

By Magnetic Telegraph for the Journal.

CHARLESTON, May 23, 9 p. m.

The demand is moderately fair, and prices remain unchanged. Sales of 900 bales at from 10 to 12 1-2. Sales of the week 4000 bales; receipts 7000.

Mr. Uriah Williams,

The gentleman who was bitten by a rattlesnake a few days ago, and whom we noticed in the last Journal as having died from the same, we are happy to state is still alive, and has almost recovered from the wound. Our notice of his death may appear somewhat previous, but as we had the information from a gentleman, we felt authorized in making the announcement. Of course that gentleman was misinformed, and our notice was premature. Our exchanges which have noticed, will please make this correction.

The Washington Union

Denies most emphatically that its editors have not written nor permitted to be written anything "calculated to defend the rights of the South, or state truly its case," or that they have attempted to lull the South "into a false security," or have been engaged "in manufacturing an artificial public sentiment, suitable for some presidential platform, though at the expense of every interest the South may possess, no matter how, or how vital and momentous." They also deny that their press "has taken its tone from that of the North." The paragraph concludes thus: "We deny and repel all and singular of these charges and imputations, because so far as we are concerned, they have no foundation in fact whatever." We acknowledge the "Union" has been more favorable towards the South than some others at Washington; but whether it is substantially correct in all it says in reply to the Southern Address on the subject of establishing a Southern paper at Washington, we submit facts to "a candid world."

M. E. General Conference.

This body (says the South Carolinian of Wednesday) adjourned at St. Louis on the 14th instant. The following are some of the principal elections made during the session: Dr. Bascom, Bishop. Dr. Sehon, Corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Dr. John Early, Book Agent. Dr. T. O. Summers, formerly of Southern Christian Advocate, General Book Editor and Editor of Sunday School Journal, Charleston. Dr. W. M. Wightman, sole editor of Southern Christian Advocate. Dr. Lee, editor of Richmond Christian Advocate.

An additional Conference was formed—Western Virginia. The business was generally disposed of, though hastened by the prevalence of a Cholera atmosphere. The Rev. M. J. Boring, of the Georgia Conference, died of cholera on the Saturday before adjournment. Many of the delegates suffered. These particulars were communicated by the Rev. Mr. Talley, who returned from the Conference last evening.

Southern Paper at Washington.

We are gratified to see that so many of the citizens of this place and vicinity have already subscribed for the Southern organ, to be established at the seat of the general Government. We are glad that there is but one press in South Carolina which looks to the North for its tone; the rest, *Whig* or *Democrat*, are sound to the core upon the absorbing question of the day, and are "devoted to Southern rights, and animated by Southern feeling. We cannot better recommend the proposed scheme for the establishment of this paper, than by copying the following extract from the Southern address of our Senators and Representatives upon this subject

Let us have a press of our own, as the North has, both here and at home—a press which shall be devoted to Southern rights, and animated by Southern feeling; which shall look not to the North, but the South, for the tone which is to pervade it. Claiming our share of power in Federal legislation, let us also claim our share of influence in the press of the country. Let us organize in every Southern town and county, so as to send this paper into every house in the land. Let us take, too, all the means necessary to maintain the paper by subscription, so as to increase its circulation, and promote the spread of knowledge and truth. Let every portion of the South furnish its full quota of talent and money to sustain a paper which ought to be supported by all, because it will be devoted to the interest of every Southern man. It will be the earnest effort of the Committee, who are charged with these arrangements, to procure editors of high talent and standing; and they will also see that the paper is conducted without opposition and without reference to the political parties of the day. With these assurances, we feel justified in calling upon you, the people of the Southern States, to make the necessary efforts to establish and maintain the proposed paper.

Hon. J. L. Orr

Has our thanks for his attention in forwarding us a copy of his speech delivered in the House of Representatives on the 8th instant, on the slavery agitation. It is an able vindication of Southern rights, and ought to be read by every Southern man. Every sentiment is worthy to be adopted by those who claim the right of citizenship within our borders. We regret not being able to publish this excellent speech. Mr. Orr says that hostilities to our institutions, of a grievous kind, are not confined solely to abolition factions, but that many "intend to effect the same end, but have not the candor to own it, and hypocritically profess an attachment to the constitution, which they are really seeking to destroy;"—giving as evidence incontrovertible "the election of Wm. H. Seward as Senator, for New York, the Empire State; a man whose greatest distinction has been his untiring advocacy of the doctrines of abolition, showing that the major part of the people of that State sympathize deeply with their Senator in his nefarious principles." Mr. Orr does not nibble at the question—his views are plain and comprehen-

sive. In reference to the Southern Convention, he says:

