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 motion of Capt. Jacob Stroman, Hon. S. Glover was called to the Chair, and Drs. T. A. Elliott and J. W. Taylor appointed Secretaries. The Chairman then made some brief remarks stating the object of the meeting.

Gen. D. F. Jamison then rose and moved he appointment of a Committee of Twenty. Five, to take into consideration the continued agitation by Congress of the question of slavery, whereupon the following Committee was ap-pointed:—Gen. D. F. Jamison, Capt. Jacob Stroman, Capt. Donald Rowe, Capt. P. S. Jennings, Major D. J. Rumph, Col. W. L. Lewis, Capt. Murray Robison, Dr. W. S. Rowe, J. B. M'Michael, John H. Felder, Dr. J. D. Rumph Col. A. Ott, J. J. Wannamaker, Thos. Oliver, Capt. Lewis Felder, Major D. S. Dannelly, Capt. O. M. Dantzler, Capt. D. Houser, J. J. Andrews, Dr. Benjamin Lewis, Henry Ellis, L. E. Cooner, Dr. J. H. Morgan, Capt. L. E. D. Bowman, Capt. V. D. V. Jamison.

During the absence of the Committee, Capt. T. B. Whaley addressed the meeting; after which, the Committee through their Chairman, Gen. Jamison, made the following re-

The Committeee appointed to take into consideration the continued agitation by Congress of the question of slavery, what checks can be interposed to prevent such attacks upon the character and institutions of the South; and if that cannot be prevented, to declare what stand they are now prepared to take on this most important subject, beg leave to submit the following Report and the accompanying Resolu-

The time has arrived when the slaveholding States of this confederacy must take decided action upon the continued attacks of the North against their domestic institutions, or submit in silence to that humilating proposition in the opinions of mankind that longer acquiescence must inevitably reduce them. Forbearance is often a virtue with nations as with individuals, but when it involves the loss of position or character in either, it is base, dishonorable submission. If the South will permit the Constitution to be trampled under foot-if she is willing to become a fixed minority, used only to assist in registering edicts for a jealous, hostile and unjust majority, who admit no rule to govern but their own wills, and no measure but the keenest conception of their own interest, it is best that it should be known to us at once. and that we should endeaver to accommodate ourselves, as well as we may, to a state of things so degrading. That such will be the inevitable result of longer submission to the incessant attacks on our characters and institutions, your Committee for a moment doubt, unless the South shall take firm and concerted action to prevent it. The agitation of the subject of slavery commenced in the fanatical murmurings of few scattered abolitionists, to whom it was a long time confined; but now it has swelled into a torrent of popular opinion at the North; it has invaded the fireside and the Church, the press and the halls of Legislation; it has seized upon the deliberations of Congress, and at this ment is sapping the foundations, and about to overthrow the fairest political structure that the ingenuity of man has ever devised.

The overt efforts of abolitionism were confined for a long period to annoying applications to Congress, under color of the pretended right have been upon this subject. I will despond ship. of petition-it has since directed the whole weight of its malign influence against the an- siasm at any meeting upon any subject as this nexation of Texas, and had well nigh cost to The people, the unpurchased people, were the country the loss of that important province; there in their strength, showing by their interinif possible, and lie alongside; if not, then to tion, from any faith in his abilities as a statesman. the South, in an unjust and selfish spirit of na- mination to stand by the Constitution, and their ed to be the Edwards, of new Bedford, Capt. the office personally beloved by the American peotional agrarianism, it would now appropriate rights under that Constitution. It would have Barker, who could not go by an American the whole public domain. It might well have cheered your drooping spirits to have been there flag, in danger, He came in and cast anchor been supposed that the undisturbed possession and witness the harmony between Democrats alongside. They then put all their fire-arms of the whole of Oregon Territory would have and Whigs, Cass men and anti-Cass men, Tay- in order, and some of them landed once or satisfied the non-slaveholding States. This lor men, all sacrificing their prejudices and twice. On the 3d day they took all their disthey now hold, by the incorporation of the Or- political defferences upon the altar of the public posable force, 55 men, armed them with about dinance of 1787 into the bill of the last session good. Let this sprit pervade all sections of for establishing a territorial government for the South, and she will yet be regenerated and whale lancers, (a most formidable weapon,) Oregon. That provision, however, was not disenthralled. The spirit which animated a and boarding knives, and so marched up to the anstained by them from any apprehension that the territory could ever be settled from the our people. It is "not dead, but sleepeth."— of protection and safety, and to induce them to States of the South, but it was intended as a Let but Virginia or the Old North State or return to the town. The whole company went gratuitous insult to the Southern people, and a malignant and unjustifiable attack upon the in-

