

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Reported Expressly for the Journal.

CHARLESTON, March 14—9 p. m.

No change since receiving of the Canada's letters, and the market remains dull with prices irregular. Four hundred bales have been sold at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2. Sales of the week are 3500. Receipts 84.

NEW YORK, March 12, 6 p. m.

The Cotton market was dull to-day, the sales amounting to 1000 bales, at a decline of 3-8 a 1-2 since the receipt of the steamer's news.—Middling Uplands, 11 1-4, Middling Orleans, 11 1-2.

4000 bags of Rio Coffee were offered at auction to-day, of which 100 bags, fair lots were sold at 13 1-2, and the balance was withdrawn. The article is very dull, at a decline of 1-2 cent.

NEW YORK, March 13, 6 p. m.

The Cotton market is drooping; the sales to-day amounted to 3000 bales, 11 3-4 a 12 for Good to Fair Uplands, and 12 a 12 1-2 for Good to Fair Orleans.—*Mercury*.

NEW YORK, March 14.

Cotton was firmer to day, and the sales 2,000 bales, at an advance of 1-8 a 1-4 on yesterday's quotations.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.

Our cotton market was active to-day, with a general demand. The sales of yesterday amounted to fully 12,000 bales; prices closing firmer. Middling 10 3-8 to 10 5-8.

South Carolinian.

12 M. TO-DAY.

We have a storm in the most sublime sense of the expression—wind, rain, thunder, lightning and hail; all forcibly recalling Byron's

"Storm and darkness, ye are wondrous strong, Yet lovely in your strength, as is the light Of a dark eye in woman!"

On Monday evening the 11th inst., the Kerslaw Section Cadets of Temperance celebrated the anniversary of said Section. At an early hour the Baptist Church was crowded to overflowing. Soon the Cadets, with their tasty Regalia, came in, followed by the "older Boys," the Sons. An appropriate prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Lee, a few explanatory remarks by W. Thurlow Caston, Esq., Worthy Patron—and then followed addresses by Masters McDowall, Kennedy, Lee, Burr, Emmons, Johnson and Depasa. Of these we shall only say that all of their Parents who were present, had reason to be proud of their Boys—and those who were absent, should be sorry they were not there. After these, Mr. Lee, the Worthy Deputy, addressed the audience. Master Walker, of Columbia, contributed much to the interest of the meeting by his fine performance on the Melodeon, while the Glee Club made us wonder what kind of music there was above, when we had such on Earth. We wish the Cadets success in getting every youth in Camden into their order. Methinks the parent who sends his son to join the Cadets will never weep to see his manhood years devoted to dissipation and crime.

LAURIE TODD.

We have been handed a communication from Mr. Grant Thorburn, as the first of a series of letters entitled "Men and Manners of South Carolina.—To the people of New York." We have declined publishing it, for several reasons. Not only that it contains several things to which we could not subscribe, but because we consider it none of our business to enlighten the North on this question. We have no great anxiety whether they are enlightened at all: certainly not enough to give the use of our columns to it, which might be so much better engaged in interesting our own subscribers. He calls upon the Northern men to come South and see the institution of slavery for themselves—"that the report prevalent there that Northern men, when they come South are watched, is untrue." Here we beg leave to differ: they are watched; and the fault is, they are not watched close enough. We are quite able enough to take care of our own institutions, without supervisors from the North. What man would not resist it, as an insult, were his neighbor to make it his business to call upon him for an account of his family affairs, to see whether or not he was conducting them rightly? Besides, we think that Mr. T. has made out the condition of our negroes a little too good. They are now the happiest beings on earth, and there is no necessity for making them out any better than they really are. It is with all deference to Mr. Thorburn that we make these remarks. If he will furnish us with any of his interesting reminiscences, &c., we will willingly publish them.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun of the 8th inst., signing himself "X," says: "I do not think Mr. Webster ever delivered a more powerful speech than the present, nor one which will be more highly prized by posterity. At the close, Mr. Calhoun rose and attempted to break a lance with him; but Mr. Webster, having immeasurably the advantage over his antagonist, magnanimously forbore; merely making a few passes at him, to convince him that he could lead him off a prisoner, if the southern *Cid el campeador* should insist upon the combat."

