

MEETING AT ORANGEBURG.

Pursuant to a call, a meeting of the citizens of Orangeburg District was held this day, 6th inst., in the Court House, which was well filled on the occasion.

stitutions into territory acquired by Southern treasure and by Southern blood. Resolved, 3rd. That should the Wilmot Proviso, or any similar instruction, be applied by Congress to the territories of the United States, south of 36 degrees, 30 minutes North latitude, we recommend to our Representative in Congress, as the decided opinion of this portion of his district, to leave his seat in that body and return home.

J. W. TAYLOR, Chairman. T. A. ELLIOTT, Secretaries.

MEETING IN FAIRFIELD.

NOVEMBER 6, 9 p. m.

DEAR SIR: I hasten to give you the result of the Fairfield Southern safety movement. At 12 M., today, one of the most respectable meetings, in point of numbers and intelligence, I have ever seen, assembled in the Court House at Winnsboro.

You, my dear sir, know how despondent I have been upon this subject. I will despond no longer. I have never seen so much enthusiasm at any meeting upon any subject as this. The people, the unpurchased people, were there in their strength, showing by their interest in the proceedings, their unalterable determination to stand by the Constitution, and their rights under that Constitution.

The boundary between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States was supposed to be fixed by a solemn compact on the two sections known as the Missouri Compromise, and the line of 36 deg. 30 min. North latitude was adopted as the limit between them.

GALLANTRY OF AN AMERICAN WHALEMAN. A citizen of New-Bedford furnishes the Washington Union with the following record of the gallantry of the officers and crew of an American Whaler:

You have recorded in your columns repeated instances of American valor and hardihood exhibited during the late war. But a few days since, you noticed the affair of San Jose, in Lower California: About the same time, the whole ship Magnolia, Capt. B. Simmons, belonging to Charles W. Morgan, Esq., of this city, arrived in port with a full cargo.

Resolved, 2d. That while we acquiesce in adopting the boundary between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, known as the Missouri compromise line, we will not submit to any further restriction upon the rights of any Southern man to carry his property and his in-

his officers, resolved to run in at once to the assistance of the besieged. As he stood in for anchorage, when within about three miles, he saw the Californians ranged upon a hill, back from the shore. All the men in the launches were taken on board ship, and as many men as possible placed upon the houses, and in conspicuous positions, to convey the impression of a vessel-of-war.

The next morning after this, a ship was discovered passing in the offing. Captain Simmons sent off a boat to urge him to come in, if possible, and lie alongside; if not, then to send him all his fine powder. The ship proved to be the Edwards, of New Bedford, Capt. Barker, who could not go by an American flag, in danger, he came in and cast anchor alongside. They then put all their fire-arms in order, and some of them landed once or twice.

The Presidential Election. We write more in sorrow than in anger when we record the election of General Taylor to the Presidency. We regret the result, believing that the Administration of the Government on Democratic principles, is more beneficial to the whole country, and more conducive to the safety and prosperity of the Southern States, than the measures of a Whig Administration.

The Safety of the South. We are glad the excitement of the Presidential Election is over. The people of the Southern States have now much more important matters to claim their attention, and we earnestly hope, there will be no delay in a thorough organization, for the protection of their rights and interests.

A NEW REMEDY FOR DISEASES.—The Paris correspondent of the Courier des Etats Unis has the following account of a new School of Medicine:—

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL. Wednesday Morning, November 15, 1848. WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON, EDITOR.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR. The eighth Annual Fair of the Wateree Agricultural Society will take place at Swift Creek on Thursday, the 16th instant, at ten o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

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LIST OF PREMIUMS TO BE AWARDED.

- 1. A silver cup of the value of ten dollars, for the greatest quantity of cotton. 2. A silver cup of the same value, for the greatest quantity of corn. 3. A silver cup of the same value, for the greatest quantity of potatoes.

Our Market.

Cotton continues to come in pretty freely, though prices have declined 1/2 since our last. We now quote 4 to 4 1/2 cents. We notice no change in other articles.

STEAMER DEKALB.

This favorite boat has resumed her regular trips on our river. In consequence of the almost unprecedented drought during the fall, she has been prevented from commencing earlier.

THE EXTRA TO VOLUNTEERS.

We are requested to state for the benefit of the Members of Company C. Palmetto Regiment, that Paymaster, ROBERT STRANGE, JR., will be in Camden on or about next Monday 20th inst.

THE RESULT.

The following States are certain for Taylor, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Tennessee, making in all 163 electoral votes, being 17 more than necessary to elect.

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ening is past; we must lay down our platform broadly and openly, and say to our Northern brethren, "thus far and no further." We believe we have yet the power to say this, but we cannot have it much longer, if we quietly submit to future encroachments, or appear satisfied whilst these encroachments are gathering strength and popular support.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

The Legislature of this State, convened on Monday 5th inst., for the purpose of casting the Electoral vote of the State on the following day. This is the first, and we trust, will be the last occasion, on which they will be specially convened for that purpose, the people ought to have and must have the privilege of voting directly for presidential electors.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Columbia, 6th Nov. 1848.

