to its cultivation; and tobacco soon became an article of commerce. The introduction of this sort of labor had the effect of excluding, in a great measure, emigration from Europe-the emigration which subverted the ascendancy of the Quakers of Pennsylvania-which has ma. to the Gold Box bequeathed by Gen. Jackson terially modified the original character of New England, and still more of the new free States of the West. And it has been through negro slavery that agriculture has been made, for the first time in the history of the world, so profitable and attractive as to render rural life the favorite of wealth as well as of the mass of the people-to make the country instead of the towns the abode of elegant manners and refined taste. And this system of society has prevailed throughout the other States of the South, owing to the similarity of their primitive character to that of Virginia-to her example-to emigration into them of many Virginians, the warmth of the climate, and to the culture of cotton, which is more favorable to the employment of slave labor than that of tobacco.

Thus, then, we have fifteen Southern States one half of the number belonging to the Union occupying half of our territory-who present last charge made by the American infantry on the extraordinary, and, so far as my researches extend, the unparalleled result of a population which has acquired greater wealth by agriculture than any other people in any other man ner; and who have consequently given ascendancy within their borders to country life over city, in social and political power. In Great Britain, the only country which can be compared in civilization with ours, the land holders are indeed a very wealthy class, perhaps the most so, but they have dwellings in London, and pass a larger part of the year there. The land holders of Great Britain also constitute but a small portion of the population.

We must now consider the effect upon the various elements of civilization on a population at once wealthy and rural like that of the the claims of Lieut. Mayne Reid to Gen. Jack-

In communities which have acquired great wealth, it is almost universal that such wealth term-I have thought it my duty, as a member is very unequally distributed. Extreme poverty and extreme wealth characterize the population-but the mass are poor. This is perhaps inevitable where manufacture or com- I shall simply review his statement in the order merce or conquest are the means of acquisition. And in England this is strikingly displayed .-But it is not so in agricultural people. I know it is a common opinion, that much greater inequality of property exists in the South than in the North. But although I do not possess ex- treras. Such an exploit was totally impossible, act knowledge on this point, there is ennogh known to prove that this cannot be the case .-The State of Virginia allows none to exercise the elective franchise but white freeholders, leaseholders of five years, and housekeepers road than the New York regiment, of which who are heads of families. Now it appears by the Lieutenant was a member-barthermore, the returns of the Presidential election of 1844, the fire of the South Carolina regiment destroythat Virginia gave about 95,000 votes; allowing ed what little order was preserved in the Mexi-10,000 for voters who did not attend the polls, can ranks, and gave the New Yorkers but litand it appears that there are 105.000 free the oportunity of making the first capture, as and that Austra will form no part of the Empire, white males in that State who are either free- dozens of the Palmetto Regiment were in the holders, leaseholders, or housekeepers and road capturing horses and making prisoners. heads of families, and by the census of 1839 In his fifth, he says that Shield's brigade was State above the age of 21; so that two thirds of the case; it consisted of the New York and them are either free holders, leaseholders, or Palmetto Regiments, who were afterwards supof the Northern States are freeholders, but I the Rifles, and if I remember rightly, also from any will take place. There does not appear to have seen a detailed statement from which it the 9th, 11th, and 13th, Regiments of infantry; appears that only half the voters were free hol- in all, not more than 1200 men, this includes ders; and when we consider that the cities of the party with the howitzer. Lieut, Reid says New York and Boston contain nearly half the that his company (B.) was the only one that ity of property prevails.

