, is entitled to this distinction. Here geographical position, as a frontier State, in that cluster of Southern republics which have a common interest—her wealth and population—her intelligence and patriotism place her in this, which, if a post of honor, is also one of high responsibility. Her resolutions were appended to the Report of the Committee on Federal Relations adopted by the Senate of South Carolina at its last session. These resolutions prescribe a call of the Legislature by the Governor of Virginia, in case the Wilmot Proviso passes Congress and is sanctioned by the Executive,—and between the call and the assembling of that body a consultation with the Executives of the other Southern States in relation to the ultimate measures which it may be proper to adopt is suggested. It is to be regretted that the popular branch of our Legislature did not see fit to adopt the report and resolutions. They embrace all the exigencies of the case, in its earlier stages. We would not have our Senators and Representatives abandon their seats until such had been the resolve of the entire South. Any other course would deprive a proceeding so solemn of all its moral force, from common consultation and united action.—*Charleston Evening News.*

**CONGRESSIONAL PAY AND MILEAGE.**—A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says he often hears members complaining of the sacrifice which they make in coming to Congress.

Some idea of the "sacrifice," he thinks, may be inferred from the fact, that computing a Congress along and short session, to be fifty weeks, at \$8 a day, a member receives, in per diem, \$2,800. If he comes from Louisiana or Texas, he gets about \$5,000 mileage, a sum for which he might make a tour of a year in Europe; his mileage and pay amount together to \$7,800. Annual expenses in Washington, \$1,000; actual travelling fees, \$500, leaving \$6,800 clear gain. New members receive besides, \$750 worth of books—\$26 are allowed for stationary for a long session. These are awful sacrifices, no doubt, but we fancy they are all on the part of Uncle Sam.

**INFLUENCE OF THE MOON ON PLANTS.**—I. Vines, if pruned when the moon is increasing in light, will shoot out, spread and grow fast, particularly if it be done in the second quarter, because, as the light of the moon increases, so does the sap in the tree. 2. Vines, if pruned while the moon is decreasing in light, will not spread nor grow fast, particularly if it be done during the last quarter, because the sap decreases with the light. 3. Timber cut down when the moon is increasing will soon become rotten, particularly if she be in the second quarter. 4. Timber cut down when the moon is decreasing will last for years, and the more durable it will be if cut down during the last quarter. 5. Peas sown during the moon's increase will bloom to the last and will be full and rich in flavor; still more certain if sown during the second quarter. 6. Peas sown when the moon is decreasing in light will be just in the opposite condition. 7. The age to which the pomogranate will live depends on the moon's age at the time of planting; it will live just as many years as the moon was days old. 8. Plants and shrubs shoot up and take little root if planted when the moon is increasing in light, and in the zodiacal signs Gemini, Libra, or Aquarius. 9. If planted when in the signs Taurus, Virgo, or Capricornus, they take deep, and do not grow tall.

*Glenny's Garden Almanac for 1843.*

**EVIL SPEAKING.**—That you may not speak ill of any, do not delight to hear ill of them.—Give no countenance to busy bodies, who are running from house to house, and love to talk of other men's faults. Those who delight to hear ill of others, will soon fall into the habit of speaking ill of them. When busy bodies run out of fact, they will soon resort to conjecture and ill stories to please those who are fond of hearing others spoken against. Such characters are common nuisances, often destroying good neighborhoods and the fellowship of old friends. If we endeavor in good earnest to mind ourselves, we shall find work enough, and but little to talk of others.

**BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE.**—A man who is very rich now was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches replied:—"My father taught me never to spend money until I had earned it. I had but half an hour's work to do in a day I must do that first thing, and in half an hour. After this was done, I was allowed to play, and I could then play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit, to which owe my prosperity." Let everybody who reads this go and do likewise, and he will meet with a similar reward.