Without wishing to detract an iota from the deserved reputation of the great Northern statesman, we would have this "X" gentleman to know that Mr. Calhoun does not attempt to do any thing without generally succeeding. The word attempted was not made to be used in the place where "X" attempts to apply it. Mr. Calhoun, like General Jackson, in one particular at least, does what he attempts to do.

We clip the following extract from the N. Orleans Crescent. If the editors endorse the sentiments therein contained, we think they are on the wrong track: that's all. To use the words of the paragraph itself, with a slight alteration, we think "there is" great occasion for a special

movement at the South for the protection of her rights; and we therefore hope that the project of holding a Southern Convention will not "be abandoned."

NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—The Baltimore Clipper of the 26th ult. contains the following relative to the proposed Convention at Nashville: "In New York and Philadelphia the proceedings of the abolitionists have been condemned—the Wilmot Proviso has been dropped by common consent in Congress, and there seems to be a fair prospect that all the compromises and guarantees of the Constitution will be observed and enforced—there is, then, no occasion for any special movement at the South for the protection of her rights, and we therefore hope that the project of holding a Southern Convention will be abandoned."

COL. BENTON'S COURSE APPROVED.

ST. LOUIS, MARCH 9.—A very large meeting was held here last night. A series of resolutions were passed, approving of the course of Col. Benton in the United States Senate, and repudiating Mr. Calhoun's speech on the slavery question, and the threats of disunion. They also agreed to make "Bentonism" a test vote on the Democratic candidates, at the municipal election.

The above is an index to a certain class of Missouri Yankees, who acknowledge Benton as their leader. Mr. Webster's recent speech has been warmly applauded by Benton and Clay, and has already had the effect of lukewarming some of the Whig presses South. From the apparent Southern face which it bears, it is calculated to deceive. But remember Webster is one man—not the North—and even he has left untouched the main point. With Mr. Calhoun, we believe that California is the test question. Let us have full and entire security for our rights, or at once draw a line which will stop the insidious engrafting of Abolitionism on our border States, as is now the case in Missouri.

We are requested to state that the Concert of the *Eolian* Minstrels advertised for this evening has been postponed till next week.—Due notice will be given of the time and place.

From our new and very welcome contemporary the *Erskine Miscellany*, of the 2d inst., we copy the following Capital Hints:

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg leave to remind all who may furnish us with communications, that the first characteristic of a newspaper article is brevity, and the second is brevity, and the third is brevity.—Whatever merits of demerits, it may have, it should be short.

1. Short articles require more care and labor in preparing, and are, for this reason, likely to contain more valuable thought, and more forcible expression.
2. They are more certainly read.
3. The man who cannot write a short article, cannot write a long one that is readable.
4. A writer, who says every thing that he knows on a subject, calculates largely on the ignorance of his readers.
5. Only short articles are extracted into other papers.
6. They give room for greater variety in the paper, which is a necessary qualification.
7. As a matter of economy, they save ink and paper for the writer, and time and good humor for the reader and editor.

Unless a subject possesses more than ordinary interest, the writer should condense. A series of articles on the same subject should be avoided as much as possible.

A contributor is less excusable for writing a long article than an editor; the former writes at his leisure, the latter often in haste, and often with the exclamation sounding in his ears: "more copy, sir," "half a column to fill yet," words are the things he needs at such a time.

Editorial Gleanings.

Gen. Sam Houston was in New Orleans on the 27th ult., the severe illness of his family making his presence at home highly desirable.

Why is a trader who uses false weights, like a soldier in ambush? Because he lies in wait.

What is the best motive for riding a man on a rail? Locomotive, to be sure.

A Post Office has been established at Mineral Springs, Anderson District, S. C. and Wm. Milwee appointed Post Master.