stitution of slavery. 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 private station." We covet no other. A pat. the request of the officers in command, that fine of 36 deg. 30 min. North latitude was adopted as the limit between them. Whatever may be the opinions of your Committee as to the propriety of this compact, and of the concessions made by the South to preserve the U. nion, they would not now be willing to see it disturbed, as it has been sanctioned by time and ask the co-operation of our suffering allies; we there seven or eight days, until the arrival of a long acquiescence; but beyond that, they would not concede one inch, should it shatter this con tederacy into thirty fragments. It is this further concession that we are now called upon to make. Indeed, no new line has ever been hinted at. We are called upon to give up the whole publie domain to the fanatical cravings of abolitionism and the unboly lust of political power. A territory, acquired by the whole country for the use of all, where treasure has been squandered like chaff, and Southern blood has been poured out like water, is sought be appropriated by one section, because the other chose to adhere to an institution, held not only under the guarantees of the constitution that brought this confederacy into existence but under the higher sanction of Heaven. Should we quietly fold our hands under this assumption on the part of the nonslaveholding States, the fate of the South is sealed, the institution of slavery is gone, and its existence will be but a question of time .-Are the Southern people prepared for such a base abandonment of their natural, social and political rights? Your Committee hope notthey believe it not. What, then, shall be the remedy? Your Committee are unwilling to anticipate what will be the result of the combined windom and joint action of the Southern portion of the confederacy on this question; but as an initiatory step to a concert of action on the part of the people of South Carolina, they respectfully recommend for the adoption of this meeting the following Resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That the continued agitation of the question of slavery by the people of the non-slaveholding States, by their Legislatures, and by their Representatives in Congress, exhibits not only a want of national courtesy, which should always exist between kindred States, but is a palpable violation of good faith towards the slave-holding States, who adopted the present Constitution "in order to form a more perfect Union."

Resolved, 2d. That while we acquiesce in adopting the boundary between the slave-holding and non-slave-holding States, known as the Southern man to carry his property and his in- dered. Capt. Simmons, upon consultation with selves Isopathists,

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 saw the Californians ranged upon a hill, back 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 a vessel-of-war. As the Magnolia rounded to return home.

o both Houses of the Legislature of South-Carolina to adopt a similar recommendation as obtaining a precarious subsistance in the bushto our Senators in Congress, from this State.

Resolved, 5th. That upon the return home of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Legislature of South Carolina should be forthwith assembled, to adopt such measures as as the exigency may demand.

Resolved, 6th. That a copy of the foregoing Report and desolutions be transmitted by the Chairman of this meeting to our Representative in Congress, and that copies of the same he laid before both hodies of the Legislature of South-Carolina.

After a few remarks by the Chairman of the Committee, the Report and Resolutions were seconded by Capt. V. D. V. Jamison, who was followed by Capt. O. M. Dantzler.

The Resolutions were then submitted seriaim, and together with the Report, were unaninously adopted.

On motion of Capt. Jamison, it was ordered that copies of the proceedings of this meeting be done during the continuance of the decepbe sent to the Charleston Courier and Mercury, and the South-Carolinian, with a request that they should be published.

S. GLOVER, Chairman. J. W. TAYLOR, Secretaries. T. A. ELLIOTT, (

> From the Columbia Telegraph. 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'. After the usual preliminaries cept a few balis and only two or three pounds had been gone through, a Preamble and Resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting bread only remained for the use of the women on the grave subjects which had called them and children in the fortification, who had sought together, was reported by the committee of refuge from the excesses of their countrymen. twent; one appointed for the purpose. As hese Resolutions will soon be furnished for the spirit. The Resolutions were opposed by for the first time, they enjoyed some undisturbed Messrs. Rutland and Buchanan, two promising repose. young lawyers, as premature and not indicating the proper course of action. They were replied to by Gen. Means, in one of the most elo- the knowledge of Lieut. Haywood. It would quent and convincing arguments I have ever therefore seem that it Americans ever surren-McCall, Black, and Elliott. Upon the final surrendered before assistance would have been passage of the resolutions, there was but two furnished by a war-vessel. Upon ascertaining there assembled. It is but just to the two gen- Simmons returned to the Magnolia, took all his tlemen opposing the resolutions to state that fine powder, some 60 or 70 pounds of lead, inthey avowed their readiness, when the proper cluding his deep sea lead, and all the bread time came, to go as far as any one in defence which was wanted at the fort, and with the asof our rights and our institutions. So too of the sistance of the marines, conveyed it to the fort. passage of the resolutions. We may differ as ered with men and women who had flocked off to time and the mode of action, but there can from the shrub-wood on the shore, where they