**A YANKEE TRICK.**—A Northern vessel came to Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of rum, distilled, as she dull, awkward captain alleged, in the United States, and, as he believed, in Georgia. His papers appeared fair enough as far as they went, but were thought to be rather defective. The dates were somewhat odd. He had touched at Charleston—he had assisted a distressed vessel at sea—he had been blown off the coast, and we know not what lame and suspicious accounts he gave. It was suspected he was smuggling from the West Indies, and a very bad, fatal circumstance it was, his rum was good, much too good to be made at home. Every rubicund nose in Wilmington smelt, and every palate tasted, and all said and swore it was prime West India. The vigilant collector very properly labelled both vessel and cargo.—"The whining captain requested that the rum might be sold to save expense, while the trial was pending, which was accordingly done. It was readily sold at auction for \$1 10 a gallon, while Darien and Newbern rum, known as such, would have brought only 45 cts. No sooner was the cargo sold and the proceeds fairly lodged in bank, than Jonathan seemed to come to his senses. He is now wide awake. He found some other papers that had been overlooked. He could give a clear account of his voyage. He proved beyond doubt that this rum was manufactured at Darien. His vessel was released, and he pocketed 65 cents more than the common profit upon every gallon! We believe he had the grace not to sue the collector for damages.—*Raleigh Register.*

## THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

Wednesday Morning, October 25, 1843.

WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON, EDITOR.

**Cotton Markets.**  
The receipts and sales of cotton in our market during the past week, have been to a considerable extent. In the early part of the week, the prices of last week were fully maintained; but two arrivals from Europe, bringing together intelligence of a decline of 3/4, have had a depressing effect here. Previous to that, we quoted from 5 to 5 1/2 cent.

The market in Charleston previous to the last arrival, was in a drooping state, and prices had given way about 1/2c. The quotations were 5 1/2 to 6 1/2. The total receipts of this year since 1st September, amount to 156,800 bales against 100,275 bales the same time last year.

**Waterce Division, No. 9, Sons of Temperance.**  
The following brethren were on Thursday evening 5th inst. duly installed as officers of this Division to serve the present quarter:—

JAMES R. MCKAIN, W. P.  
W. THURLOW CASTON, W. A.  
JOHN K. WITHERSPOON, R. S.  
Z. J. DELAY, A. R. S.  
J. B. KERKAW, F. S.  
W. F. HUGHES, T.  
E. L. ZEMP, C.  
R. W. CHAMBERS, A. C.  
M. P. BELCHER, I. S.  
THOMAS J. WARREN, O. S.

**Delegates to the Grand Division.**  
The following brethren were on the same evening elected as Delegates to the Grand Division to represent Waterce Division No. 9, Sons of Temperance:—

W. P. W. E. JOHNSON.  
W. P. JAMES R. MCKAIN.

**From Mississippi.**  
Through the courtesy of the friend to whom it was addressed, we are permitted to copy the following extract from a private letter, written by a former distinguished citizen of this town, now residing in Mississippi, and an elector on the Cass and Butler ticket in that State. The writer is one of the many sons of South Carolina, scattered throughout the West, who reflect honor upon their native State.

We perfectly agree with him in regard to the election of Presidential electors, and we trust that the present Legislature will deliver up to the people their just rights. In connection with this matter, there is a subject which we would commend to the attention of our readers, and especially would we recommend it to the consideration of our neighbors in Richland District, and that is the manner in which the canvass is conducted in Mississippi.

The contrast between that and their recent campaign ought to arouse the good citizens of the district to make an effort to remove the reproach which must attach itself to such disorderly scenes as those lately enacted in that portion, and that portion only, of our State.

We too would ask the question, "how can the whigs of the South affiliate with 'practical abolitionists'?" and still further, how can Democrats, by merely prefixing the word Taylor, to their appellation affiliate with them? But whenever we see "Taylor Democrat" written, it reminds us of people, who "steal the livery of Heaven, to serve the devil in." "Federal Whig" is the true name. But to the letter:

"I have been from home a good part of my time since the latter part of July, engaged in the Presidential canvass. Cass and Butler are certain of Mississippi, and I think will be elected. Things in this State are done very differently in reference to the Presidential election, to what they are in South Carolina, and I think better. The people ought to vote directly for President. The canvass is very instructive to the masses in relation to national politics; the State is fully canvassed, and directly to one issue. I have addressed the people in many counties. They are attentive and orderly, much more so than any other people I have ever seen, and strong drink is never used to influence an election, nor have I ever seen it used in this State for such an object, and though I have attended many barbecues and mingled with thous- ands, no intoxicating beverage is ever used or seen, nor a drunken man.

