to Postmasters,

Relative to the Rating of Letters, the Return of Dead Letters, Transient Newspapers, and the Post-marking of Letters conveyed by the British and U. States International Mails.

Hereafter, when a letter exceeds an ounce in weight, but does not exceed two ounces, it will he rated with four charges of single postage; when it exceeds two ources, but does not exgeed three, it will be rated with six charges of single postage; and so on, there being a single postage for the first half ounce, a double charge for the first ounce, and two additi nal charges for each succeeding ounce, or fraction of an ounce, beyond the first ounce. This is ordered in virtue of the provisions of an act of Congreen, approved March 3, 1849.

And in pursuance of the same act, it is required that letters which are refused at the of delivery by the parties ad ressed, and deters which, for any other cause, caunot be delivered to said parties, shall be immediately returned to the Dead Letter Office in Washing too. under address to the Third Assistant Post der General, without waiting the time for advertising, as heretofore required in relation to this class of dead letters. They must in every so be marked in red ink on the face, with an entry showing they are refused, or the cause the stamp of office, and, with a view to the proper adjustment of the accounts, be placed under post bill to the Dead Letter Office.

Cransient newspapers (that is, papers not sent from the office of publication) will hereafter be subject, in virtue of the act aforesaid to the general newspaper postage rate only; that is, one cent for any distance in the same State, and one and a half cents for any distance exceeding one hundred miles, where the news. paper is sent frem one State into another. But postage on such newspapers is in all cases to

In respect to British mails, where the official postage entries on the letters received are in red ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; where in plack ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected. Postage in such cases is either wholly paid or wholly unpaid. The postage figures on such letters show, on the paid letters, the amount to be credited to the United States; on the unpaid letters, the amount charged to the ited States. The postage to be collected annaid British letters is in all cases to be. ever may be their credit or debit figures, wenty-four cents when single, with an additional twenty four cents for each additional rate, and, after the first ounce, each letter exceeding that weight is to be charged lorty-eight cents for each additional ounce or fraction of an

J. COLLAMER. Postmaster General. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, March 15, 1849.

VIRGINIA AND OHIO.

The patience of our sister Virginia, long sorely laxed by the unblushing robberies perpeagainst her citizens by those of the Northern States who have been shielded from just punishment, seems at last giving way. She begins to feel that a stop must be put to hese outrages against her, and infractions of

The following Message from Gov. Floyd, to the Legislature, looks like business. Whatever stand Virginia takes, she will be supported by het Southern Sisters :- Telegraph.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. March 9th, 1849.

To the Speaker of the House of Delegates: Sir .- On the 3d January, 1849, I made Ohio, for the delivery of a lugitive from justice, negro man slave, the property of Samuel B. Brown. This requisition was contemptuously refused, upon the ground of the inefficiency of the affidavit. To phylate all difficulty, I made a second requisition for the same offender on the 3d day of February. This requisition, like the first, was also refused, and in a manner not less discourteous. For the manner in which the demands have been met, I refer to docu ments herewith enclosed for the consideration of the Legislature. It will be seen, by reference to the reasons

last requisition, that the authorities of the State of this virtually refuse to recognize the validitwof the laws of this Commonwealth regula. ting the proceedings against slaves for criminal offences; thus constituting the broad ægis of a sister republic, which was intended to be the guaranty of protection from wrong, the strong- the North wind is stormy and fierce, and cold. hold of fugitives from justice, and harbor of safety for felons escaping the penalties of the law. I do not doubt but there are many right. at night; she tells them of grog shops, of rum midded and patriotic citizens in the State of and of crime, and makes them believe the very Chie whose patriotism and sense of justice will Devil is their best triend. Thus talks Poverty condemn in the strongest manner this fanatical spirit of aggression on the constitutional rights of the Southern States. I can but hope that their better Judgments and more patriotic counsels will in time prevail to save our country from the ruin and disruption to which the con-Tracy course will inevitably lead. In the mean time: I feel bound to call the attention of the Levislature to this transaction, with a hope that their wisdom will devise some means of preventing similar occurrences in future. Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD.