"I know that my section of the Union is deceived and deluded as to the true situation of this controversy. They have cherished with abiding confidence the hope that their Northern brethren would cease their aggressions and do them justice. The events which have transpired here, and to which I have adverted (Webster's speech, and the laying of Root's resolution on the table) have added to the delusion. I warn them to rise from the lethargy into which they have been betrayed. I tell them now, in all candor, that I see no returning sense of justice in the North. They should appoint their delegates to the Nashville Convention: let them assemble there and deliberate upon the grave issues which abolition has presented—let them concentrate the sentiment of the South, and lay such plans as to defeat the ends of abolitionists. Every Southern State should be fully represented there by her ablest constitution-loving sons. That convention, sir, will meet, although it is probable that the confident expectation of a compromise will prevent its being as numerous as anticipated as it would have been some months back, the people believing that the necessity of its convening has passed away. I fear, sir, they have been deluded in the hope of compromise, so industriously instilled into their minds for the purpose of defeating the Nashville Convention. That effort has been partially successful; but the convention will nevertheless assemble, and the South will not readily forget those by whom they have been deceived. Sir, it has been fashionable to denounce that convention, and to disparage the purposes of those who called it. For one, I am not ashamed of that convention—nothing could make me ashamed of it, but the failure of the South, or of those with whom my honor is more immediately bound up, to attend it. The ends of that convention were high and holy; it was called to protect the Constitution, to save the Union, by taking such steps as might prevent, if possible, the consummation of measures which would probably lead to the destruction of both. Had the purpose been disunion, those who called that convention would have waited until the irrevocable step had been taken, and nothing left to the South but submission or secession. The present is a critical juncture of political affairs; there is a propriety, nay, almost a necessity for Southern men to commune with each other. I, for one, wish that harmony may mark their deliberations, and that the result of those deliberations may be worthy of the occasion and of the cause for which they will convene."

Southern opposition meetings to the compromise report are being held in many sections of the country. *Little Hotspur* South Carolina is not the only State that feels the oppression of Northern dictators. South Carolina is now where she always was, and always will be, ready to resist oppression and sustain her rights. What can she do in this mighty struggle? has been asked. We answer, if necessity occurs, she can raise up Sumters, who are not afraid to fight, and Marions who will lead her sons to glory or to death. That is what *little South Carolina* can and will do, if occasion requires.

Meeting in Charleston.

We learn by the Charleston Mercury of Tuesday last, that a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Charleston District, was held at the Hibernian Hall, on Monday evening 20th instant, to express their opposition to the report and propositions of the Committee of Thirteen, recently made in the Senate of the United States, on the slavery question. Hon. Henry A. DeSaussure was appointed President, assisted by forty-one Vice Presidents. Two Secretaries were appointed. On motion of Hon. W. D. Porter, it was resolved that a committee of twenty-one be raised to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which being done, after a short absence the committee returned, and through their chairman, Hon. Wm. D. Porter, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That the Constitution of the U. States is the fundamental law by which the legislation of Congress is to be controlled, and by which the extent of the powers conferred by the States is to be determined; and any measures of Congress which are not authorized by its terms, whatever may be their aim, can afford no benefit to the South, the assailed and weaker section of the Union, commensurate with the evil they must produce in unsettling the foundations on which its rights repose.

2. Resolved, That the various measures lately reported in the United States Senate, on the subject of Slavery, purporting to be a *Compromise*, are in conflict with the Constitution in several particulars; are destructive of the rights and interests of the people of the South, and ought not to receive their sanction or support.

3. Resolved, That the adventurers from all parts of the world, now sojourning or living in the Territory of California, do not constitute a people in legal and constitutional language; and the sanction by Congress of their attempt to appropriate to themselves a region rightfully belonging to the sovereign States of the Union, and to create a State therein, will constitute an outrage on the Constitution, and practically enforce the Wilmot Proviso in a most odious and insulting form.

4. Resolved, That the boundaries of Texas, settled with Mexico in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, are as plainly determined and known as those of any other State in the Union, and Congress has no constitutional right to question or change them; much less has it any right to purchase a portion of the territory of a State in order that the institutions of one section may be promoted, and those of another section may be excluded therefrom. The surrender, therefore, of any portion of Texas, in concession to such a policy, will be a betrayal of the rights and interests of the South.

5. Resolved, That it is the duty of the States as well as of Congress, in obedience to the plain mandate of the Constitution, to secure to the Southern master the rendition of his fugitive slave; nor would the enforcement of this manifest duty by the whole power both of the Federal and State Governments, be anything more than a mere compliance with the obligations which the Constitution strictly enjoins. When therefore this duty on the part of Congress is not only disregarded, but is used as a pretext for interfering with slavery in the States, and when, as a part of the compromise which we are called on to support, the Southern master is to be arraigned by his own slave, in his own State, before the judicial tribunals of the U. States, or the State, our surprise is sunk in our indigna-

tion at such a proposition; and we can only mark it as one of those steps in the progress of things that too significantly indicate "the beginning of the end."