TO THE HONORABLE THE SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Gentlemen: The promptness with which you have assembled here out of the ordinary term of your regular Annual Session, gives assurance that you will enter upon the duty confided to you by your constituents in a spirit suited to the importance and dignity of the occasion.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Authorizes any State in the Union to appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof, may direct a number of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States; and provides that the time of choosing the Electors and the day on which they shall give their votes which shall be the same throughout the United States, shall be determined by Congress.

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Taylor to the Presidential chair—and endeavored to prove that the South could only be true to herself in sustaining the former. He took also a review of the Presidents who had been in office since the establishment of the Government, and scanned with a masterly recollection the prominent acts of each administration. His great aim appeared to be to convince his constituents that it was the part of duty and patriotism to honor the man North or South of the democracy who sustained the constitution, and the guarantees under it, as expounded by the Baltimore Convention, and though the Northern Whigs, as a body, were against it, yet we had a fraction of the old state rights democrats of the North who were true patriots and were ardently devoted to the Union.

We think it time the press and the public men of our State should speak plainly on the dangerous tendency of such Resolutions as have passed large public meetings, recently held in this State. We are not prepared to calculate the value of the Union. Nor have we forgotten the trying scenes from 1828 to '32. In that contest South Carolina was placed in a position which is now condemned by those who made it. We shall resist any and all attempts to put this State in such a place again, and we ardently hope all who value the great blessings we enjoy will unite with us in resisting such movements.—Georgetown Observer.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Last evening, we received the news of the arrival of the British steamer America at New York, having left Liverpool on the 28th ult.

FOREIGN POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The new French Cabinet has sustained a defeat in the Assembly. On what question is not named.

A decree has been issued that the election of President by the people shall take place on tenth of December.

The contest for this high station will be a most exciting one, and the future political position of France, will depend greatly on the result. LAMARTINE is said to have made the declaration that he will be a candidate.

ENGLAND.—The cholera is said to make but slow progress in England, and those attacked are but lightly affected, and easily cured.

IRELAND.—SMITH O'BRIEN, McMAHON and O'DONOGHUE are to be forthwith transported for life.

BRASIL.—This Capital is still the scene of strife and riot, and nothing special had occurred to bring the disjointed state of affairs to a crisis.

VIENNA.—The Austrian population had come to the resolution of holding out to the last, at Vienna, although provisions were beginning to be quite scarce, and difficult to be obtained. No engagements had yet taken place.

SPAIN.—The King and Queen of Spain had made up their quarrel.

THE MARKETS.

Some time after the reception of the political news, a despatch giving us the accounts of the market reached us.

COTTON.—The market was in a depressed state, and but a moderate demand existed, throughout the week previous to the sailing of the America. Exporters, however, continued to operate to a fair extent.

All descriptions of Cotton had declined one-eighth of a penny since the sailing of the Fibbernia, and sales were freely made at this reduction.

The market was somewhat firmer on the day the America sailed, with some improvement. The sales of the week amounted to 28,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for breadstuffs depressed on account of the large arrivals.—Western Canal Flour quoted at 30s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore at 24s. 6d.; Corn continues in demand at 34 to 35s. 6d. The decline in Flour is one shilling and six pence; and three shillings per bushel on Wheat with a small demand.

RICE.—No alteration in price since accounts per last steamer.

PORK.—This article advanced two shillings per barrel.

DIED.—In Chesterfield District, in October last Mr. JESS WILLIAMS aged about 40 years. Sometime previous to his death he saw the necessity of an interest in the blood of Christ, and after faithful and continued wrestling in prayer, received the promised blessing, and attaching himself to the Church, enjoyed the comforts of religion in an eminent degree. When death approached, he met him as a friend, for the "love of God had cast out all fear."

WISTAR'S BALSAM.

Certificate from the Principal of the Freehold (N. Y.) Seminary.

Freehold, July 17th, 1846.

Dr. Seth W. Fowle, Dear Sir:—Feeling, as I do, under obligations to the friend who urged me to Wistar's Balsam, in reply of my hostility to the endless variety of remedies claiming infallibility, I cannot justly refuse to comply with your request to furnish a statement of its effects.

From my youth I have been subject to lung complaints and during the last ten years I have been under the necessity of using the utmost caution to avoid that ungracious customer, "a cough." In February last I took cold, a cough set in, and although slight in the beginning, I made use of the simple remedies which I always keep for that purpose. These failing, I resorted to others, many of which have gained celebrity, but my cough increased in violence, and a pain in the side and right lobe of the lungs set in, which soon became very distressing and at intervals were attended with oppressive strictures on the lungs. During this time I expectorated freely, but the mucus raised from the lungs indicated a disease deeply seated. Two or three physicians very kindly sent me their medicines, which have been very efficient in curing coughs, but they failed to reach my case, and I began to be somewhat uneasy. In the latter part of April I left home, intending to travel a while and if possible escape, by that means, from present danger. When I reached Buffalo I had taken an additional cold, and my cough was considerably aggravated. A friend there advised me to try the Balsam of Wild Cherry, but I told him I had swallowed medicine enough. Well, sir, I coughed out that day and the night following, and the next day my friend urged me again to try "Dr. Wistar's" and at 3 P. M., I was willing to try any thing.