A FACT WHICH NEEDS NO COMMENTARY .-Jesse Oxendine, a free colored man, who for a long time resided in Columbia, and had accumiduted some property, was about a year ago seized with the idea of going to a free State. He accordingly sold out and removed with his family to Ohio. Whilst there, he could procure no work, all his applications being answer ed with the remark, that they preferred white labor. His wife was taken ill, and although he offered to pay liberally, no assistance could be procured in nursing her-the color of her skin forbid it. She died, and Oxendine, stript of his little property, and thoroughly disgusted with his white friends and sympathizers, determined to return, although being warned that he forfeited his freedom by so doing. He wrote back that he would prefer to be a slave on any Southern plantation, to being a free man at the North, and accordingly returned a few days ago. Read that, ye false hearted Abolitionists, and blush for shame at your base hypocricy!

KENTUCKY .- The following resolution, pass edata large and highly respectable meeting held at Lexington Kentucky, shows that even this border State is prepared to maintain her consti tutional rights:

State Banner.

. Resolved. That the passage by Congress of the Wilmot Proviso, or any kindred measure embodying the same unjust principles, will be regarded as an outrage on the rights of the South, which must be checked by determined

the Union."

They recommend the Governor to conven an extra session of the Legislature, should Congress attempt to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia; pledged themselves to stand by the other States of the South, and appointed a committee of vigilance and safety. With such a spirit as this all through the South, there is no danger,

From the North Carolina Standard.

MASONIC SEMINARY. We have before us the "Report of the Trustees" of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, together with the Speech of J. M. Lovejoy, Esq. (Principal of Mal- Academy in this place) on the subject of the Masonic Seminary, proposed to be established. This Report is signed y Messrs. J. F. Speight, William Gott, C. W. D. Hutchings, W. H. Mead, J. F. Rhodes, J. M. Lovejoy, W. F. Collins, and W. G. Hill; and it gives cheering evidence that the contemplated work is in a fair way to be accom

We have read the Speech of Mr. Lovejoy, delivered before the Grand Lodge, at the late Annual Communication, on the subject of Education, with unalloyed pleasure. We quote the following, as furnishing a specimen of the

style of the Speaker: "I have often been asked the question, "what will the poor of our order do, if educated, when they become men?" What will they do, if uneducated, when they become men? But the uneducated never become men; the ignorant are always children-children are they in respect to the works of God and the creations of mind. But what do the educated poor? They do all that is done. They become great law. vers, great architects, great painters, great mechanics, great statemen, great poets, great philosophers, aye great in every thing. Poverty tells her children, when educated, they are rich. She stands still before them in her rags, but her eye is full of energy and fire. Her arm is still gaunt, but has the strength of Titan's to rend the barriers which impede the course of her sons to fame and power. She is no longer like an angel of death cold and shivering as the North wind, but is rather a good spirit and teaches her children a thousand hings. She points them to the wealth and reasure of the world, and bids them reach forth the hand and take it. Poverty, when her children are educated, shows them many things. She learns them how to cut mountains into beautiful columns and to fashion the rude rocks into magnificent temples, that they may tell the grandeur of nations to distant times. She has shown them how to pen up fire and water in ribs of steel, which speed the commerce of States over the globe, and how to take hold of lightning, and chain our thoughts to his car. Poverty teaches her educated children many things. She points them back through preexistent time, and shows that the mighty men and demigods of old; that they were poor, yet nevertheless formed savage hordes into civilized and gigantic States, became the lords of song. of eloquence and philosophy, and thus won their way to immortality. She points them to the great men of modern date-to Shakespear, Napoleon, Milton and Washington, the four giants of thought and action, who have written their names in letters of fire upon the black wing of time; and says that they were poor. She shows them Washington, traversing forests and wading through swamps, a surveyor of land in his early manhood. But she shows him in a different picture, struggling with that monster and terrible thing, called a tyrant, wrenching his hand from the throat of Liberty and placing his broad, brave bosom between her and her misition upon the Governor of the State of tormentor; lifting up a State which had fallen, wasted and bleeding, and placing her feet upon a foundation so strong and deep that she has grown up the glory and wonder of the world. But I have not time to tell all the educated poor have done and can do. They teach all

> leave their uneducated, and I will crush them and crowd them down to ruin.' Alluding to the importance of such a Seminary to the destitute children of the Masonic

> up to fame, and power, and distinction; but

our schools, fill all our colleges with professors,

and our churches with the ministers of God.