the wrong.

You, my dear sir, know how despondent I no longer. I have never seen so much enthusuccess and the inaction of est in the proceedings, their unalterable deterglorious ancestry still nestles in the bosoms of town. All this was done to assure the people Georgia, whose gallant sons once threw down through with military exercises in their sight the gauntlet of defiance to the insolence of power | The people gradually came back into the town, and stayed the strong arm of the Federal Gov. and then the whalemen returned to the beach. ernment, but lead off in his matter, and my life But the people besought Lieut H. to detain the upon it, South Carolina will be there. In a ships a few days for their security. The pegreat cause like this, the "post of honor is a tition was enclosed to Simmons, seconded by riot who fights for his country, fights as bravely they should remain until assistance, then exin the ranks as at the head of a division. Yet pected should arrive. Although their policies should our co-States of the South fail us in the hour of utmost-need-shall we tamely submit by their national spirit and humanity, there was to an act of damnable injustice and wrong, he-cause we may stand alone? God forbid. We ask them to lead off in the contest-will they store ship from Mazatlan with supplies, in redo it? Who can doubt it? A common sense of injury will bring about a common struggle, and the Constitution will yet be preserved, and the rights of the South maintained.

A DEMOCRAT. Yours.

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 whale ship Magnolia, Capt. B. Simmons, belonging to Charles W. Morgan, Esq., of this city, arrived in port with a full cargo. The incidents connected with her voyage along the California coast possesses so much interest, display the energy, promtitude, and courage of the American character, together with the patriotic spirit of our seamen, to such a degree, that upon becoming acquainted with them. I resolved to communicate them to your paper.

As the Magnolia was proceeding down the coast, at a considerable distance from San Jose, der the definition more clear. If the disease she was hailed by two or three launches, or small vessels, full of people. Upon approach. ing nearer, Capt. Simmons discovered that one or heart which suffers, they place on the disof them contained the alcalde of San Jose, who with others of the best families of the town, had hearing is affected, Isopathy makes you a night taken refuge on board these boats. They informed him that there had been an insurrection against the United States authority, and that the Californians had pillaged the town and been much talked about-fame has seized upon committed numberless outrages, and were then it, the learned discuss it, the academies exambesieging the priest's house, which was the ine it, numerous experiments of it have been strongest in the place, and was occupied as a made in Germany, and as there is always fort by the Americans. It was commanded by found in Paris, in all professions, a crowd of Licut. Haywood, and defended by only twenty ambitious men who hold themselves upon the five men. The alcalde further stated that there watch for discoveries, with the hope of making, had been much firing during the day and night by the aid of new systems, a fortune which previous, and he know he must have nearly ex- they have not been able to realize by the old previous, and he knew ne must have nearly ex- they have not been able to realize by the distribution, and must surrender methods, we number already several Paris taining unanimity and concert of action. We the resolution then adopted, was the HOPE of sir, I coughed out that day and the night following.

his officers, resolved to run in at once to the assistance of the beseiged. As he stood in for anchorage, when within about three miles, he 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 conspicnous positions, to convey the impression of gun was fired, her sails furled, and her an-Resolved, 4th. That we respectfully suggest | chor dropped about a half mile from the shore. A large number of persons were skulking about es which skirted the shore, and protecting their