Among the List of Patents, issued from the Patent Office on the 5th inst., we observe that one has been granted to George S. Hacker, of Charleston, S. C., for improvements in Rail Road Cars.—*Comr.*

The Sunday Times says that the Grand Jury have indicted Bennett, of the Herald, for a libel on Major Noah, in reference to the jewels of the Princess of Orange.

The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed Thursday the 11th day of April, to be observed as a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Ginger pulverized and made into a strong tea, is said to relieve the severest attack of dyspepsia.

An English judge being asked, what contributed most to success at the bar? replied, "Some succeed by talent, some by a miracle, but the majority by commencing without a shilling."

Hon. R. B. Warden, who has lately been appointed a Judge of the Common Pleas at Cincinnati, was not many years ago a journeyman printer, from which position he has risen by his own persevering exertions.

Some of the prominent educationists in New-York propose, as an incentive to study, that at the annual examinations of the common schools, a certain number of the best scholars shall be selected to have their daguerreotype likenesses taken and hung up in the school room as a lasting testimonial of their good conduct.

Nottingham presents the most crowded population of England. In one particular part 4200 people dwell in a space not measuring 220 yards square.

JOHN P. HALE.—The Elyria (O.) Courier places the name of Senator Hale at the head of its columns as a candidate for the Presidency.

Douglass Jerrold says that dogmatism is puppyism come to its full growth. Well said, Douglass.

Fossil apes have been found in the principal tertiary strata of Western Europe, that is, in all those

strata where the bones of mammalia are found. If man had existed when these strata were formed, why have not his fossil bones been also discovered? The inference is irresistible that he is of inferior antiquity.

The faster you read the following the more amusement you will have: "I saw five brave maids, sitting on five broad beds, braiding broad braids. I said to those five brave maids, sitting on five broad beds, braiding broad braids—braid broad braids, brave maids."

A Miser's Advice.—An old miser, residing not a thousand miles distant, advised his son to get money. "That is not scripture doctrine," replied the hopeful boy, "for the Bible tells us that in all thy gettings get wisdom." "The scripture is right and I am right," rejoined the old miser, "it is wisdom to get money."

Maryland.—The Legislature of Maryland has increased the salary of their Governor from \$2,000 to \$3,600.

PENNSYLVANIA.—It is stated that the bill introduced in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to do away with all the restrictions in the way of preventing the recovery of fugitive slaves, is certain to pass both branches of the Legislature and will soon become a law. The right spirit is up.

DEATH OF CHANCELLOR CALDWELL.—We regret to announce the death of this highly esteemed gentleman. He died at his residence near this place on Monday night. His remains were accompanied to the grave yesterday, by a large number of our citizens, and by the members of the Masonic fraternity, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a member of both Institutions. *Carolinian, of Wednesday.*

CALIFORNIA.—The Jackson Mississippian, of the 1st March, contains the following advertisement:

"Citizens of the Slave States desirous of emigrating to California with their slave property, are requested to send their names, number of slaves, and period of contemplated departure, to the address of 'Southern Slave Colony,' Jackson, Mississippi. All letters, to meet with attention, must be post paid.

"It is the desire of the friends of this enterprise to settle in the richest mining and agricultural portions of California, and to secure the uninterrupted enjoyment of slave property. It is estimated that by the 1st of May next, the members of the Slave Colony will amount to about five thousand, and the slaves to about ten thousand. The mode of effecting the organization, &c. will be privately transmitted to actual members.

HON. A. BURR.—The Carolinian says: "This gentleman has, during the present session of Congress, proved himself true to the South and to the interest of his constituents, and we are pleased to learn that he has consented to serve another term if elected. He has been a faithful Representative."

TELL IT TO OUR NORTHERN OPPONENTS.—The Report of the Committee on Federal Relations, making provisions for the representation of Mississippi, in the Nashville Convention, after having been suitably amended, passed the House of Representatives without a dissenting voice.