They build our towns and villages, all our ves-

sels of commerce, and navies of war. But

what does Wealth? Nothing, nothing at all:

she stands with her arms tolded upon her bosom,

tricked out in her jewelry and golden petticoats,

and looks on to see Poverty work. But she

pours into the lap of Poverty her gold, surren-

ders her possessions, gives up her houses and

her lands and her petticoats also. How does

Poverty serve her unedocated children? She

stands before them, stern and terrible-she

will give them no aid, no comfort, no cheer.

She pushes them into every hole and every

ditch; she plucks their rags, and tells them that

and that no body cares. She talks to them all

day of want, of hunger, and haunts their pillow

in two ways. Thus talks Poverty with her

Order, Mr. Lovejoy says: "It may be said that the destitute of our order are educated. But how, I ask? Are they edu cated as a Mason, who has the means, wishes to educate and does educate his own children? two months another year, three another, two, again, and thus ends their instruction. No child ever was or can be thus educated. I consider education to be that discipline of the moral and intellectual faculties which fits an individual to discharge any duty which society imposes upon its members. Doubtless this fraternity has some children growing up in perfect ignorance, without even a knowledge of the Bible. May the Father of mercies save and protect the poor ignorant children in the desert which stretches before! Has it come o this? Shall it be said that the Masons of North Carolina will suffer any child who has claims upon them to grow up without a knowledge of the Bible? The Bible? A hat is the Bible! The voice of God, the philosophy of creation, the fountain of all wisdom, the source of all good; the pivot on which swings the needle of hope, that points the earth born heavenward; the wing of the imagination, which lifts it up with great thoughts like the pinions of a strong eagle; the mine from which are wrought the gems that twinkle on the brow of immortal Poesy; the bold bright truth which the naked soul seizes and invests itself, as with steps to eternity."

resistance, on our part, even if that resistance subject; while at the same time it would bring tion of property over the entire South: - who to suggest a letter.

Notice to the Public and Instructions involves an appeal to arms and a dissolution of home to their hearts by its commanding elo- would be compelled to adopt the late suggesquence and its saving truths, the full worth of tion of the New Orleans papers, and which its enthusiastic but unobtrusive author.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL

Wednesday Morning, March 28, 1849. W. THURLOW CASTON, EDITOR.

To CORRESPONDENTS .- The communication of E. C. B. has been received and will appear oon. We direct attention to the communication of Hampden in to-day's paper. The colums of the Journal are always open to correspondents upon that subject.

Mr. Zealy.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. ZEALY, found in another column, who comes among us with the highest recommendation as an Artist. In Columbia where he has successfully operated for two or three winters, we know his performances are regarded superior to any who had visited that place before him. His Daguerreian Gallery certainly pre-

sents the finest specimens we have seen. Mr. Z's pictures are superior in being durable, and in giving a life-like expression to the face. The great objection to Daguerreotypes is the dull-cold-inanimate appearance of the picture. Mr. Z. has in a great measure overcome this, and uses new chemical combinations with eminent success. He is a native of the State, and deserves patronage. We recommend all who wish their faces taken, to give him a call, at his rooms above the Post Office.

Another Storm. Another violent storm has visited us. Last week we noticed a hail storm. This week we record another, which though unattended by hail, proved to be much more severe, and did considerable damage. Two of the chimneys on the west side of the Camden Hotel, were blown over, and tell in upon the roof-crushing it down to the floor beneath-rendering the rooms on that side in the third story untenantable. Considerable damage was done to the plastering, furniture, &c. No one was injured. Carpenters are already at work, and all will be fitted up by Court week, ready for the reception of the usual number of guests. Trees and fences were prostrated, all over the Town and neighborhood, and the plastering in many houses, was great. ly injured, by the rain driven in by a violent wind. The telegraphic wires were thrown down, nearly all the wayifrom, Columbia through to Cheraw, and communication was stopped about a day and a half. The en rgetic officials were prompt in replacing them, and communications were started again at the earliest

Mr. Clay's Letter.

