From the Columbia Daily Telegraph. PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CITIZENS

OF FAIRFIELD DISTRICT.
In pursuance of a previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of Fairfield District was held at the Court House, on Monday, 6th inst., for the purpose of manifesting, by an expression of public opinion, their feelings in relation to the great question of Southern rights; and more particularly, to take such steps and adopt such measures, as may in future, secure united action in the defence of those rights.

G. Barkley, and the following officers appoint-

ed for the occasion : Theodore S. Dubose, President.

Vice Presidents .- Samuel Johnston, Thomas Lyles, Sr., David Aiken, George R. Hunter, Dr. Wm. Bratton, John L. Yorgue, David Gaillard, James E. Caldwell, B. B. Cook. Secretaries .- James R. Aiken, Wm. Brat

ton, Jr., S. W. Buchanan. The President, on taking the Chair, deliv ered at some length, an address, worthy of the great and important occasion which had called logether so large a number of intelligent and respectable citizens; men whose interest as well as patriotism plainly showed that they were not only prepared for words, but for ac-The President gave an interesting his tory of the cause of our sectional differences ; the origin of different political and religious feuds: the rapid strides of fanaticism, with a thorough pedigree of the Abolition party-its creation, its progress, and its influence-alluding in the course of his remarks to each and every question having a tendency to affect the honor and interests of the South, and especially to those calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of the Southern States, and which, if persisted in through another session of Congress, would no doubt endanger the very existence of the Union. This address was characterized by a spirit of conscious rectitude in the speaker, and being received with a sincere and patriolic response, gave a stronger evidence of Its approval.

After the President had taken his seat, Maj Wm. S. Lyles offered the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas, The movement of all parties in the non slaveholding States - Whig, Free Soil. or Democratic-have forced upon us the painful conviction, that a deep rooted hostility has there grown up, to us and to our institutions, and that the Constitution no longer affords a shield for our protection. And whereas, this conviction has been strengthened by the gross abandonment of the Democratic party-(that party upon whose good faith and attachment we have heretofore relied)—in the final passage of the "Oregon Territorial Bill," and the refusal of a Democratic President to veto the same. Therefore,

1. Resolved, That the effort now making by the non-slaveholding States, already crowned with partial success, to exclude the Southern States from the territories, as the common property of the whole Union, is calculated to de grade them from their position as equals in the Confederacy, and ultimately to destroy the institution of slavery, by circumscribing its limits and rendering it valueless; and is a gross vio lation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and if persisted in, must tend to sever the bonds of the Union.

2. Resolved. That the passage of the "Ore gon Territorial Bill," with the "Wilmot Provi was intended for no practical purpose but to establish a precedent hereafter to be ap plied to all territory which now belongs to, or which may be hereafter acquired in common by the United States, and can be considered in no other manner than a gratuitous insult to the

3. Resolved, That whilst we protest against the injustice of the Missouri Compromise, wherein the advantages are all on the side of the North; nevertheless, as it has been thus long quietly submitted to by the South, we will. as a final settlement of the question, acquiesce In its extension to the Pacific, and will observe it with that good faith which has ever charac terized the South.

4. Resolved, That attached, as we ever have been, to the Union as it came from the hands of its framers, and still desirous as we are to preserve it as a shining example to the corrupt monarchies of the old world, of the capability of a people for self-government, nevertheless, we believe it will be unworthy of preservation when it shall cease to answer the great end and object of its creation-" to secure equal rights and equal privileges to all."

5. Resolved, That while we express a decided preference for a Southern Convention, or concerted action by the Legislatures of the aggrieved States, as the most effectual remedy for our readiness, at any time, to co operate in all ineasures necessary to sustain our just rights under the Constitution; yet, should the other States suffering in common with us decline to act in concert, we claim the right for South Carolina, as a sovereign member of the confederacy, to determine for herselt, the extent of the grievance, as well as the time, mode and mea. sure of redress.

6. Resolved, That the passage by Congress of the "Wilmot proviso," or any other measure of a kindred character; or the submission by Congress to such action on the part of the Territories themselves South of 36 30," (when it shall have received the sanction of the President.) will, in our opinion, constitute good cause, for immediate, prompt, and decided action on the part of the whole South; and that we bereby authorize our immediate Represenfative to vacate his seat, or take such course of action, in concert with the members of Congress fram the aggrieved States, as the emergency may require.