The North will be satisfied that the South is in earnest.—*Mississippian.*

Col. Fremont, United States Senator from California, arrived in the Georgia, from Chagres accompanied by his lady (daughter of Colonel Benton) and daughter. Mrs. Fremont has recovered from her late illness. Not so with Col. Fremont; he is just able to walk about, having had an attack of intermittent fever.—When sufficiently rested the party will proceed to Washington.

Col. Fremont, before leaving California, presented to the State a small library of valuable works relating to law and political science.

A law has been reported to the Legislature, requiring the surveyor general to survey and map the State.

From the Alabama Journal.

THE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

BRIDGEPORT, Ala., March 6, 1850.

To the Editors of the Journal: The Steamboat *Orline* St. John, Capt T. Meaher, left Mobile on Monday evening, for Montgomery and when about four miles above this place, was discovered to be on fire on the larboard side, near the boilers. I was sitting directly above it when it made its appearance. We had just taken on board about 50 cords of pine wood, and my opinion is, that in less than three minutes from the time it was first discovered, the cabin was an entire sheet of flame. There was about 120 souls on board at the time, and I have not seen more than 50 persons since I came ashore. As soon as the fire was discovered, the pilot steered her towards the shore which she reached before her wheel ropes burnt off. She ran ashore in a very dense cane brake, her bows on and her stern standing out in the river. Those who were on the front part of the boat got ashore, who were but few—the greater part of the passengers ran to the stern of the boat to get in the yawl, but the deck hands and firemen had taken possession of it, and had left the boat; to go forward was now impossible, as the boat was one sheet of fire, and there was great danger of the cabins falling on them. As the fire spread aft, the scene was terrible: ladies and children had gathered in the extreme after part of the boat, and their cries for help can never be erased from my memory. If the yawl had been brought back, they might all have been saved, but the deck hands who had taken it, ran it ashore in the cane brake and before the Captain and his brother, the 1st mate, could return with it to the burning wreck, they were all burned or drowned without an exception. The Captain did all he could to rescue the passengers, and he did succeed in taking those off who were on the rudder. Those who were fortunate enough to get ashore, were taken to the house of Mr. Mark H. Pettway, where every thing was done for them that lay in his power. Several were sadly burned, but Dr. Caldwell, of Camden, was among the passengers, and he did all in his power to alleviate their condition, although he was severely injured by the fire.

The Captain had been pushing the boat in

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

Unable to give a full report of Mr. Webster's speech on the Southern question, we make such extracts as we think most important for the present temper of the public mind, omitting those of a more abstract nature. We may say that the speech, as a whole, breathes harmony and forbearance; and, if the same spirit prevails over others, the very best results may follow its delivery. The danger, however, is not over for the South; and it becomes her people to maintain their position with unflinching firmness, until their rights are not only acknowledged, but until they are secure in her own keeping.

Extracts from Mr. Webster's Speech.

He alluded at some length to the conscientious belief, pervading a large portion of the community, that slavery is a sin, and incompatible with the christian sentiments of brotherly kindness. He expressed his own conviction that there was an honest belief of this character.—But there were also men in the community, who in the too hot pursuit of one duty, forget that there are many others which they overlook: there were men who supposed that they could distinguish between right and wrong, with the certainty of an algebraic equation; men who thought nothing good that is not perfect; those, who if they see a spot upon the sun, consider that good reason for striking the sun from heaven; there were men too impatient to wait for the slow and gradual working of great and moral causes; they forget that the miracles of Christ in 1800 years have converted but a small portion of the world. It was this state of feeling which had done much toward creating the present difficulties.

Returning to the admission of Texas, he adverted to his own position thereon, quoting from his speeches and acts to show that he had always been opposed to it, because he knew that whoever possessed Texas, it would be slave territory, and he was unwilling to extend that institution. He had time and again expressed himself strongly opposed to the introduction of any new slave States or the acquisition of slave territory. Upon that point he knew no change in his sentiments at the present time. [Sensation.] He had on one occasion, he believed, expressed himself against the acquisition of any more territory—north, south, east or west. He had expressed his belief in the Spartan Maxim: "Improve, adorn what you have; seek no further." But what was our present condition?—Texas had been admitted with all her territory, with the institution of slavery and an irrepealable law, by which, if new States are erected out of any portion of her territory, they shall be slave States. And he wished it to be distinctly understood that he considered this government solemnly bound by law to create new slave States out of Texas, whenever her territory shall contain a population sufficient therefor.