In view of a new Constitution about to be adopted, by the people of Kentucky, Mr. Clay published a letter, ably written, in which he proposes a plan for the gradual and ultimate extinction of slavery in that State. His sys. tem of emancipation consists of three principles-1st, that it should be slow in its operabance, in the existing habits of society-2nd. that as an indipensable condition, the emancipated slaves should be removed from the State to some colony-and 3rd, that the expenses of their transportation to such colony, including an outfit for six months after arrival at it, should be defrayed by a fund to be raised from the labor of each freed slave.

It should be a source of deep, poignant regret that the "great embodiment" has thought proper to come out in such a letter, at such a time. He proposes that all slaves born after 1855 or 1860 should be free, at the age of 25 years, and then to be hired out for 3 years to raise a fund to defray their expenses to the colonies on the western coast of Africa; those born from them to be free at their birth, subjected however to a system of apprenticeship until they attained the age of 21.

The scheme though lucidly explained, strikes us as impracticable, and ruinous in its consequences to the people of that State. Not to double face and Janus mouths -- and she tells notice the immense sacrifices required of those, you educate your children, and I will lift them who hold property in slaves, to become suddenly impoverished, to fall from their height of wealth, and abundant comforts, at once, to a point of utter weakness and destitution-as many, especially orphans, own no other proper ty.-it would turn loose a host of that indolent shiftless, starving, thieving class of negroes, not altogether free, nor exactly in a state of bondage, but like the "blank leaves between the They are, perhaps, sent to school one year, Old and New Testaments, belonging to neither dispensation," oftentimes without homes or guardians, strolling about, fit tools of crime, willing agents in villainy, and unhappy instruments, to annoy and harass the whites .-Not to speak of the ultimate effects upon Kentucky, as each State "has absolute, supreme, and exclusive power over the subject within its limitsexclusive of that of Congress, or that of any of the States," we may be permitted to suggest, without interlering with the rights of State Sov. ereignty, that there are others deeply interest ted in such a move at this particular crisis. If our Missionaries in Liberia report correctly, that the emancipated slaves sent there, entreat them in pitiful tones, to reduce them to their former state of bondage, and save them from the freedom of starvation, the philanthropick emancipator, (if indeed philanthropy be in the movement) would seek for them more comfortable homes elsewhere. In addition to this should the plan ever be attempted, of course the garment of an angel; a diamond cut out every slavehelder in Kentucky would labour from the throne of God, and placed upon the to dispose of his slaves before the time of emanfront of a dark world, to light its wayward cipation arrived. The other slaveholding place—that we break off all intercourse with States consequently would be overrun by gangs the North in trade and Commerce, -meets with

will probably pass unto a law very soon in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi-that no negro can be sold within their limits from another State.

Other States must be expected to take care of themselves, and such laws would be enacted in sef-defence; and it is difficult to foretell all the evils, that would grow out all efforts of the citizens of one State forced to get clear for their slaves, and citizens of the neighbouring Commonwealths prohibiting their introduction. A desire on the one part to be saved harmless from pecuniary loss, and the inducement to buy at a greatly reduced price, on the other, would certainly bring about evasions of law, and possi bly conflict of States.

We repeat it is to be regreted deeply-seriously that Mr. Clay has deemed it proper to write such a letter, at such a time. The South had a right to expect other things from him. When her rights are invaded, her institutions assaulted-when the compromises incorporated in the Constitution for her protection and security, have been wickedly trampled upon, and disregarded, she had a right to expect her LEADING MEN, to stand up vigorously in her detence. To them the people look for lightfor guidance, IN A CRISIS, and when one of BIS nfluence, instead of pointing out a mode of redress, producing union and concert of action, is found taking such a course, it is certainly full of mischief and highly calculated to give them a feeling of DESERTION,—to distract their views -weaken their strength-lessen their attach. ment to their institutions and impair their confidence in their cause. What clapping of hands and shouting for joy, will be heard among the ranting fanatics at the North, when they read this letter! From it they will auger success. and cheered on by the influence of his great name will redouble their assaults. It will add strength to their cause, and fury to their blows. False notions and unfounded representations will now be walted upon the wings of a pseudo-philanthropy, ever on the alert, from Maine to Oregon, and the whole pack of yelping demagogues will start afresh upon the track of their rame. Distraction at the South, division of strength, and confusion in her councils will now be currently believed at the North, and piteous moans and a generous outpouring of sympathy will flow anew in behalf of the slaves of Ken-