[To be continued in our next.]

fellow-citizen has, as we have heretafore and utes, Col. Butler requesting Gen. Shields to nent now than at any previous time during the a. meed, returned to this city, and quietly set. give the order to charge, which he refused to past year. tled down in his beautiful residence on an emi- | do, and he having fuiled to restore the New | nance near the capitol. The cares and re- Yorkers to their ranks ordered the retreat of the ed favorably to the Socialists and red republisponsibilities of the most exalted position in the South Carolina Regiment. Even then the caus to a far greater extent than was anticipa civil Governments of the earth are laid aside, the order was not extended to the three left ted. They will number in the Assembly about and the late President, mingling daily with his companies, who stood until the balance of the 240 strong against twice that number, which fellow-citizens in the streets of our beautiful regiment had proceeded some distance, when, composed of parties and sections of parties encity as one of the sovereign people. is we doubt not, a happier man than when in Washington, ed. burdened with the weight of his vast responsibilities, and surrounded with the throng who looked to him as the dispenser of patronage and the field. Such could not possibly have been place.

covered the elasticity of step and the healthful forgotten the first duty of an officer, as to leave complexion of which sickness had temporarily deprived him on his first arrival. That he may to another, at a time when every man, more here pass a quiet evening after the most event. particularly an officer, should be seen at his post. ful morning and midday of his life, is a wish in which we are sure most of those even who have flag of the Palmetto Regiment, as it fell from been numbered with his political opponenst will the hands of Col. D. and carried it for some

The time has not yet arrived when justice can be extended to the brilliant and successful administration : but the day will yet come when that administration will be regarded as the most tablished-permanently, we believe-the pilicy for which the party of the country has contended since the days of Jefferson, and impartial history, when the faction which opposed the policy of Mr. Polk's administration shall have ber of Co. H. (P. Leonard) who here it through- and Prussians continues without any decisive nounce these results the most beneficent of any was the first to wave over the captured gates of since the adoption of our constitution.

Nashville Union.

CURE OF CANCER. - Perhaps I can confer a The extract of wood sorrel, used as a plaster should be broken in some way. To burn a piece of punk on the place, is a good method, then apply the salve, as before directed. The dish or basin, and place it in the sun, until it gagement. dries to the consistence of tar, when it is fit for use .- Indiana State Journal.

cle says, Mr. J. C. Carmichael has shown us ploits under the largest gun at Chapultepec, I samples of thirteen varieties of woo'en, and can say nothing. cotton and wool goods, made at the Richmond factory, in this county, belonging to Mr. Geo. Schley. These cloths are designed mainly for clothing servants, and are firm, heavy, well and the consciousness of his great modesty. twisted and woven goods. Mr. Carmichael keeps a full stock on sale. Prices range from 20 to 40 cents a yard.

the year 1848, 149,632. Upon this basis, and in a day or two past. The Town Council, we receiving proof to satisfaction that he was a is distributed. The amount apportioned to the running at large in the streets. several counties is \$59 887 46.

From the Charleston Mercury STRIPPING A JACKDAW.

Lieut. Mayne Reid, of the New York Regiment of Volunteers, has preferred a claim before the Common Council of the City of New York worthiest. Among the reasons he adduces, we

extract the following: 7. In the action of Cherubusco, my company (B. New York volunteers,) was the only company of five regiments, composing Shields's Brigade, that preserved their rank and fought n order of battle. All others broke at receiving the enemy's fire, and though they fought and fifty-three passengers. gallantly during the action, it was without order or manene.

6. In this action I forced a body of South Carolinians to carry their Lieutenant Colonel from the field, when he fell mortally wounded. 7. I caught the South Carolina flag as it fell from his hands, and carried it for some time

during the deadliest of the enemy's fire. In this action, I led the New York and South Carolina regiments to the charge-the slightly depressed. the 30th of August.

9. I caused this movement by running in front of the broken lines, and calling out:

" Men of New York! will you follow me to the charge?

halted by general orders, when I caused the New York regiment, (the remnant of it) then Carolinians, to halt and form.