Slavery was excluded from California and New Mexico by the law of nature, which had erected impassable barriers to its introduction. This he considered as a fixed fact that that country was to be free. That was settled by the arrangements of Providence, and could not be changed.

Regarding this as a fixed fact, he would say that he could not vote for the insertion into any bill, giving territorial governments to the territories, any provision prohibiting slavery there—any re-enactment of the will of God.

He would put into it no Wilmot Proviso, nothing that was so useless and nugatory. He meant to stand or fall upon the proposition, that every foot of the territory in this country has a character fixed and irrepealable, and which cannot be changed in any way. In this connection he said that the proviso in the case of Oregon was nugatory and senseless, and observed, that if there were any of the Northern democracy, who now desired to put a Wilmot Proviso into an act, giving government to California, he supposed the same men would feel it necessary to assert the same principle, for the purpose of saving the snow clad hills of Canada from the foot of the slave, in case she should be annexed.

In the next place Mr. Webster proceeded to consider the complaint made by each section of the Union against the other, beginning with the complaints of the South, and passing over that in relation to the manner of collecting and disbursing the revenue. He alluded to the difficulty arising from the failure of the North to give proper aid in the capture and delivering up of fugitive slaves. In this he thought the North was in the wrong, and the South right. It was a cause of complaint upon the part of the South, and one which the North ought to remove.—This duty was imposed by the constitution, and it was not consistent with morality for northern men and legislators to attempt to evade this provision. Congress ought to pass some law removing the evil; for one, he designed supporting the bill. Measures were now pending in the Senate having that object in view.

In connection with this point he made some remarks upon the propriety of legislative instructions, objecting to them, and saying in effect, that if instructions should be sent to him in relation to any matter affecting the interests of the country, he should pay no more regard to them than he would if appointed an arbiter to decide some matter in dispute between individuals to the instructions of him who appointed him.

Considering, in the next place, the agitation in the North, complained of by the South, he said he had no doubt that during the last twenty years, money enough had been subscribed in the North for abolition presses, societies, and lectures, to purchase the freedom of every slave in the land; but, unfortunately, he believed, the sympathies of these societies had never been extended in that direction. He valued highly the freedom of the press, yet it was unfortunately true that the press was frequently prostituted to evil. Articles were frequently found in the papers having a mischievous, irritating tendency, as there were such expressions in many speeches made in the Houses of Congress. Indeed, he must say, that the vernacular of the country had been greatly vitiated and depraved by the character of the speeches in Congress. [Laughter.]

After administering a rebuke to persons for having compared the absolute ignorance of slavery with the independent, educated, free labor of the North, he eloquently considered the question of dissolution of the Union, scouting the

idea of peaceful secession. Could any man, he asked, be so foolish as to expect such a miracle. Could any one dream of the breaking up of this great country without convulsions? How could the upheaving of the waters of the mighty deep take place without disturbing the surface? But what was to be the result of disunion? Where and how was the line to be drawn? What was to become of the States? What to become of him? Where was the flag to remain—where the eagle to soar? or was it to shrink and fall to the ground? The spirits of our ancestors, our very children and grand-children would cry "SHAME," if we allowed these ensigns of our national glory to trail in the dust! For one, he would rather hear of national blast and milder, of war, pestilence and famine, than to hear men talk of secession.

He alluded, also, to the Southern Convention. He was bound to believe gentlemen designed such assembly for the purpose of considering matters for the safety, perpetuity and prosperity of the Republic. If they had any design of considering any projects of secession he would only say, that they have been inappropriate in their choice of a place of meeting when they selected Nashville.