7. Resolved, That the other districts composing the third Congressional district of this State be, and they are heroby invited, to unite with us, in the authority given our Representative, in the preceding resolution; and that the other Congressional districts of this State, are also respectfully solicited to co-operate with us in this matter.

8. Resolved, That a Committee of Twentyone be appointed by the President of this meeting to correspond with the friends of the Constitution throughout the South, and endeavor to bring about that concert and harmony of action, so ne cessary to our safety and the preservation of our rights.

ar the Preamile and Resolutions were rest to the ... meeting, quite a spirited and animated discussion aro., in which Messrs. W. S. Lyles, J. M. Rutland, J. B. Mc Cail, Jas. El. liott, Sarof. R. Black, Jno. M. Buci anan and drawn by Conventional action. Gen. John H. Means participate. The Pre. amble and Resolutions, without alte. ation of modification, were finally submitted to the . "eet. ing, and having been sustained with ability and eloquence, the meeting adopted them almost

unanimously, but two voices dissentingrequested to copy.

ther, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this being a spontaneous movement of the people, without reference to party, or without consultation with political leaders, we do hereby express our thanks to the Proprietors of " The Telegraph," of Columbia, C., for the bold, decided and manly manner in which they have sustained this movement; and for its advocacy of Southern Rights and Southern Institutions, we recommend "The The meeting was called to order by Maj. S. Telegraph" to the patronage of every friend of

On motion of Gen. Means, the thanks of the meeting were returned to the President and other officers:

The meeting then adjourned.

THEO. S. DUBOSE, President.

Jas. R. Aiken, Wm. Bratton, Jr. Secretarics. S. W. Buchanan,

The following gentlemen have been appointd under the 8th resolution, viz: W. S. Lyles, J. B. McCall, J. D. Strother, Col. Geo. Leitner, S. G. Barkley, David McDowell, Osmund Woodward, W. A. Owens, D. H. Kerr, Wm. Brice, David Gaillard, David Aiken, Dr. T. T. Robertson, T. C. Means, Jacob Feaster, Jr. Jas. A. McCrorey, Jacob Bookman, S. H. Owens, Saml. Johnston, B. B. Cook and Gen. H. Means.

Winnsboro,' S. C., Nov. 8, 1843.

MINORITY REPORT.

We, the undersigned, composing a portion of he Minority of the late Fairfield Meeting, have thought proper to submit this exposition of our lews in relation to their proceedings.

Whilst we most cordially approve of the pirit of resistance that the Resolutions breathe. genuine Southern feeling, still at the same time, ought to embrace the present opportunity. Mr. C. will we cannot but regard as most injudicious, the course of action prescribed, and especially so much thereof, as relates to the vacation of their seats by our Representatives, in the event of he passage of the Wilmot Proviso.

A part from the indelicate doctrine of sugstion, which, to say the least of it, bespeaks have been a virtual dissolution of the Union; the Northern Teylor pre-s:et, after their violation the Union continues exist, until the sovereign people by some act, is solemn as the one by which the Federal State Convention proclaimed its abrogation, or annulled its particular violation; unless the State shall have actually seceded, we would still remain a member of the Confederacy, tacitly acknowledging the integrity of the Constitution, and rendering obedience to the existing Government; which is but that Constituion in practical operation. Under this view of the case, it must be obvious that our Representatives could not vacate their seats upon the immediate passage of the Wilmot Proviso.

In addition to the unconstitutionality of this measure, we moreover contend, that it would wrong, the deep and damning wrong, which the free be highly inexpedient for our Representatives soil party, their aiders and abettors, intend to inflict to take the step that has been suggested. They upon the citizens of the Southern States, is felt by all, should remain to communicate the proceedings then for the sake of all we hold sacred, let there be no to our State Convention, and to co-operate in dissensions amongst us as to the remedy. South Carobringing about such a compromise as may es. lina has had one lesson, in the nullification strife, by tablish our institutions upon a much firmer and which her people should profit, and determine never more permanent basis than they have ever again to allow diversity of opinion, to weaken a good

heretofore been. If neither State nor Southern action can affect anything, then will it be time for them to ed to every possible expedient for its preven- violated compact. The people of the North know primary assemblies can, proclaim it in ali the majesty of legislation to the country? If the intention is to prepare us for action, let the collective wisdom of the Legislature suggest it. It may propose a Convention, to be held at the proper time, when State sovereignty shall have been actually invaded. But we need no preparation; our position should be regarded as already sufficiently defined and no longer open for discussion. When the issue is fairly presented, there will be but one party at the South; when the call shall be made, there will be but one response and but one sentiment to actuate. At this time all that is necessary, is that our Southern State Governments should be addressed through our Legislature, which is the proper communicating medium between Gov-