6. Resolved, That although the Constitution was established by mutual compromises, yet when once established it ceased to be the subject of compromise through the ordinary forms of Congressional legislation. Its provisions must be enforced or abandoned by Congress. The South in reference to the subject of slavery, asks but simple justice under the Constitution; and faithful herself to the conditions on which she entered the Union, she now claims the full benefit of her equal constitutional rights, and cannot, consistently with her safety or her honor, rest satisfied with anything less.

We concur fully and heartily in the resolutions adopted, and earnestly hope similar proceedings may be had upon the reception of this report, and upon the subject in general, in every Southern city, town, village, and county, showing those *great friends of the Union and of Constitutional liberty*, as some have been pleased to misapply the terms to suit themselves,—who profess to be opposed to *Southern action*, and are consequently little less than aiders and abettors of Northern Fanaticism—those who, by their words and actions, are willing to degrade themselves by accepting terms of compromise which will certainly "prove a betrayal of the rights and interests of the South"—showing these, as well as Northern interference, that the people are determined to have their rights, cost what they may; and that this feeling is not confined merely to South Carolina, and members of Congress, and a few ultraists, but that "The South, in reference to the subject of slavery, asks but simple justice under the Constitution, and faithful herself to the conditions on which she entered the Union, she now claims the full benefit of her constitutional rights, and cannot, consistently with her safety or her honor, rest satisfied with anything less."

Editorial Correspondence of the Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1850.

Yesterday the Senate did not sit, having adjourned over on Thursday until Monday. The House heard the Galphin Report, or rather reports, as there were three, and hope having a majority, adjourned over until Monday.

We will have warm work next week; and it is thought that the vote on the Compromise bill will be taken about the 28th. One thing is evident, the sooner it is brought on, the better for the South. It will be killed just as sure as voted on next week; after that, it will stand a better chance. My reasons for it are these—that the mighty intellects of Webster (who is to speak in a few days) and Clay will be brought to bear in its favor, and hence the undeniable fact that every day we are losing power here. It is a startling fact, and the South should consider it well. To-day they may demand their rights—to-morrow they may beg them. One short year ago, many who are now arrayed against us, I would have unreservedly trusted. Gen. Hamilton is here in favor of the Compromise. Gen. Hamilton has large claims in Texas land bonds. Waddy Thompson, I hear, has written a letter in favor of the Compromise bill. You see, defection has entered the old Palmetto State even; what, then, is its extent elsewhere?

I see in this morning's Intelligencer the Editor of the Fairfield Herald arrayed in a most trifling manner, because he has expressed himself in favor of disunion. We will soon, I suppose, press, people, politicians and all, be put under the ban of Abolitionists, news-mongers and demagogues, and still men from the South, too, will discordantly sing out "the glorious Union!"

To-day a Commissioner of Free Schools in this District showed me one of a series of school books, entitled "Manderville's series;" he said the agent came to him and proposed his adopting them in the schools here; and to prove their freedom from Abolition doctrines, said they had been adopted in South Carolina; he then read to me from the volume entitled the "Orator and Reader," 264th page, a passage as thorough abolition as I suppose Mr. Foote, Stanly or Giddings would like to see. If I mistake not, these are the books that a writer in the Mercury handled so severely; and the agent, one whom a certain teacher in your State threatened to kick out of his academy, if he did not in double quick time remove himself, as well as his abolition bomb-shells.

By the by, I see the Charleston Courier is out for the Compromise; who expected anything else, that has watched the course of that paper; and once for all, again as before, I repeat, the Courier is unsound to the South.

On last night the President gave a grand levee. Since I was last in the splendid East Room of the White House, the old furniture has all been removed and new introduced; this always happens when a Whig President chances to get in. But I thought it very inconsistent that the floor should be carpeted in foreign manufacture, when we have, no doubt, as good at home; at least I think old Zach should have sent to the "rest of mankind" for it, as he wishes to sustain amicable relations with them. It was a brilliant fete; but the President having dispensed with music, during this winter, his levees are less interesting.

Miss Julia Dean closed her engagement here last night; she is a splendid actress—but I think the constituents of some of the "wise heads" here had better protest against her revisiting the Capital, if they want them to legislate, as I should not be surprised if some of them make it convenient to follow her to her next engagement.

MONDAY, May 20.