It was said once, that if King William "could have heard of the conclusion of the peace of Amiens, he would have turned in his coffin."—The same expression might well be applied to the proposition of secession, talked of over the grave of Andrew Jackson!

From Erskine Miscellany.

THE SABBATH AND RAIL ROADS.

What right have the stockholders of our rail roads to run their cars, and carry passengers and produce on the Sabbath, while the farmers and are others forbidden to employ their hands or their teams on the same day for the same purpose? What fairness or equality in this?

As a general thing, those who take stock in rail roads, are among the wealthy of the land, and if any class of citizens should be prohibited from running machinery and making money on that day, they are the class. If any man should be allowed to violate the Sabbath, it is the man who is too poor to take stock in the rail road—the man who is compelled to work hard all the time to sustain his family. But such a man must stop his plough and hoe, his cart and sickle, and rest on the Sabbath, while the rich and religious of the land roll their ponderous wagons, carrying freight and passengers, and thus adding to their wealth by Sabbath desecration.

If cars run on the Sabbath, why may not gins or mills run on that day? Why should the manufacturer be required to stop his spindles and lose the work of fifty-two days in the year? A christian brother invests five thousand dollars in a rail road; he, or the company, employs hands every Sabbath loading and unloading and running the cars, and for what? not to accommodate the travelling public, but to make money. At the moderate rate of 7 per cent. his five thousand dollars would bring him fifty dollars for the fifty-two Sabbaths in the year. A nice little sum! If the poor man was allowed to labor on that, and realize that sum, it would procure him just as much as the christian stockholder procures with his fifty dollars made on the railroad.

Many christian stockholders, we know, are opposed to running on the Sabbath; let them combine and cause their influence to be felt. Rail road companies are suspending operations on the Sabbath in various sections of the country, why should it not be so in South Carolina? H.

From the Columbia Telegraph.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY OF RICHLAND DISTRICT—SPRING TERM.—*The State of South Carolina.*—We, the Grand Jury for Richland District in State aforesaid at Spring Term, 1850, do hereby make the following presentments:

1st. We present the Jail as being too small and in an improper location, and recommend that the Commissioners of Public Buildings for this District should sell the present Lot and Jail, and the proceeds be applied to the erection of a new Jail on some other Lot selected for that purpose; and in the meantime the present Jail to be thoroughly whitewashed inside, and the leaks on the roof repaired.

2nd. We present the Road known as "Rice Creek Spring Road" as in very bad order, particularly that portion from the Asylum Branch, to Bay Branch, and requiring to be attended to immediately.

3rd. We present the practice of Treating at Elections as corrupt and demoralizing, and suggest to the people of our District to refuse their support to all Candidates who use those means to promote their Election.

[Signed] RICH'D O'NEALE, Foreman.

JUDGE McLEAN AGAINST THE PROVISIO.—Gen. Cags, in some remarks the other day, stated that he had recently held a conversation with Judge McLean, of the supreme court, as to the Wilmot Proviso, and the power of Congress, under that instrument, to legislate on the question of slavery, in connection with the territories. Gen. C. said that Judge McLean fully coincided with him in opinion on that point, and further, that he had full liberty from the distinguished jurist to refer to him in the manner he did. Judge McLean is talked of as the free soil candidate for President.

We learn from the National Intelligencer that Mr. Robert Mills, architect of that city, has been appointed by the Governor of Virginia architect and superintendent of the Washington Monument about to be erected at Richmond. Mr. Crawford, the eminent sculptor, and author of the design of the monument, is about to proceed to Italy to execute the statues, for the work.

THE INDIANS.—The Florida Republican of the 7th inst., says:—"Major Markland, Agent of the Indian Department has just reached this place from Tampa, with the gratifying intelligence that, on the 28th February, 74 Indians sailed from Fort Hanna, in the Fashion, for New Orleans. Major M. conveys despatches from Gen. Twiggs to the Department.

It is confidently believed that all the Indians will soon be out of the country, although Sam Jones has not yet stated his willingness to leave.