sentiments, to unite our energies, and render resistance most effectual. People to act, let them do so in their sovereign adopt. We believe that a Southern Convention is capacity, and not in their primary assemblies. Southern Sovereignties should be addressed can easure complete unanimity of sentiment; the through State Convention, and not District members of such a Convention coming fresh from their popular elections, that they beget party spirit and promeetings. Primary assemblies are meetings constituency, being well acquainted with the wishes not even of a portion of the sovereign people, and views of the people, both as to the propriety and companiments to all popular governments, and when visit the offence, upon the heads of those who but simply of the people, without any of the attributes of sovereignty. It is Convention after calm deliberation, upon a "declaration of rights" that clothes the people with sovereign powers. A District meeting therefore, is but a gathering delegated their sovereign power to the existing to liberty and national prosperity, we would once have body more capable of exercising it, than any othe leg- notice, dated the 7th inst: of a few citizen subjects, who have long since Government, where it will remain until with- trembled to have heard, must be the alternative if

surance of our most hearty co-operation in any

plan of action, calculated to harmonize our

with a few exceptions was, that they were acting as a portion of the Sovereign People. Although we approve of the people in their primary assemblies discussing questions of local being one and even judicial policy, still we cannot think victorious. themselves to sovereign States, or to suggest being able to stem the torrent of fanaticism which now, the mass of the people have no more agency in cessary interest, notice is hereby given to all this State who approve of the resolutions are that they should ever go so far as to address

sentatives.

We are therefore opposed to their proceedboth unconstitutional and inexpedient.

That action is premature as to time, and improper as to mode.

That South Carolina is taking the position of leader, instead of co-operator.

E. G. PALMER, JR.

J. M. RUTLAND, JOHN M. BUCHANAN.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL

Wednesday Morning, November 22, 1818.

WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON, EDITOR.

Temperance Meeting.

The members of the Temperance Society are requested to meet at the Presbyterian Lecture Room on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

The Markets. The supply of cotton during the past week has been good, with a fair demand, and we notice an improvement in prices since our last. We quote at 4 to 51 extremes. For other articles, see our

prices current. CHARLESTON, Nov. 20. COTTON.-The transactions in Uplands on Saturday, on account of the inclemency of the weather, were limited to about 700 bales at prices ranging from 4 13-16 a 5½, principally at the latter, for fair quality, being an advance of † on last week's prices.—Mercury.

Daguerrotype Likenesses.

We invite the attention of our readers, to Mr. Conun's advertisement. We paid a visit to his room a day or two since and found numerous specimens of the nd are willing to confess that the impulse art, got up in a superior style. Those of our friends which prompted them, was but an exhibition of who desire excellent pictures and faithful likenesses, please them in a picture. His room is immediately over the Post Office.

Union! Union!!

We are again upon the watch-tower. The din of the contest and the clamors of party strife are fulled for the present, and we are desirous of taking advantage diffidence in our Representatives, that ill com- of this calm, to address a few remarks to the people of orts with the implied confidence reposed in the South. Come and let us reason together-we need neir sagacity, we maintain that the end pro- union and harmony in our counsels, and we must have osed is unconstitutional and inexpedient. Our unanimity and concert in our deliberations, and com-Representatives cannot vacate their seats be. plete fruternity in all our actions. Without party bias fore they have been addressed by their entire in our thoughts, or party regrets in the late defeat of constituencies; which are the sovereign people the democratic party, we cannot shut our eyes to the n State Convention. Primary meetings held fact that the election of General Taylor and Millard in each of the Districts constituting a Congres. Fillmore is regarded by their partizins at the North as sional District, although indicative of popular a tnumph over slavery and Southern rights. In say sentiment, cannot under the Constitution au- ing this, we also distinctly avow, that had General Cass therize their immediate Representatives to been regarded, even partially, as an anti-slave y man return home, admitting it to be true, that upon or in favor of the Proviso, our pen sho ld never have the passage of the Wilmot Proviso and its written a line in his favor. We quote from the New sauction by the President, the Constitution York Tribune, the following languag , and assert that shall have been grossly violated, and there will it is almost the ununimous sentiment which pervades