ives against the insurgents. They cast anchor a little be fore sundown, and sent off a boat as near the shore as their safety seemed to allow. An Indian swam off brough the surf to the boat, which had been sent in reply to his balloo. He brought a message from Lieut. Haywood, telling him not to land except with strong force. This satisfied Capt. Simmons that his ruse had deceived both Americans and Caliornians, and that they both 9. Two sweepstake prizes, each of the value of ten dollars. deemed his ship a vessel of war. That night he put all his arms in order, and made everything ready for landing the next day. On the morning succeeding, he manned five boats, and proceeded to effect a landing, leaving three of them lying near the shore as a sort of reserve to fall back upon in case of emergency. The Captain was convinced that if anything was done success fully with his small force, it must tion, which had evidently been communicated to the insurgents. Taking with him eleven picked men well armed with guns and pistols, Capt. Simmons led off into this (to him) unknown country, beset with an enraged and reckless enemy, his men following him in single file. The road lay through a thicket of shrub growth for some two miles, when they emerged towards the town. The enemy had withdrawn beyond the hill, and as they approached the fort, a guard came out to meet them. Until that moment it was believed in the fort that a vessel of war had come to their relief. They were heartily greeted on their arrival, and found the occupants of the fort out of lead, exof powder left for their small arms. A little

The continual firing night and day for several days had completely exhausted the brave press, it is unnecessary to notice them, further little band which was then defending itself than to say they embody the true Southern against a largely superior force. That night

A letter had been sent several days previously for assistance, but was intercepted without istened to. He was ably sustained by Messrs. dered that small company of marines must have issenting voices out of the immense crowd what was most needed by the garrison, Capt wo gentlemen who voted against the final The Magnolian's deck meanwhile was coverbe no difference among us as to the extent of had been skulking for shelter. The Captain with his accustomed generosity, had given out word that they could find refuge on board his

> The next morning after this, a ship was discovered passing in the offing. Captain Simmons sent off a boat to him to urge him to come 30 muskets and carbines, and the rest with of protection and safety, and to induce them to struction. not a moment's hesitation, but the two masters at once acceded to the petition. They lay sponse to a despatch sent after the Magnolia's arrival. The next day they put to sea.

Such assistances of patriotic spirit and prompt military relief, on the part of our merchantmen. ought to be recorded. They deserve the notice of the department, for the encouragement of a similar spirit of enterprise.

Yours, &c.

A NEW REMEDY FOR DISEASES. - The Paris correspondent of the Courrier des Etats Unis has the following account of a new School of

If the art of healing has made little progress ince Hippocrates, who lived twenty-three centuries since, it must be attributed to the obstinacy of nature, but it is not at all the fault of the doctors, who in all times have accomplished prodigies of imagination in opening new paths by which to reach the end of knowledge. Our enoch, more than any other has been fruitful in original systems in the medical domain. Germany has sent us a new one which is called Isopathy. Isopathy consists in applying to the her Sister States regard any movement of Southdiseased organ the same organ borrowed from an animal in full health. Examples will renis on the lungs, the lungs of a sheep are placed on the breast of the patient; if it is the liver eased part a heart or liver of an ox; if the

cap trimmed with the ears of a calf! This may at first seem singular, and yet nothing is more real than this system! It has to any further restriction upon the rights of any speedily unless immediate assistance was ren-

# 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. LIST OF PREMIUMS TO BE AWARDED. A silver cup of the value of ten dollars, for he greatest

quantity of cotton.

2. A silver cup of the same value, for the greatest quantity

corn.

3. A siver cup of the same value, for the greatest quantity

of potatoes.

1. A silver cup of the same value, for the greatest quantity

of peas.

5. A silver cup of the same value, for the most meat,

6. A silver cup of the same value, for the most dom

enlf.

8. A silver cup of the same value, for the best two year old J. BOYKIN, Secretary.

## Our Market.

Cotton coatinues to come in pretty freely, though prices have declined & since our last. We now quote 4 to 4% cents. We notice no change in other articles.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 13. Corron .-- The transactions on Saturday last reach . ed 1,000 bales at extremes raging from 4 3 8 to 51 2c. The bulk of the sales were made at 514 and 538c. We have no change to notice in prices .- Courier.

# 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. We learn that shippers now may rely on the utmost promptness and despatch being used in the transportation ot cotton and merchandise.

### The Extra Pay 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. His stay will be limited to a few days, so that those interested, should be here if possible at that time.

## 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. We will probably be able to give the official vote in some of the States next week.