It affords some consolation to know, that it vill require something more than this letter, o induce the people of that prosperous State to emancipate, and to turn loose a horde of miseraole wretches to starve or pilfer a living. Their Legislature, which adjourned after its publication, resolved almost unanimously, never to en tertain any resolution, touching emancipation The denunciations of the Louisville and Lexington Journals, hitherto regarded the organs of Mr. Clay clearly prove that the proposition meets with little favor, among the people. It looks like "CONFRRMATION STRONG, AS PROOFS or Holy writ," of Mr. Webster's celebrated tions, cautions and gradual, so as to occasion speech at Marshfield, during the Presidential no convulsions, nor any rash or sudden distur. campaign, wherein he claimed opposition to the extension of slavery, to be a cardinal feature of Whiggery. How unlike are the position of Mr Clay, and our own great Statesman; the ONE quoted at the North, and shaken by the hand as a triend to their cause, the OTHER fearlessly fighting for justice, far out in the van, - powerfully resisting every invasion of our rightsand taxing his gigantic powers to the utmost to keep off the assailants. Holding up, in the one hand, the chart of equality-the Constitution-with the other, he points eloquently and truthfully to slavery, as the developing agent of Southern greatness and power. If there ever was a time, when the South needed, the concentrated energies of every mind, the influence of every name within her borders, it is now : and this letter, while it will effect not one particle of good, may be productive of immense harm. It falls upon the Southern ear like an unuleasant sound, and knocks at our own door like an unwelcome visitor. Since it meets with so little favor, among the people of Kentucky and elsewhere, we trust the press will see to it, that public sentiment at the South, he not misunderstood at the North, and that Mr.

> The Storm noticed in our last, appears to have committed extensive ravages upon other sections of the country.

upon the question of slavery.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Journal states, that n the same day, a tornado of great violence passed six miles South of that city, doing much damage to houses, fences, &c. At Col. Taylor's, in the prairies, besides other damage, two valuable houses were destroyed.

At Mount Meigs the Academy was completeprostrated, and several of the pupils badly njured-one of them fatally. Col. Carter's deer park had its enclosures blown down, and deer to the number of several hundred scattered at large. Great damage was also done to the telegraph, posts, trees, &c.

The Marion (S. C.) Star says that the storm vas severe, accompanied with much wind and hail. Trees and fences were prostrated in very direction, and considerable damage done to the gardens. The storm lasted but a short period, but the hail lay on the ground, on the opposite side of the Pee Dee River, until the next morning.

"The work goes Bravely on." We are gratified to see that the suggestion

made by the meeting recently held in this

We believe that Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Woodward are willing to test its efficacy. We know that the latter stands ready "to co ope in this, and every other measure of forbearance towards the Union." While he may regard it the proper course of the South, to take higher ground and go much farther, he still is prepared to unite with his Fellow Citizens in trying the experiment. We have reasons to believe that the plan of operations suggested will meet with much favor in other STATES.

The Columbia press have taken ground in support of it, and have urged it with earnestness and power. A demonstration was made in its favor, by the Marlboro Meeting held during Court week 12th instant, of which Col. Wm. T. Ellerhe was chairman .- J. Beatty Jennings, W. D. Johnson Esqr., and D. Mathieson Esqr.,-Secretaries, and Maj. J. W. Harrington Chairman of the Committea. The follow. ing is their ninth resolution:

"Resolved, That the sixth Resolution adopted by the citizens of Kershaw, at a late meeting in Camden as follows : " Pesolved that we r. quest the Committees of Safety and Correspondence, which have been appointed by the several Districts respectively, to appoint one of their number, to meet with others so appointed, in Columbia on the first mon lay in Miv next. to consider of and devise a system of nonintercourse in trade and commerce, with the non-slaveholding States, with a view of recommending the same to the people of the State, be referred to our Committee of Salety and correspondence, with authority to act upon the suggestion, as to them may seem proper."

We hope the Committee will adopt it fully. and that other Committies will " do likewise."