"The election of Gen Taylor will expel from power the advocates and instate instead the opponents of slavery extension, both in Congress and the Ca-Compact was originally ratified, shall have in binet. A large majority of General Taylor's supporters are inflexibly hostile to such extension, and his administration must, from the accessity of the case, conform its policy to the predominant sentiments of its supporters." But our design is not to keep up party prejudices,

but to ullay, if possible, party spirit in the South. We are not so blindly wedded to party, as not to perceive that a continuance of party strife amongst us will be fatal to our interests. On the question of our rights and equality as citizens of the Union, there surely cannot be a heart so craven amongst us as tamely and quietly to permit ourselves to be robbed of both. The cause, or disgust her fellow sufferers. The grievous wrong which we have now to resist in its incipiency demands our entire and united strength. There can vacate their seats-the Union which shall have be no "Union" party if we should be placed in the been merely constructively dissolved, will then degrading position, to which the Wilmot Proviso have become really so. Our State however would assign us, for much as the Southern people love shall have consistently adhered to her past and the Union, and warmly as they cherish the principles well settled defensive policy-dissolution will of devotion and allegiance to their country, they never have been forced upon her after having resort. can, they never will consent to remain a party to a tion: whereas, the measures proposed by the this, and although they affect to laugh at our oft re Fairfield proceedings are calculated to defeat peated threats of withdrawal or secession, yet the more this end, and to change the entire policy of the reflecting portion of them, at least, know that the South. Besides the objections already urged, South will not quietly submit to the Wilmot Proviso. we submit that the action is premature as to If however they have any doubt on the subject, and time, and improper as to mode. If the inten- are driving their fanatical c usade merely to find out, tion is simply to elicit an expression of public how far they can go with impunity, it is high time sentiment in reference to the Free Soil move. they were undeceived. We have said the result of ment, why not permit the Legislature, which the recent election will undoubtedly be claimed as a is the very embodiment of public sentiment, triumph by those who are opposed to us,-and we have which reflects it most faithfully, and certainly the best authority for the assertion-and this being the expresses it with far more dignity than these case, it will not be strange if they now endeavour to push matters to the furthest extremity. Is such an anticipation unreason the?

We have endeavoured in our humble position and narrow sphere, to rouse the attention of the people to the onward progress of these encroachments; for the past eighteen months, in the columns of the Camden Journal, we have urged the necessity of action upon our readers, but with little success. Occasionally a Southern paper would notice our remarks, and perhaps in a few comments, would bestow some very faint approval upon our suggestions, but there was no hearty response, no cehoing of the alarm, which we sounded, as far as our limited circulation would permit, and what was the cause of this apathy? Party affiliations, and the strength of party bonds. That noble little paper, the Columbia Telegraph, was the first we think to holdly take its position, and right well has it ernment and Government; giving them an as- battled for the cause of the South, others are now bracing up for the warfare, and a few weeks more, we trust will find the whole Southern newspaper press, of both political parties, at work in good earnest, to produce if possible some scheme, some acceptable mode When it shall be time for the Sovereign of concerted action for the slave holding States to JUSTICE be denied us. It is folly-it is worse than

Now, if there was any possibility, of a President

the man who could do it, if he chose so to act, or if his supporters would permit him; but the short ings, on the ground that the end contemplated is extract we publish at the beginning of this article. with others of the same character, and the declarations of the leading men of the party which have placed him in power, but too plainly indicate, their fixed resolve to make him the more executor of the will of an unscrupulous majority. God grant that it may prove otherwise. Under all circumstances, the South must act for herself, and the sooner her people set about the performance of this stern duty, the greater will be the probability of their being able to avert the evils which

Smith's New School Geography.

We invite the attention of Teachers and others to this new work published by Grigg, Elliott & Co. The plan of the work is excellent, embracing in arrangement of the matter is such as must facilitate the pupil in his studies. We think it decidedly the best work of the kind we have seen. Teachers would do well to call and examine it at Mr. Young's Book-store where it is for sale.

District Meetings.