Last week I attended a great mass meeting in Hinds County, where I suppose at least 2,000 voters were present. It was a free discussion. The speaking occupied two days and part of one night. The Democrats were represented by Senators FORT and DAVIS, Governor MATHEW and Ex-Governors BROWN, and McNEELY, and myself. I think the Whigs were fairly beaten. FILLMORE, the abolitionist, is hard to swallow, and General Taylor has not set the prairies on fire as the Whigs expected. There is no enthusiasm in his favor, nor ought there to be. His position is too equivocal. I have no doubt myself that he would sign the Wilmot Proviso—all his pledges have been given to the North, and if elected, nearly all his support must come from there. He is a Southern Whig, with northern feelings and principles. I fear that the South will divide on the slavery question—many Whigs here, hate democracy worse than abolitionism and all the Whigs of the North are practical abolitionists. How can the Whigs of the South affiliate with them?"

**Col. Jeff. Davis.**  
This gallant and distinguished officer, has reached his home in Mississippi, and like a true son of the South, has defined his position, with regard to the unjust encroachments of the North. In a speech made at Jackson, he said he was prepared to resist such encroachments peaceably and firmly until forbearance ceased to be a virtue and when all other efforts failed, rather than see the South trampled upon he was ready to appeal to arms.—Colonel D. said his warmest sympathies were with the Democratic party, and if his vote could decide the contest it would be cheerfully given for General CASS. He passed a high eulogium on General TAYLOR.

The official returns from Georgia from all but one county show a democratic majority of 243.

The Hon. J. L. MANNING, Judge RICHARDSON, Hon. W. B. SEABROOK, Hon. F. W. PICKENS, and General J. H. MEANS, are nominated by their friends, as suitable persons for the office of Governor.

It is stated that the Legislature of Florida will be Whig by a small majority on joint ballot.

**Large Increase.**  
A Parliamentary Report of Exports from this country to Great Britain from 1843 to 1842, shows an increase since 1843 of more than one hundred and fifty per cent. There were over fifteen millions bushels of corn exported to that country in 1847.

### The First Note.

We are requested by the signers of the following notice, to give it a place in our columns. We cheerfully do it, signed as is, by nearly one hundred respectable citizens of Fairfield, and believing that the course suggested therein, is the only safe one for the Southern people to pursue. It is well known to the readers of the Journal, that we have labored to arouse the spirit of our fellow citizens to adopt some such measure as this, feeling convinced that if the Senators and Representatives of the Southern States be all instructed to present the alternative of dissolution or a full recognition of our rights, we will obtain justice. This movement may be considered premature, and not likely to produce any good result; we believe otherwise, and from all the light we have on the subject, feel well assured that the chief reliance of the Northern politicians is placed upon our own divisions.—To be effective however, such a measure as is contemplated by the movers of this call must be adopted by the people of every Southern State, and we prefer that some other State should "take initiative."

The Citizens of Fairfield District are requested to assemble at the Court House, in Winnsboro, on Monday, the 6th day of November next, at 12 meridian, to deliberate upon the propriety of requesting our Representative in Congress to retire from his seat in the house of Representatives, and return home immediately upon the passage by Congress, and approval by the President, of the Wilmot Proviso or any kindred measure calculated to endanger our institutions and destroy the equality of the States, or place the slaveholding States in a position of inferiority as to privileges to the non-slaveholding States; and to request the other Districts composing our Congressional Districts, to unite with us; and also to request the Legislature to direct our Senators to return home and also to invite the other Congressional Districts of the State to unite with us, so that we may present an united front to our enemies.