# 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. Thus much for our opinion. We are thoroughly republican in feeling and principle, and therefore bow in submission to the will of the majority; but we cannot overlook the fact, that General Taylor's military renown alone, has elevated him to this high and important trust, for his most ardent admirers and warmest supporters did not choose their posisend him all his fine powder. The ship prov. We sympathise with the old hero-he goes into ple, and with a name and reputation untarnished; if he leaves it with the same halo of glory around | Congress, approved the 23d of January, 1845. him, he will have accomplished more than the most of his predecessors. We sincerely wish. that he may prove a wise and patriotic Chief Ma- going Resolution. gistrate, and that he may call around him those men, whose experience and abilities, and devotion to the Union, may guide the ship of State, through the breakers of fanaticism which threaten her de-

With regard to the Vice President, Mr. Fillmore, the less said about him the better. Southern Whigs in voting for him, knew that they were supporting an avowed abolitionist, a man unfriend. ly to their institutions; upon them therefore, rests the responsibility of any mischief that may result from his election. We trust however, that he will be more conservative in his official acts, than his past public life would lead us to anticipate. Raised were vitiated, and the underwriters discharged, to the second office in the nation, and standing in this relation to the whole American people, he may wisely consider that sectional prejudices should either Gen. Cass or Gen. Taylor, for President be laid aside, and that whatever share he may have in the Administration of the Government it must be administered for the good of the whole.

As a party triumph, the Whigs cannot claim this result. The American people are democratic by a vast majority, and by whatever means a Whig Administration may occasionally get into power. there is republican leaven enough amongst the people, to correct the abuses which their unwise and impolitic legislation may produce.

#### 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. We do not desire to agitate unnecessary, we do not wish to stir up sectional strife, nor do we wish that South Carolina should, by any rash or impulsive action, render herself ridiculous, but we do hope to see complete unanimity amongst the slaveholding States, in the defence of rights and interests, precious alike to all. It is a mortifying fact, that Carolina, with great suspicion, and from the experience of the past, are apt to come to the conclusion, that any measure, in which she takes the initiative, must partake of the nature of disorganization or nullification, and are consequently unwilling to follow her; but u; on this "paramount issue" we cannot perceive how they can keep aloof from any feasible plan of defence, against the increasing aggressions of the North. The issue has to be met, and it would worse than folly for us to divide, with regard to the mode, manner or time. in which it should be met. The settlement of these questions, must be strictly and entirely unanimous, and to accomplish this desired end, we have plied our pen, in urging upon the people a SOUTHERN CONVENTION. To this it must come at last-such a Convention must be held, for in no Convention in 1844, as reiterated in 1848, and, the people to action; the time for talking or threat. He took a rapid review of the claims of Cass Wistar," and at 3, P. M., I was willing to tay any thing.

ening is past; we must lay down our platform ar Taylor to the Presidential chair-and enbroadly and openly, and say to our Northern 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

A careful calculation makes the number of men who have been removed from Paric, since the 22nd June, to be 58,000, being a full fourth of the adult male population.

#### 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, 7. A silver cup of the same value for the best milch cow and 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, When the Legislature was organized and the fact made known to the Governor, the following Message was received from that officer.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Columbia, 6th Nov. 1848. To the Honorable the Speaker and

Members of the House of Represent tives 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. For the agency I have had in calling you together, I do not feel called on to offer any apology, although 't may have subjected many of you to inconvenience. Nothing but an imperative sense of duty could have impelled me to such a measure."

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.

As the Law stood prior to 1945, the Electors to which this State was entitled were appointed by joint ballot of Senate and House of Representatives on the Tuesday preceding the first Wednesday in December in every fourth year succeding the last election of President and Vice President; and this manner of appointment has been used from the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution down to the present day. But by an act of Congress, passed in January, one thousand eight hundred and forty five, the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the year in which they are to be appointed is imperatively set apart as the day on which they are to be appointed, for every State in the Union. To-morrow is that day, and to enable you to discharge that duty was the object of asking your attendance here; and in this I pray you may be directed by unerring DAVID JOHNSON. wisdom.

After the reading of the Message, and the usual order for printing having-been agreed to. Mr. Memminger offered the following resolutions:

Resolved. That the appointment of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, for the term to commence on the fourth day of March next, be made by ballot of the Legislature of this State, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 12 o'clock, Meridian, to morrow, the 7th instant; being the day appointed for that purpose by the Act of Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate asking their concurrence in the fore.