A communication from one of the Palmettos, which we find in the New Orleans Delta, thus satisfactorily disposes of some of these modest

pretentions: My attention having been called to an article in Monday morning's 'Crescent,' setting forth son's gold box, and noticing in that article many glaring inconsistencies-not to use a harsher of one of the regiments mentioned by him, to give a simple statement of facts which heretofore have never been disputed to my knowledge. in which it appears, so far as my personal knowledge extends. Of his first three statements, I can say nothing But in his fourth, he claims brigade of Gen. Shields in the battle of Confrom the nature of the formation of that brigade the South Carolina volunteers, having been spiracy for a desperate, and, as was believed, brought to the attack of the retreating enemy; before, and at least 300 yards farther up the

there were only 157,989 white males in that composed of five regiments. Such was not housekeepers. I do not know what proportion ported by three or four companies taken from retired behind the Hacienda, or were scattered | notoriety. about the field, save some twenty brave fellows who had surrounded their flag. The Palmetto no improvement. Indeed the danger of a gen-Ex-PRESIDENT POLK .-- Our distinguished Regiment remained in line some fifteen min | eral European war appears to be more immihaving been informed of the order, they follow-

Mr. Polk looks ten years younger than when the centre of his regiment, and was there when 50c., and three per cent at 52f. he landed here six weeks ago. The fire of his wounded. Hence, if Lieut. Reid was near In the French Assemby, the affairs of Rome eye had never been quenched, and he has re- Col. D. when he was shot, he must have so far and Hungary being under consideration, a de

In the seventh, he says that he caught the time. Again, I ask, was he at his post?

But this is not the only ground on which I a brief history of it in that engagement. When carried by a majority of 436 to 181. prolific of great and beneficial results of any the regiment was first brought into action, it was which adorns the pages of our history. It es. given to color-sergeant, (T. Beggs) who was change of Ministrey, but it was supposed that wounded while carrying it. Col. Dickinson then took the flag, and bore it till he was shot down. shall Bergaud would be called upon to form a He then handed it, with his sword, to Maj. Gladden and it was committed by the Maj. to a membeen consigned to enduring infamy, will pro. out that battle, and every subsequent one, till it the Garita de Belen, and every member of the

regiment will sustain me in this assertion. In his eighth, he says I led the two regiments to the charge. Pray, I ask, where was Gen. favor on some of your subscribers, by giving a | Shields that he thus passively resigned his comvery simple and effectual cure for cancers .- mand to Lieut. Reid! Again, I repeat, if he did so, he had left his post; for in the second through the day, and slippery elm bark at night, formation the Palmetto Regiment was given the multaneously issued a manifesto announcing will cure any cancer that has ulcerated, or that post of honor, (the right wing) and were in adhas not live skin over it; in that case the skin vance of the New York Regiment in the charge. which broke the centre of the enemy.

Of his ninth, I can say nothing, only it singular. I never perceived Lt. Reid when, acextract is obtained, simply by pounding the cording to his statement, he was with the flag common sorrel in a mortar, or other vessel, and of the South Carolina Regiment, which was in of rebellion, and the destruction of murderous pressing out the juice, then put it in a pewter arms length of me several times during the en. and evil intentioned men.

Of his tenth, I can only reiterate, where was our commander, (Gen. Shields) who I, for ty, has signed away his title, by which act this of their country, to surrender, at last, to this the first time, heard accused of incompetence as vast region of country, some 1000 miles in dreadful scourge. GEORGIA WOOLENS .- The Augusta Chroni. to giving orders to his command? Of his ex. extent, has become part and parcel of the

With many apologies for trespassing on the patience of yourself and readers lieuve Lieut. noted in the last accounts. Mayne Reid to the enjoyment of his glories, PALMETTO.

Beware of Mad Dogs .- A rabid mad dog or three weeks since on the supposition that he was killed on Sunday night on the premises of had supported Gen. Cass at the Presidential The whole number of children in Missouri Rev. Mr. Talley. It is supposed that this dog election, but the supposition being unfounded over 6 and under 20 years of age, reported for was bitten by another in a like condition with- the Post Master General re-instated him on not upon the number attending school, money hope, will adopt measures to prevent dogs from genuine whig, and had not committed the high

Palmetto State Banner.

From the Baltimore Sun. ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA. Seven Days Later From Europe.