The Senate and House have just adjourned. The House have had under consideration the Galphin claim. We have had a tolerably warm day in the Senate; Mr. Clemens finished his speech, and proved most conclusively the defalcation of Foote. He said some of the worthy correspondents of the Baltimore Sun, had reminded him that Mr. Foote had a national celebrity; he, too, could attain a national celebrity by turning traitor to the South, and soon have the whole pusillanimous herd of curs in his train. He showed conclusively too, what the compromise was, all from the South, all to

the North. But the Gentleman from Mississippi had told him he had better take that than worse, had it come to that—that a United States Senator must ask not what was justly his, but what was the best he could do; not whether he would be chained or not, but whether the links should be round or square; not whether he would take the cowhide or not; but whether that cowhide should be blue or red; this is the principle of the compromise. The South is told—better submit to the admission of California under this Bill than to have it forced upon you, anyhow. Who feels in the South like thus submitting—Let us have our rights or nothing at all—

"Better he Where the extinguished Spartans still are free In the proud charnel of Thermopylae."

than, instead of demanding, claiming, holding our rights; to act the servile part, and kiss the hand that chastises; I would rather to-day see Foote hung in the "highest, tree of the Mississippi forest" as he threatened once to do to Hale, than to see Hale himself. Not content with his former defalcation, he came out to-day against the Nashville Convention—hoped it would meet, but he thought it had better be postponed, as there was no aggression on the part of the North. South Carolina is firm—thanks to her patriotism—never let the flag of resistance to aggression, be lowered so long as the Palmetto grows upon her soil, or the memory of '76 lives. I understand that the Charlestonians have had a meeting and withdrawn their patronage from the Charleston Courier—that's right—a fire brand in our own temple of rights, should be extinguished. A report is current here to-day, that Cuba has been captured—I hope it is true. Report also says, that Gov. Quitman of Mississippi heads the expedition. It is in able hands. Elwood Fisher and Edwin De Leon are said to be the Editors of the Southern Organ to be started here. I object to Fisher I care not how Southern in appearance. A man is a traitor if untrue to his Country; and I have the strongest suspicions of a Northern man who comes out so strong.—(Van Buren for example.) Depend upon it, when *police* points out a different course, it will be followed. I will tell you of what we all expect to be a great speech as the material was given him by Calhoun, before his death.

Hon. J. R. Poinsett.

Left this place on Wednesday last for Greenville, accompanied by his lady. His health is said to be rather feeble, although his intellectual faculties are still vigorous.

Joshua R. Giddings, and John C. Vaughan, have been appointed delegates from Ohio, to the World's Peace Convention.

From a statement furnished in the New York Tribune, it appears that 11,000 immigrants landed at the port of New York, during the week ending on Thursday the 16th instant.

We regret to learn, says the Sumter Banner, that the residence of S. P. Gaillard Esq., near Bradford Springs, in this District was consumed by fire on Monday 20th inst.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Bro. Caston moved the appointment of a Committee to submit resolutions expressive of the loss sustained by the Grand Division, in the death of Bro. J. R. McKain. Carried, and is as follows, which was unanimously adopted.

Since our last meeting—Death has been in our midst, and stricken down a beloved and most esteemed Brother—a most worthy and indefatigable Officer. A bright light has been extinguished among us—a strong pillar has been broken. Our Grand Treasurer, JAMES ROBERT M'KAIN—from a burning boat, on a swollen river, attempting to save a fond and aged mother, was suddenly called away to join the band of brethren above. The awful and distressing death by accident was his, under circumstances that elicit our warmest sympathies. With a mind active and decisive—with a judgment clear and strong—with feelings all ways right—always benevolent—with a lively appreciation of the good, and utter abhorrence of the evil, he filled a large sphere of usefulness, and was to our Order, one of the purest exemplars and most efficient advocates. He gave to the cause of Temperance the strong energies of his whole nature. He thoroughly understood the principles of our Institution, and none were more strict in their observance. The G. D. appreciated his worth by retaining his active powers always in office. We feel a melancholy gratification in knowing, that in the absence of acquaintances, when no familiar eye was near to tell whose mortal remains had been recovered—strangers first learned his name from the *Travelling Card* of our Order. His individuality of character was too well marked—his devotion to principle too earnest and deep-seated, and his estimate of the good too high and pure not to be felt and seen in any association. As Treasurer of our Body, his accounts were left in order, and were easily adjusted. Let us cherish the belief that he was as well prepared for that *final accounting*, where all his treasure was. His manly form and animated countenance will no more cheer up our meetings. His place among us will know him no more. It becomes us to bow in humble submission to that God, the Great Patriarch, whose wisdom is inscrutable, and whose ways past finding out. In imitating the bright example left us, we can only become stronger Sons of Temperance, and more useful members of society. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of our much esteemed, G. T., James R. McKain, the cause of Temperance in our State, has lost one of its most vigorous and efficient supporters—this Body one of its brightest lights, and the Temple of our Order one of its strongest pillars.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his bereaved family and friends—and tender them every expression of condolence in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That his name, with the name of his office—the date of his initiation into the G. D., and also into Watered Division, No. 9, of which he was a member—with a copy of