The Resolution and Message were accordingly sent to the Senate, asking their concur-

The following Resolution, submitted by Mr. MEMMINGER, was considered and agreed to, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for con-

Resolved, That the present Session of the Legislature, be adjourned on Tuesday the 7th instant.

Mr. J. P. Reed offered the following Resolution, which he stated was offered on behalf of the Pendleton delegation, and embodied their views. The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved, That South Carolina cannot, consistently with her long cherished principles and a due regard to her dearest rights, vote for of the United States; and that it is expedent that her electoral vote be cast for some third person of sound Southern Democratic principles and incorruptible integrity.

On Tuesday the Senate attended and joined the House in a ballot for Electors, wnich resulted as

For Cass and Butler 129 votes, cast for the

For the State at large. Col. B. F. Perry. Col. Thomas Lehre. For Congressional Districts.

1. Hon. N. R. Eaves.

following Electors:

2. Hon. Alexander Evins, 3. Hon. John L. Manning,

4. Hon. W. J. Hanna, 5. Hon. Patrick Calboun Caldwell. 6. James B. Campbell, Esq.,

7. Hon. Benjamin G. Allston. For Taylor and Butler 27 votes, cast for the

ollowing gentlemen: Henry A. DeSaussure. Henry W. Conner, F. N. Garvin, Wm. Woodberry. Philip Tidyman. Wm. Gilmore Simms, Andrew F. Lewis,

J. Harleston Read, Sr.,

James E. David.

For Blank, 8 votes. Both Houses adjourned after having thus harmoniously and almost unanimously, given the vote of the State for Cass and Butler.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE COUNTRY .-On Monday last, the Court not having business prepared for the day adjourned at 11 o'clock and convened again at 1 o'clock.

Col. A. D. Sims, our immediate representa tive in Congress occupied the intermediate time in addressing the audience. He took the great democratic platform laid down by the Baltimore

de wored to prove that the South could only he brethren, "thus far and no farther." We believe 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 its, 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. In illustrating this he gave a most interesting descripof the scene in the Senate Chamber in 1846. on the casting vote of George M. DALLAS, in assessing the present Tariff !! For that tote Mr. Dallas was burnt in effigy in his own State: but in all the South he was applauded as a pat-

riot and a statesman, and a sound democrat. He administered a wholesome rebuke to that party in the State who are trying to form a mectional or geographical political party and shewed conclusively that if they succeeded they would only do so on the ruin of our unrivailed government.

We think it time the press and the public men of our State should speak out 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.

#### From the Charleston Courier of Friday. 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 alv. The dispatch announcing her arrival gave us the following synopsis of the

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 low progress in England, and those attacked are but lightly affected, and easily cured. The London Money market was firm. Con ols quoted at 85 3-8 to 85 5-8.

IRELAND .- SMITH O'BRIEN, MCMANUS and O'Donoguus are to be forthwith transported BERLIN.-This Capital is still the scene of

strife and riot, and rothing especial had occur red to bring the disjointed state of affairs to a 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 vet taken place. SPAIN .- The King and Queen of Spain had

made up their quarrels. THE MARKETS. Some time after the reception of the political.

news, a despatch giving us the accounts of the market reached us. Corrox.—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, continu All descriptions of Cotton had declined one eighth of a penny since the sailing of the Hibernia, and sales were freely made at this re-

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

000 lales. BREADSTUFFS. - The market for breadstuffs depressed on account of the large arrivals .-Western Canal Flour quoted at 30s.; Philadel-

phin and Baltimore at 24s. 6d; Corn continues Tark demand at 34 to 35s 61. 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. JESSE 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 Fredonia (N. YA Seminary.

FREDONIA, July 17th, 1846. Dr. Seth W. Fowle .- Dear Sir: - Feeling, as I do.

under obligations to the friend who urged me try Win, tar's Balsam, in spite of my hostility to the endless va. riety 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 un-

der the necessity of using the utmost caution to avoid that most ungracious customer, "a cough." In Februa ary 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 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 fr. cly, but the mucus raised from the lungs indicated a disease deeply scated, Two or three physicians very kindly sent me their medicines, which have been very efficient in curiou 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 Bulsam of Wild Cherry, but other way can we possibly see any chance of ob- to many proved conclusively that in sustaining I told him I had swallowed medicine enough. Well.