FIRST DISPATCH. The following dispatch reached us from our correspondent at St. Johns, N. B., yesterday to whomsoever his fellow citizens should deem afternoon, and was immediately issued in an "extra Sun."

ST. Johns, June 6th-A. M. The Royal Mail Steamer Europa arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, 5th inst., at noon and in a few minutes after your special Express left for this place, where it arrived at an early hour this morning. The Europa brought no specie.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, May 26 .- In the cotton market for two days after the sailing of the Niagara, there was a good demand for trade and export. For American descriptions, full prices have been paid since the receipt of the Cambria's advices. The stock however, has accumulated considerably, and as the market is now almost glutted with fresh imports, which are freely offered, prices, if anything, are

The week's transaction ending yesterday were 40,320 bales, of which speculators took 4,470 bales, and exporters 5,060 bales. The imports of the week were very large, being not less than 125,729 bales, of which 113,463 were American. The stock of cotton at present in 10. I afterwards directed the pursuit, until Liverpool is estimated at 715,710 bales, of which 531.030 are American.

The following additional, and highly imporin advance of the whole army, with the South tant intelligence came to hand from our tele. graphic correspondent at St. Johns, 11 o'clock

> ITALY .- On the 15th of May, the French having attempted an entrance into the city of Rome over the Melvian bridge, it was blown up. The French forces were stationed on the banks of the Tiber, between Palo and Rome. At the last advices their vanguard was four miles from the city, and that of the Neapolitan forces twelve miles. There was also a small body of Spaniards at Finmicino.

PRUSSIA .- The King of Prussia has issued a manifesto to his subjects, condemning the late revolts, saying that they were gotten up by the enemies of Germany. He says he will shortly submit a constitution to his people, which has been sanctioned by other Governments, and which shall have unity for its basis, and therehaving taken the first trophy captured by the by guarantee to Germany liberty and free rep-

The seige of Berlin was prosecuted with increased vigor, caused by the discovery of a con-

dangerous outbreak. It is further reported that negotiations for another Normal constitution were almost terminated. It is said that its provisions in the main resemble those of the Frankfo t constitution, but that the King of Prussia will only assume the title of Protector instead of Emperor. though connected with it by a close defensive

The commercial news is not of a very cheering character, but the political intelligence is of more than ordinary interest.

There has been no farther discussion of Canadian affairs in Parliament, and it is doubtful if be any reason to doubt that the English Government will fully sustain every act of Lord Elgin's administration.

Another pistol has been fired at Queen Vic property of the States to which they respective. stood the fire of the enemy. For that, I can toria, without however any injurious consequently belong, and that in those cities pauperism say positivety, that when the South Carolina ces. The criminal is a stopid trishman who. prevails to greater extent than any where else Regiment was brought into line, the New as he pistol only contained powder, seems to in the Union, it is very clear that great inequal. Yorkers were in the utmost confusion, and had been had no other object in view than to gain

The political affairs on the continent exhibi

FRANCE. - The recent elections have resulttertaining very opposite opinions, are nevertheless considered the friends of order. On the In the sixth, he says he forced a body of South announcement of this intelligence, the French Carolinians to carry Lieut. Col. Dickinson from lunds fell thirteen per cent. At the latest dates, however, they had slightly recovered, and on the case, Col. D. having taken his position in the 24th the five per cent were quoted at 81f,-

In the French Assemby, the affairs of Rome bate arose which is described as being the most his company and regiment, and attach himself exciting and violent ever witnessed. Propositions of an immediate declaration of war against Russia and Austria were urged by several speakers, which, however, were subsequently modified by the adoption of a resolution proposed by General Cavignac, recommending to the Government to adopt energetic measures for the protection of the internal and external base my disbelief. The subject of the flag has interests of the Republic. This resolution, been discussed a hundred times, and I will give though violently opposed by the Ministry, was

Nothing has been arranged in regard to a immediately after the new Assembly met, Marnew cabinet.