The Charleston Evening News of the 11th inst., ha an article concerning the Fairfield and Orangeburg movements, which in our humble opinion, does injus tice to the people of those Districts. We think the whole article anti-State Rights in its tone and spirit, and well calculated to produce that very "revival of the former domestic dissensions within the bosom of our State" which it deprecates. We deny that the action of this State, on the subject of the Wilmet Proviso, would place her in "political isolation" and if this be the "strongest objection" to such movement-, within our State, we think it very likely that the Ere. ning News, will find itself in a speculative isolation with regard to its estimation of the overwhelming weight of this objection. We have yet to learn, where that district or community is situated, south of Mary. land, whose people are perfectly willing, to submit quietly, to the encroachments, which are gathering so rapidly around them, or who are even disposed to wait until the free seal restriction has become the law of the land, before they raise the voice of remonstrance, or utter a word of warning to those engaged in these aggressive movements against the South. The Evening News, we think, manifests little of its usual sagacity. when it assimilates the present state of feeling and sentiment entertained by the people of the State, with regard to their constitutional rights as slaveholders, with that which gave existence to the Nullification party of former days. In that case, the people felt aggrieved with the unequal operation of an unjust and unconstitutional law, but that law deprived them of no right, nor curtailed their privileges as citizens of this Republic. The free soil movement contemplates all tampering with the enemy; with having joined an this, and we have little sympathy with that caution and prudence, which would check the expression of a righteous indignation and an honorable avowal of our determination, never to submit to such political degradation. We would feel somewhat surprised, that the Evening News should "take the initiative" in this spontancous expression of sentiment by our fellow citizens, in Fairfield and Orangeburgh, did not the concluding paragraph, give us a hint that the "local jealousies" apprehended, are likely to originate nearer home. We had imagined that recent political movements, and their results had taught the people of the Parishes of St. Michael and St. Philip's, that the City of Charles ton was not the State, but we are pained to see that they still cling to this delusion. The fair interpretation of the paragraph quoted below is, that the people of Fairfield and Orangeburg, should have waited for this wealthy and populous district to take the initiative, ere they presumed to give any expression of opinion : The News says-

"But as relates to the State itself, these districts which are entitled, from their wealth and population, to be consulted, must feel themselves neglect ed when others take the initiative in a matter that mestic aspect of this question, then, the movement, which we have conceived premature, is calculated to awaken local jealousies if it does not promote internal discord."

But seriously, we regret to see our experienced and able contemporary break ground against what we concaive to be, but an honest expression of feeling, from an injured people. This issue has to be met, the people must be heard, and the sooner this vexed question is settled the better, both for the interests of the South, and the welfare of the Union. We trust therefore, that every district in the State, and in every other Southern State, will respond to these meetings. In some of our sister States these movements are at. tracting attention, and as a specimen of the spirit, in the Augusta (Geo.) Republic:

Southern Rights .- Some weeks since we published a call of citizens of Fairfield District. S. C., for a meeting to be held on the 6th inst. to take into consideration the great question of Southern rights and safety. We present to our readers to day the result of that meeting. Some of those whose names are connected with it, are known to us by reputation, as gentlemen of a high order of intellect and character. Hence there can be no question of the moral dignity, as there cannot be relied on as correct. This sets the question at rest as of the patriotic purposes of the whole affair.

How any Southern man can find fault with them is marvelous to us. Recommending as they do a Southern Convention, we are prepared to sympathize with every sentiment contained in their resolutions. They are right. We trust that Southern men will arouse in time to the importance of the great question before them. We shall have some important things to lay before our readers soon upon it. It is not our object now to enter upon the d scussion. We merely wish to call attention to the Fairfield meeting. Other meetings of a similar character have been held in S. Carolina, the proceedings of which we will endeavor to place in our columns. Let Georgia, let the whole South arouse The necessity for it we will make appa-

The Election of Electors.

If we are not greatly mistaken, a majority of the members of the last Legislature, previous to their election avowed themselves in favor of giving the election was dodged at both sessions. It is now time that the ly avowed his abolition sentiments. pross throughout the State, should in behalf of the people demand this right hitherto so unjustly withheld from them. Power is always stealing from the many to the thus have those who have heretofore exercised this right the most certain mode, if not the only one, which of their constituents resisted their known wishes upon Ohio Abolitionism! The cheek of every South duce temporary excitement, but these are the usual acurgency of the question, will be cuabled to unite, properly controlled by the virtue and intelligence of the have thus disgraced his gallant old State, people are absolutely necessary to the safety and conimpance of a fice government. Why is it then that them to hesitate, or possibly even to desist. If not the Legislators of South Carolina should continue to TREASURY.—The Secretary of the Treasury, the only alternative is DISUNION;—that word so ominous usure this prerogative of the people? Are they as a Hon. R. J. Walker issues the following official islative body in the Union, or are the freemen of South Carolina less intelligent, moral or virtuous, than their ting forth the condition of the treasury, and the folly, for any press, or for any politician, to delude the fellow citizens, in every other State? These questions amount of money required by it during the merely because the impression at the meeting people longer, or advise them to put their trust in are preposterous, and yet there are no other good reaspectation and December en-Presidents or parties, neither can do them any good sons, that we can conceive, which should deprive them suing; it is evident that the means of the Gov. with the present state of feeling at the North. Their of the exercise of this privilege. As citizens of the ernment will be ample to liquidate all claims trust must be in their own wisdom, and their cause United States, it is the just right of the voters of this against it up to the 1st January next, without being one of strict Justice, they must come off State, as well as those of all the other States in the calling in before that date any further payments Union, to express their preference for their chief mag. on account of the loan of 1849; and desiring to istrate, at the ballot box. As the matter is managed save the government the expense of all unne-