At the Annual Commencement of the Me li cal Department of the University of New York, a class of 147 graduated. The followng young gentlemen were from this State,-W. A. Aiken, J. E. Brenan, G. Buckingbam, H. K. W. Flinn, G. Kersh, M. L. Sharp, F W. Voght, J. S. Weatherly and Thomas D. Woodward. The degree of M. D. was conferred, at the recent Commencement of the Medical College of Georgia, upon the following, also from this State, W. C. Ware, D. C. O'Keeffe, A. E. Cox, Jasper Browne, J. C. Lanier, G. W. Mitchell, W. H. Montague.

THE CHARLESTON HOTEL .- The Courier of last week informs us that the large and magnificent building-the Charleston H. tel, is undergoing thorough repair, cleaning and embellish. ing. It was lately purchased by Messrs. T. GATES and W. ENSTON, who have placed it under the charge of Mr. DANIEL MIXER, formerly of the Eagle and I beenix, and more it would seem that one would announce a silly recently of the United States Hotel at Augusta. He has engaged the services of Mr. Moony and Mr. NICKERSON to assist him. It will be soon thrown open for the reception o' boarders and travellers, elegantly furnished and thoroughly renovated.

ALBERT GALLATIN .- This venerable man, ecording to the New New York Literary World, has sufficiently recovered from a serious fit of illness to resume his studies and pursuits. to which he still brings the interest and acumen of his youthful powers .- Telegraph.

NON-ELIGIBILITY OF A DUELLIST .- The Batesville (Ark.) Eagle says, that Col. ROANE, if elected, cannot become Governor of that State. The inauguration oath requires the party to swear that he has never been engaged sacrifice, and put us to inconvenience in a duel, either as principal, second or hearer of a challenge. Col. R. however fought with Albert Pike. The Senate of the State, at its recent session, repealed the law with an eye to the case of Col. R., but the House refu-ol to pass the bill.

His Excellency Governor MANLY, Ins appointed ANDREW H. SHUPORD of Lincoln. JOSEPH J. ERWIN of Burke, and GEORGE W. HAYES of Cherokee County, Commissioners under the Act of the last General Assembly, for surveying and locating the great Western Turnpike Road from Salisbury through Ashville to the Georgia line.

Mississippi Moving .- We are rejoiced to see that Mississippi is joining Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama in response to the Southern Address. A large meeting was Clay does not go iuto the Senate of the U. held at Canton, in Madison County, to deliber. States, as a true exponent of Southern views ate in reference to the "crisis." The resolutions lately passed by the General Assembly of Virginia were among others, adopted.

> The Charleston Mercury of the 21st inst. says-The detention of the cars vesterday was caused by the blocking up of the road by a freight train, -the axle of one of the cars having given away. The accident occurred about 22 miles from the city, and the train going west was detained, until the arrival of the Western Cars at the other end of the obstruction, when the passengers were transferred from one train to the other, and proceeded towards their respective destinations.

> Mobile Advertiser of the 16th says:-There was a rumor in circulation last evening before the form of our paper was closed, that a telegraph despatch from New Orleans, announced that a crevasse had commenced in the Second Municipality, and the river was flowing with great rapidity through the city.

> Dr. Bascom, and Professor Capens (formerly of this State) have resigned their chairs in Transylvania University, Kentucky.

General Scorr returned to Washington, and the next morning after his arrival, paid his respects to the President. His health is restored; and it is said he will, in future, make and clothe, and build them up in their pride and

We wish every Mason, and the family of every Mason in the State could read this Speech. It would enforce at once, as with a trumpet-tongue, the necessity for action on this stock in the Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad life! If trade and commerce are to

to the town of Petershurg. A hill to author a subscription on behalf of the come to the capital stock of the Virginia and Maryland bridge company, was also passed.