DENMARK.-The war between the Danes result, or prospect of an early adjustment.

GERMANY .- In Germany insurrections and commotions exist every where.

Hungary .-- The indomitable Hungarians in their unequal contest with Austria and Russia, exhibit no faultering, and are preparing for a desperate struggle.

Russia .-- The Emperor of Russia has formally recognised the French Republic, and sihis determination to interfere in the Austrian and Hungarian quarrel. In this manifesto he speaks of the mission of his God-preserved nation, and in the name of the Almighty, leader of armies and Lord of Victories, commands his armies to move forward for the extinction

INDIA .-- The war of the Punjaub is entirely over, and the last phantom of Siekh sovereign-British empire.

IRELAND .- This unhappy country remains in the same state of destitution and misery as

We understand that William McNutly, Esq., has been re-appointed Post Master of this place. It is said that Mr. McNutly was removed two misdemeanor of casting his vote for the Democratic nominees .- Georgetown Observer.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL

Wednesday Morning, June 13, 1849.

W. THURLOW CASTON, EDITOR. CALIFORNIA AGAIN. We have received a circular from A. G TRYON, of Lancaster, proposing to young men of steady and industrious habits, to form a Company of fifty, for the purpose of seeking their fortunes among the gold hills of California. His plan, as we understand it, is a capital one, emanating, we believe, from the expe rience of his elder brother E. TRYON of this place. The mode of travelling is to be by water, round the Cape, and as the cost of a passage is estimated at about \$200, they propose that each member throw that amount into a common fund—the aggregate of which they regard as sufficient to purchase a suitable vessel. The vessel, of course, cannot at the price be a very large one, but as two of the three Brothers who design going, have some knowledge of a maritime life, we have confidence in the statement that that sum would be sufficient to purchase and fit out a vessel large and strong enough, to carry 50 men,-their baggage, and the requisite number of sailors safely to San Francisco. The sailors and deck hands are to be paid by getting a free passage to the diggings. It is intended to insure the vessel, and the lives of as many as may be able and willing to pay for the policy. Upon arriving at the port, they design selling the ship or craft, or use her to transport goods and passengers, or dispose of her to the best advantage, and as vessels are enormously high at Francisco, they confidently believe, that her sale distributed pro rata, among the Company will more than reimburse each one for the \$200, paid into the common stock. If so, a passage is procured, free of charge. We suppose some goods and articles of trade will be carried out. If any are determined to visit the land of dimes, no better opportunity could be afforded, for we know, that those who make the proposition, are every way calculated to carry it out success-

fully. Without pretending to advise any one to undertake this long and hazardous expedition, we simply speak of the plan, to those who have made up their minds to go, as 2 good one and that it is the golden moment to sail for the Valley of the Sacramento. It is their intention to get ready as soon as possible, probably in a month

We are requested to state, that if further inormation is wanted, a communication addressed either to E. TRYON of this place, or A. G. Tayon of Lancasterville, will receive prompt

ELWOOD FISHER'S LECTURE.-We commence this week to publish the Lecture of Mr. Fisher. We trust that its length, will not deter our readers, who have not seen it in a pamphlet form, from giving it a careful perusal. It is one of the most remarkable productions of the day, and throws new light upon the relationships of the North and South. It is well worth the attention of every Southerner.