Whilst on this subject we might remark, that it is pretty generally believed it would be better if the elec. | ing themselves of the henefit of this notice, will tion of Sheriff was taken from the people, and the power of choosing that office, vested in the Legislature or in the bench of Law Judges. To this change we think the people generally would have no objection.

A letter from Bermuda dated the 12th Septembe says, that John Mitchell, the patriot convict is a poor miscrable, broken hearted creature and in wretche health. He is not set to work with other convicts; indeed, he is not fit for it."

Soap stone griddles are among the new things under the sun, and have just been introduced into the Buffalo market. Their chief advantage is, that no quarto form, both Atlas and Geography, and the grease is necessary in cake baking, and the cakes are as smooth as glass when baked.

The Tea Plant.

Southern planters and farmers will be gratified to learn, that seven cases of black and green tea plants, Chinese stock, have just arrived from London, shipped by Dr. Junius Smith, who intends to proceed South, with the view of forming a plantation. More plants and seeds are expected from China this season.

It seems that after all, Mr. Clay did not vote for General Taylor. The Louisville papers say he was too much indisposed, to do so.

South Carolina.

The following compliment to our noble little State from the Milledgeville Union. We sincerely trust, that no internal dissensions amongst ourselves, may cause our neighbours ever to detract from the well merited appellation of the "Banner State of the

South CAROLINA AND THE PRESIDENCY.—This noble State, which has ever taken the lead in defence of Southern Rights, and which when the day of trial comes, in her zeal and good service will be second to none, having no personal predi-lections for Gen. Cass, with her wonted intelligence, patriotism and devotion to principle and to the South, has cast her vote for Cass and Butler. The ballot for Electors in her Legislature stood:

Cass and Butler - - 129
Taylor - - - 27 Taylor - -

Blank No press in that State insulted her people by the dvocacy of Millard Fillmore. The few Taylor. ites, spurning this alliance with Northern Aboliionism, placed upon their ticket the name of the gallant Butler.

Hereafter when the serried ranks of the enemies of the South shall be plotting and developing their plans of aggression upon her, South Carolina can stand proudly erect, as d none can taunt her with alliance by which she evinced her willingness to

sell her birth-right for a mess of pottage.

When that day conces, as come it will, where will it find the Whigs and the Whig press of Georgia? Convicted by the record of an affiliation with Fillmore and his friends, they may reason, rebuke and rave, but their words will be regarded as "sounding brass and the tinkling symbol," their moral power is gone, their strength is shorn; and like Sampson in the lap of Delilah, all they can do, is to be c ushed by the falling pillars of that nobl edifice whose ruffi they themselves have invoked.

It is in this aspect, that in the name of the Democracy of Georgia, we tender to South Carolina their cordial and heart elt congratulations upon the no-ble and elevated position she has occupied in this Presidential election.

She is the banner State of the South.

The openining of the ball.

We have the announcement, thus early tha Thaddens Stephens member elect from Pennsyl vania, is pledged to introduce a bill on the first day of the meeting of the thirty first Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia,

The next House of Representatives will have a large Whig majority. In the States in which Congressional electons have been held, the result is that 73 Whigs and 53 Democrats have been ate will continue Democratic.

Served them right.

The Charleston Whigs pr per, now that Gen. Taylor is elected, are for kicking the Taylor Democrats from their ranks. A writer in the Courier over the signature of "A Taylor & Fillmore Whig" makes the proposition, and suggests to the Whigs of the City and Neck a public meeting, in order which they are received, we extract the following from we presume, that the expulsions, may take place in due form. Good!