Samuel J. Barkley, John Campbell, Wm. S. Lyles, B. R. Cockrell, Joseph Gladney, David McDowell, Stephen Gibson, Samuel Johnston, A. S. Hindman, J. H. Probst, Jacob Feaster, Jr., Jonathan B. Mickle, R. M. Stevenson, Alexander Douglas, Wm. A. Owens, Wm. W. Louis, J. A. McCrory, J. Cockerell, Jonah Hurnant, James F. Craig, John M. Buchanan, Daniel Scott, James R. Aiken, T. D. Peay, H. J. Gayden, Cannon Cason, J. S. Stewart, Philip Pulling, John C. McCall, Wm. T. Rabby, John W. Ware, Wm. Bratton, Sr., O. M. Kennedy, J. F. Gambia, Silas Gladden, Wm. Boyd, H. L. Elliott, Wm. H. Ellison, Osmond Woodward, Wm. Clarke.

Samuel E. Norton, R. M. McDowell, Wm. Nelson, John McCrory, D. B. Kirkland, Jas. B. McCants, J. W. Rabby, T. J. Woodward, T. W. Rawls, J. W. Hudson, John H. Means, Thomas Lyles, Sr., Thomas M. Lyles, Thos. H. McDowell, C. H. Durham, Joseph D. Aiken, J. R. Harrison, J. C. Williamson, J. D. Strother, S. H. Owens, David Aiken, J. J. Woodward, Wm. Bratton, Jr., John D. Coleman, Eli Harrison, Wm. Jones, H. W. Powell, H. H. Paulig, K. S. Dargan, Thos. B. Craig, J. M. Rutland, J. H. Hughes, O. K. Thompson, John L. Ford, Thomas Stitt, F. Y. Hughes, D. W. Hughes, J. C. Rosborough, T. C. Means, F. H. Edrington.

**Abolition of Capital Punishment.**  
The people of Michigan are getting tired of their law for the abolition of capital punishment, in consequence of the increase of the crime of murder, since it went into effect. In some of the Northern cities, the increase of murders and assassinations are attributed to the mere agitation of the propriety of abolishing the punishment of the gallows.—The memorial which is being signed for the Legislature of Michigan asks "for a restoration of that penalty which alone prevents man from assailing the life of his fellow."

**A Brilliant Metaphor.**  
An orator at Utica recently compared MARTIN VAN BUREN to a "whole whose oil would feed the lamps of liberty to all eternity."

**Items for the week.**  
News.—There are two hundred orphans now in Girard College, Philadelphia.

Dates from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 20th ult., state that Santa Anna was at that place, and was preparing to return to Mexico.

A few flakes of snow fell in N. Y. on 10th inst. The Emperor of Brazil has appointed a Minister Plenipotentiary to this Government.

A line of Bain's Telegraph is being erected between Boston and New York.

The Arch-Bishop of Baltimore has issued letters for the convocation of the first National Council of the Catholic Church in this country.

Two large Flouring Mills are being erected on the canal near Augusta, Georgia.

Six thousand gallons of wine have been made this year in the neighborhood of Ilemanna, Ohio.

Sixteen millions of gallons of water are used in New York every day.

**Political.**—The Boston Signal announces its ticket for 1842: For President, Abbott Lawrence of Mass., for Vice President, W. S. Archer of Virginia.

The Columbia Telegraph suggests the propriety of the Legislature appointing Senators Calhoun and Butler Presidential Electors; we doubt if they would consent to have any thing to do with it.

Hon. J. M. Batts says that in 1852, the whigs will unite in one universal motto; *Henry Clay, the people's candidate, and no Convention.*

John Van Buren has commenced an electioneering tour in Ohio, in the cause of Free soil and his father.

**Miscellaneous.**—There is a Cook at one of the Boston Hotels so tender hearted that he don't like to beat eggs; the Boston Post says he don't blame him, if the eggs are as old as the joke.

The Merchants of Philadelphia now display political flags, in accordance with their party predictions.

The man Doyle who figured so extensively in the Kentucky slave stamped, has been convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for twenty years.

Marge, the Irish Refugee Irish Patriot is in Philadelphia, having escaped under an assumed name.

The following is an old Bachelor's toast:—"The Fair saints in churches, angels in the Ball Room, but devils in the kitchen."

When you hear a man calling every body a fool, you may set him down as one of the same sort.

Some body says knees were made before elbows, because beasts were made before men.

If you want enemies, excel others; if you want friends let others excel you.