BAND OF MUSIC. young men of our Town are about organizing trestle work was paid. Contracts were let out Prof. Brissenden, who comes among us, re- results-a great deal of work has been done. commended as being in every way capable to and but little cash passed. The grading of make and to teach others to make the "concord that division of the Road from Columbia to of sweet sounds." There is no place, that needs Broad River was to be completed by the first of a band of musicians, so much as Camden, and June, and the bridge across the river, let out at doubtless her citizens, will exten! every en- \$25,000, will be finished by the 1st of January, couragement to secure its successful formation. 1850, at which time it is expected that the road Every town, village and many thickly settled will be fully in operation to that point, a discommunities throughout the country, have tance of 26 miles. The South Carolina Rail their musical corps, but the monumental Town. Road Company delivers the Flange Iron for 35 These things ought not so to be." We trust miles, at \$45 per too, in payment of their bonds that those who have undertaken it will persevere at par. An arrangement has been made with in their enterprise, and that such demonstrations that Company to unite the tracks at Columbia, of encouragement will be manifested on the so that it will be unnecessary to build a new part of the citizens, that a strong band will be freight depot. The corporation of Columbia at once formed. We understand that "in days have failed to pay their instalments due on the of yore," a most excellent band flourished here 1st of November, January and March, and and what should prevent the formation of an- seem to be less prompt, than other stockholders, other, equally efficient? As the services of and the Company has the misfortune to be inmusicians are constantly needed, to impart in- volved in litigation, but not to any great extent, terest to the many public meetings annually with the stockholders of that place, and Anderheld here, it would not be amiss for the crizens son, Abbeville, Greenville and Newberry. Col. to contribute generally, and present them with James Gregg was recommended and appointed every necessary instrument. Could not the Solicitor for the Company. Greenville stands Town Council be authorized to furnish them aloof from the enterprise, but that District as and retain them whenever a member left the

We know no better way to secure its early formation, and permanent existence, than for the community, to afford some substantial proof of its appreciation and encouragement.

ANOTHER HERO GONE .- The American people have scarcely ceased to mourn for the loss of a Worth, before they hear of the death of another Chieftain. Despatches from New Orleans, announce the decease of the venerable patriot and hero Major General Edmund Pendleton Gaines. He died at the St. Charles Hotel, at 3 o'clock on last Wednesday morning of Cholera, after an illness of only a day or two. Both of these brave Generals have sur-

Wheat Crops.

So far as we have heard from the wheat crops of our District, we believe, the position assumed by our correspondent A Planter, is sustain. ed, that a much larger yield of the grain than was expected, will be realized this year. The harvest of the early wheat is over, and we understand, a good crop has been gathered.

WEST POINT ACADEMY .- The examination of the Students of this Institution, commenced on Monday morning 4th instant. A large con. course is to be present, to witness the interest. ing exercises.

ration a fair trial, and to allow the incumbent breathing time, in his new position, to look around upon the complicated machinery of which he is the centre, we have forborne to mortgage. notice the many complaints against it, for its proscriptive butchering of officials. Since the days of the later Presidents, we regard it as an expectation generally entertained, that if the accessful Candidate should be politically opposed to his predecessor, a thorough revolution mong officeholders inevitably follows his elevation, but from the repeated declarations of the Old General, who "had no enemies to punish. nor friends to reward," the country had reason to expect other things. With him who said, while a candidate, "In no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield nyself to party schemes," it was hoped, that the common rules of justice and right-the capability and honesty of aspirants, would exert, at least some influence in governing appointments to office. We are not disposed, to join in with he unmeasured alsase, heaped from certain quarters upon the devoted head of the Old Hero. resulting probably from personal disappointment, or the gratification of envious feelings .nor do we think, the South should despair, for the principles, for which she has so long conlended .- But when Whig advisers have been drawn around him-and the novel feature introduced into the administration of throwing off the responsibility from the President, and placing it upon the Cabinet of making all ap pointments for their respective Departments; by which numerous Democrats are brought to the block, and Whigs thrust into office, oftentimes with less ability and integrity, we cannot resist the conclusion that the Executive, now firmly in his seat, has forgotten, that he ever said "If elected I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party dominion. I should feel bound to administer the government untramelled by party schemes." The President's heart may be right, but mere honesty of purpose, unaccompanied by experience and decision is no match against the skilful wire-working and superior political knowledge of an ambitious and intrigning Cabinet. Party serving counsellors of experience and intellect may easily mislead and thwart the intentions of simple honesty and integrity. Whatever may be said to sustain the new Administration-whatever hopes may be cherished as to its future operations, it must be conceded, that it is unquestionably Whig and decidedly Partisan.