Alabama Election.

The Montgomery (Ala.) State Gazette of the 17th inst., states that returns have been received from all the counties in Alabama, which, footed up gives Cass 625 majority. The Gazette says the returns are near ly all official, and with one exception (Coffee county, which is set down at 23 majority for Cass.) may be to the final result in Alabama.

Mississippi.

The Mississippian, a Democratic paper published a Jackson the capital of the State, says: "From all the nformation in our possession, we are led to the conclusion that Mississippi has given her vote to Taylor and

The following language is from the Hamburg Journal, being one of the two orthree papers in South Carolina that advocated General Taylor's election. It is the first of the kind, we have noticed, throughout the campaign, in a South Caroling paper, and ought to receive the strong rebuke it merits, from our brethren of the press. This same paper has a column of glorification over the triumphant election of General Taylor, but not the first sentence about the election of Fillmore, of Electors and Governor to the ; copie, yet the question a man who, when questioned on the subject prompt-

"Into what a humiliating position has our gallant State been forced by her politicians!-She has been literally thrown to the dogs! Torn few, but seldom makes a retrograde movement and from the side of her Southern sisters and cast, bound hand and foot, into the foul embrace of the subject. We are aware that serious evils attend | Carolinian, should mantle with shame at such a disgusting spectacle. He should consider it, as a personal indignity offered to himself, and

GOOD CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES

"From the official report now before me, set-

Before the meeting adjourned, J. D. Stro- authoritatively active measures to their Repre- threatens to overwhelm us with disaster, Gen. Taylor giving the nine electoral votes of the State, than they unsuccessful bidders for that loan, by whom any halance is still due, that they are permitted to postpone any further payment until the first of January-next. All bidders, desirous of availplease advise the department on or before the 15th of December next."

DEATH OF HON. A. D. SIMS. - We received on Saturday, the metancholy announcement through a friend, of the death of Hon. A. D. Sixs, member of Congress from the 4th District of this State, at Kingstree. Yesterday we received the following from a correspondent,

GEORGETOWN, S. C. Nov. 16/ To the Editors of the Charleston Courier:
Our Representative in Congress, the Hon. A. D. Sins, died in Kingstree last Thursday, after an illness of a few days. He was to have addressed his constituents at that place on Mon-

We are informed that ROBERT MUNEO. Esq. of Marion, will be a candidate to supply the vacancy .- Charleston Courier.

GEN. TAYLOR'S CABINET. - The editor of the New-York Mirror remarks that while he has no desire to dictate, or say a word on the formation of the Caninet of the President elect. still if it had been the will of the people that he should have been elevated to the Presidency, the following would have been the selection made:

CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, Secretary State. Evans, of Maine, Secretary of Treasury KING, of Georgia, Secretary of Navy. BELL, of Tennessee, Secretary of War. GRANGER, of New York, Post Master Gen'l. CHOATE, of Massachusetts, Attorney Genti-It is not at all improbable that several of the gentlemen named will occupy the positions assigned them by the Mirror.

ELECTION FRAUD. - In the course of the exmination of a witness in a case tried during the present term of the court the witness testis fied that he voted at the late election though not of the age of 21, by putting a piece of paper with 21 written on it in his shoe, and so ruting, "being," as he said "over 21."

The Judge commented very severely on this fraud on the elec ion and so treated it without an indictment, which, however, he was very strongly inclined to set on foot.

If this had been done, the witness would have fared badly, and his vote would have cost him dearly .- Sumter Banner.

Dyson's FACTORY BURNT - We are informed that the cotton factory of Mr. Jeptha Dyson. situated in Clarendon Co., was burnt on the night of the 10th. It was not known how the fire originated. The building was of brick, and this unfortunate casualty has resulted in an immediate loss of about \$30,000.

Such a disaster is much to be regretted, not only on account of the loss to the proprietor. but many poor workers, are thus thrown out of employment, and one accidental check is put upon such enterprise in this State .- 16.

THE JEWS IN ROME. On the 1st of this month the decree for the complete emancipation of the Jews of the Roman States comes into force. They are thereby declared fit for the exercise of all civil rights. The year 1848 is an amazing one. The changes of the forms of Government are, however, less surprising than the abandonment of the Ghetto by the Jews of Rome .- Jewish Chronicle.