Later from Europe. The Steamer Canada arrived at Halfes Friday morning last. From a telegraphic des patch in the Charleson Courier of Monday, we make the following extract,

FRANCE. - The existing government contine

ues to gather strength, and a growing disposition

was evinced on the part of other an crush any attempt at pulnic disorder. Taking all circumstances into consideration the p ect of continued tranquillity are more ole than has been exhibited for the lost ven INDIA .- The accounts from the East Indies are, as is stated, disastrous to the English. great battle with the Sikha had taken place, in which the English army, although claining victory, had sustained a loss of over two the sand men, among whom they counted mindy three officers. Four pieces of ordnance, and four or five regimental colors are also said to have been abandoned, and the acknowledges ment made that two more such rictories wou

De ruinous to their arms. Corrox.—Fair American Cotton, at at close of the week ending on the 845 in only maintained its ground, but reached a pain have the prices offered at the time of the ng the America. The sales of that week nounted to 50,000 bales, hard smilling at land

The following week, bowever, codin 10th inst, the disastrous accounts from and the advices by the Niagora; that the arge excess of receipts of the lacticle with country, at the principal Cotton combine a decided depression in the invited a decline a fall farthing per pound took place. The decline it is stated, and not take

The quotations, at the latest dates, stone fo'lows: fair Uplands 4 5 8; Mobile 6 8 4 200 New Orleans 5.7.8. A The sales of draw solder

the standard stands the complete NON-INTERCOURSE Mr. Editor: At the meeting recently held

he people of Kershaw, the arstemo non-intercourse with our abolition seighbar was suggested, as a measure full of e nd suited to the emergency. The sugge presents an important enquiry, in the con ation of which, several material points or such a measure practicable? If practicable? would it be effectual? And if both should it ! adopted under the circumstances of ou

In the present confederated condition w States, with the Constitution of the U. State of force, such a measure could not be adby any authority of the States in their corps capacities. Upon the will of the Prople therefore, unsupported by legislative continue practicability of such a micasure modica depend; and surely all will nigree nothing in the measure itself arbieb impracticable. It can be so considered on number of farmers, baving week to hats, or any other articles, would find it in ticab'e to decline to buy from par chan's, who were hostile and with whom the farmer has no desire to deal, when these are five hundred others, who are just as all and anxious to sell, who are his friends with whom he prefers to deal. Struct precisely the proposition advanced by the who maintain that it is impracticable discontinue our commercial dealings with the North, and to turn our trade into other chan-

nels at least as wide, prohistic and the last as wide, prohistic and the last as wide, prohistic and properties of the commercial relations have so entangled un will the non-slave holking. States, that we consider now, without great inconvenience and fice, cease to trade with them Goan does it follow, that because it will require so therefore it is impracticable? Then all acts of any import would, upon such reason, be impra-ticable—which to say, is about. At a fine time, we will undertake to show that the fice and inconvenience necessary love great ends to be attained.

great ends to be attained.

It cannot be that the impracticability is the real objection to such a measure. There is something beyond, which the perhaps, will close—for it is most manifest that the people of the South have but jo say, that they will not buy from the North, and no power on earth can control them. compel them. Among the more prominent want of energy and fortitude to face the the fact that there exists too strong a representa ion of the enemy in our midd. We are not forced to resort to reasoning merely, to show that non-intercourse with those to hostilite with us can be adopted, and that effectually out our history and experience as colonies will, in some measure, afford illustration. The motives too for action now, on our part, are a thousand fold stronger than in the colonial time, while our present condition is greatly move lavor The patriots of the former time were moved to resistance by comparatively trivial contents trifling tax on stamped paper, or three pence or pound on ten, were amongst the by principle, the importance of which we do no intend to underrate. We have reason to be moved (although we are not.) as well by the same high principle, as by the most harefaced scription-by the necessity of saving ourselves from utter ruin and disgrace. They were feeble, and to a great extent, necessarily dependant, while we are strong, if not numanied by terror, wholly independent of our enemies,

we dared to assert it.

Many, while they condemn this measure at impracticable, say that disunion, nothing short of disunion is practicable. There is something inconsistent in such positions. Can it be sup-posed that those who cannot be brought up to the lesser requirement, will dare to face the greater? And yet one or other is admitted on

There may be some purpose in this to render us to inaction-bringing our people to the cundition of a collarsed windbag, all bluster and no

action—' sound and fury signifying nothing."

Besides is the Union to be dissolved, and our trade and commerce with the Abolitionists to continued undiminished; are we still to feed his head quarters at Washington.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned on Monday the 19th inst. There was an aggregate gaudily pictured—opening its exhaustless.