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

A late Temperance Advocate contains the Report made to this Company, at its late meeting, by its President, Hon, J. B. O'Neall. The affairs of the Company are represented as highly prosperous, free from any embarrassments Their finances have been kept in a sound and healthy condition. The receipts of the year ending 1st of April, 1849, amounted to \$35, 554 01-disbursements to the same time, awell as many others in that section of the State seem determined on Rail Roads to run in some direction or other.

Want of space prevents us from taking farther notice of the various reports made to the Company. Doubtless the prosperous condition of the Company is attributable, in a great measure to the energy of its indefatigable President, and its skilful Engineer, Wm. S. Browne.

JAMES II. SUTCLIFFE, JOHN W. CLARK and JAMES CANTLEY are now on trial in Charles. ton, before his Honor T. J. Wethers for Arson, which produced the late extensive conflagration in the City. Sutcliffe has been found I saw were of this kind of land. guilty, but his Counsel gave notice of appeal. Clark was acquitted, but was recommitted on vived many deadly conflicts with the enemies the charge of Larceny. As they were tried separately, we suppose Cantley would be put on the other hand, a larger crop was planted on his trial on Saturday. An accomplice this year than heretofore, and looks fine indeed. William Chisolm is a main Witness against the

> The Governor of Georgia has appointed one undred and seven Delegates, to represent that State, in the Convention to be held at Memphis have an early frost in the fall, as we have had (Tenn.) on the 4th of July.

We extract the following opinions delivred by the Court of Appeals, at the late Ses on, from the Temperance Advocate:-

By the Court of Errors:

secure a debt to the Bank, in the ordinary course "forced" the Paimetto boys to do their duty and

PRESIDEN'T TAYLOR & HIS PLEDGES. of discounting, and not under the clause of the Act directing loans to be apportioned among From a disposition to give the new Administhe Districts, and to be secured by hond and mortgage, is not regarded as recorded under the provision of the Act relating to such loans, and was postponed to a previously recorded

By the Law Court of appeals.

The State vs. Zach. Bowen .- The defendant under the Act of 1740, was convicted in 12 ca. ses before a Magistrate, for not giving his slaves sufficient food and clothing, and fined in each case, £20, current money, equal to \$13 66, and for such sums the Magistrate issued his war. rant of distress, as directed by the Act. Pending the appeal, the defendant died. It was held, 1st. The cases did not abate. 2nd. That the decision of the Magistrate was final, there being no appeal allowed by the Act. 3rd. That the Magistrate's jurisdiction under the Act, was not in violation of the Constitution, the Act being prior thereto, and thereby the law of the land at its adoption.

Thos Stark vs. R. S. Barwick .- R. S. Barwick vs. Thos. Starke, (2 cases)-In these ca. ses, the sole question was, whether Barwick had performed his contract to erect two saw mills, on the Hotchkiss patent re-action water wheels, and to make them perform well .-There was conflicting proof. The jury found for Barwick-their verdict was sustained.

The State vs. James Brown The indica-"said," relating to the prisoner, and not to the person hired to commit the felony. Itathere be one good count, the conviction will be referred to that. The supernumerary jurors were drawn on Monday, and were presented to the prisoner in order so drawn; this was held to be correct. To carry away a slave from an owner, and against his will, with the intent to set him free, is stealing a slave under the Act of 1754. Though there may be three offences charged in the indictment, yet, if they be subject to the same judgement, they may be joined in the same indictment. The proof covered the six counts of the indictment, in which the prisoner was charged with stealing a slave or slaves, hiring another to steal him or them, and aid the slave or slaves to run away. The proof of an accomplice, even uncorroborated, may possibly sustain a verdict of guilty, if the jury be properly advised that he ought not generally to believed, without proof corroborating him. Proof corroborating his statement of the telony, may be enough to give nim credit before the jury. Proof corroborating him in shewing the prisoner's connection with the felony, is all which can be required to give him credit. The prisoner's motions in arrest of judgement and new trial, were refused. The prisoner was sentenced by O'Neall, J., before whom he was convicted in April last, at Camden, to be hanged on Friday, the 13th day of July next.