EAST BOSTON, May 23d 1847. Mr S. W. Fowne-Sir, I have seen so much of the vutue of "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry" that I My son about 14 years of age, has for the last tem months been afficted with a severe cough, pains in the side and body, and a gradual walsting, until he was a mere living skeloton. I had had the advantage of elected. Whig majority this far, 20. The San- three physicians, but none of them could give him any relief, and gradually yet surely he seemed to be sinking into the tomb. Happening accidentally to me some of your "Free Almanac's" we felt as though the Balsain would help him, as there was some cases that had been cured when they were as bad as he was, # therefore procured a bottle of Dr. Kidder, the Agent in this place, and before he had used all of it he began to grow better, and by using three bottles his cough was all gone, and he is now enjoying good health, for which he is solely indebted through the blessing of God to he is solely independ with Cherry.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

WM. DIXON.

Dr. Kidder says the article has given universal sate isfaction to his enstoners. None genuine, unless signed I. Burrs on the wrap-

per. Sold in Camden by J. R. McKain; at wholesale by P. M. Conen, & Co., Charleston, and by Druggists generally in South Carolina.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Though the remote or primary causes of skin diseases may be various, as Impurity of the blood. Liver Complaint Scrofula, &c. &c., yet the immediate cause is always the same, and that is an obstruction in the porce of the skin, by which the perspiration, in its passage from the body, is arrested and confined in and under the skin, causing an intolerable itching, or an eruption of Pimples, Pustules, Ringworm, Tetter, salt Rheum, &c. &c.

For all these affections Jayne's Alterative has been found an invaluable remedy, as it removes both the primary as well as the immediate causes-purifying the Blood, curing the Liver Complaint, and effectually eradicating Scrofula from the system, while at the same time it free the porce of their obstructing matters, and leals the discussed surface.

"THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON." The following is from the Rev. John R. Corney, Jr.
Trenton, N. J., Oct. 41st. 1846.
Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir—: am extremely happy in bein

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir—: am extremely happy in being able to inform you that I have entirely recovered my health from using your EXFE TORANT. I have suffered with a severe cough, pain in my breast, and great prostration of strength for the nest eighteen months, so that I was compelled to relinquish my charge of a church which I held in this place. I had resorted to a great many different prescriptions, as well as the attendance of several respectable physicians, but they did not appear to reach my case. I resorted to your Expectorant through persuasion of Brother Parker Wood and the use of three bottles has entirely eurod me.

Believing it to be an act of justice due to yourself, as well as to those similarly afflicted, induces me to write this and which you are at liberty to use as you may think

Respectfully, yours, JOHN R. CORNEY, Je Prepared only Dr. D. Jayne Philadelphia, and sold on usency by JAMES R. McKAIN Camden, S. C.

CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT.

| | Ragging, per yd. 18 to 20 | Lanl, lh 8, to 10 |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ; | Bale Rope, lb. 10 to 12 | Lead, lb 6 to 7 |
| , | Bacon, lb. 7t to 8 | Molasses, gall. 31, to 40 |
|) | Butter. 1b. 12 to 18 | Mackarel, bbl 8 to 12 |
| | Brandy, gall. 28 to 35 | Nails, lb 61 to 8 |
| | Beeswax, 15. 18 fo 22 | Onts, bush 30 to 35 |
| | Beef, fresh, lb. 3 to 5 | Oil, Sperm. gal. 1 to 14 |
| ı | Cheese, lb. 14 | Linseed, gal. 70 to 76 |
| | Coffee, lb. 8 to 10 | Peas, bush 50 to 55 |
| • | Cotton, 1b. 4 to 51 | Potatoes, sweet bu 25 to 50 |
| l | Corn, bushel, 40 to | irish bhi |
| | Flour, barrel, 4t to 5 | Rye, huch 75 to 871 |
| | Fodder, cwt. 60 to 75 | Rice, bush 3 to 4 |
| • | Feathers, lb 25 to 30 | Sugar, 7 th 16 |
| • | Glass, 100 feet 21 to 31 | Salt, sack to 18 |
| | Hides, (dry) lb 8 to 10 | Shot, bag to li |
| • | Iron. Ib 5 to 6t | |
| | Lime, bbl 2 to 2t | Tobacco, lb 10 to 75 |
| d | Leather, sole, lb 18 to 22 | Wheat, bush 78 to 90 |

SONS OF TEMPERANOR. Waterec Division No. 9.

"he regular meeting of this Division will be held or Thursday evening next, at their Half at Toldlock
J. K. WYTHERSPOON