M. M. Levy vs. Tilman Story .- Sum. pro. on a due bill in the tollowing words: "Due Sheriff Levy, out of the note in the hands of J. P. Dickinson, for which I have given him an order, the sum of \$47 09cts., to satisfy a Ca Sa. in the office, against J. Gibson." In the defence, Gibson was offered as a witness, and excluded. The Court of Appeals held that he had no apparent interest. The decree was set aside, and a new trial ordered.

A. H. Ingrum vs. B. Phillips et. al, Indebt. edness existing, at a sale of a debtor's land, by the Sheriff, (at which, by an arrangement with his son it was bought for a very triffing sum, conveyed to him by the Sheriff, and then to the debtor's daughter, the debtor to have, with her, possession, he paid the sum, at which it was bid off, and also for the title,) will not make the sale and subsequent conveyances void, if all the existing debts be afterwards paid off. mounted to \$78,043 91, leaving a balance of conveyances are not within the 13th and 27th 87,507. On the 12th of April last, every dol. of Eliz., and cannot thereupon be avoided by We learn with pleasure, that some of the lar due on contracts for grading, bridging and subsequent creditors at law. The only interment, is a resulting trust which cannot be reacha hand of music, under the able instructions of extensively to stockholders, with the happiest ed at law. A deed not recorded is good against a purchaser, under an execution, with notice. M'Fall vs. Sherard, Harp. Rep. 295.

Stover and Barnes, survivors, vs. Thomas Duren .- In this case, in conformity with the ruling below, it was held, that in an action of debt, on a judgment recovered in 1822, the legal presumption of payment arising from lapse of time, 20 years, was not rebutted by a mere admission that the debt was or might be paid. The defendant, in 1822, was arrested under a ca. sa. in this case; he remained in prison rules for more than a year; he had been at large for more than 20 years. It was held that the arrest was satisfaction in law, until it was shewn that satisfaction in fact did not result fremit; and that this was not done by shewing that this was not done by shewing that the defendant had been at large 20 years. Such a lapse of time strengthened the presumption of satisfac-

For the Camden Journal.

Mr. Editor: Having a few days since reurned from a journey across the country to or near the line of Georgia, passing along just under the foot of the mountains, through the principal wheat region of our State. I take great pleasure in communicating to your numerous readers my very agreeable surprise in relation to the wheat crop. Wheat being injured considerably in my own neighborhood, at least early wheat, and conversing with trading wagons from the North State, I had supposed the crop very short, but in this I am happily disappointed. In our own State, I feel safe in saying we will have an average crop of wheat if no more. In passing from Lancasterville to Anderson Court House, through Chester, Union, Laurens, Greenville and Anderson, I saw but two lots that were perceptibly injured by the late frost, but on the other hand, the finest wheat fields that I have seen for many years, and conversing with farmers on the subject, many of them expressed the opinion that over an average crop would be realized, although low, wet and cold lands and bottoms were said to be the most injured by the frost. The two injured lots that

This I offer to the public, Mr. Editor, to correct public opinion on this subject. Flour is unnecessarily rising from the supposed failure of the wheat. It may indeed, be injured, but The cotton is injured by the backwardness of the spring and the late cold rains; many, I learned, were ploughing up their cotton and planting corn in its stead. The corn crop generally looks fine, though young. The cotton crop, will be very short this year, especially if we

for several past years. A PLANTER.

> From the South Carolinia PALMETTO REGIMENT.

Col. Gladden has transmitted to the Mayor and councils of New York the following brief The Bank of the State of South Carolina ads. note, in reference to the unfounded pretentions John N. Rosss et al .- A mortgage given to of Lieut. Mayne Reid to the honor of having