

...more than six children lying dead  
at the same time in one square on Sun-  
day last.—Eve. News

### OUR RAIL ROAD

It cannot but be a matter of sincere gratification to the constituents of the Hon. F. J. Moses to hear that he, in his capacity of Senator from Claremont, has been making the most strenuous efforts in behalf of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, and has spoken several times with such vigor and eloquence, in the endeavor to obtain the legislature an appropriation for the same, in common with the Greenville and Charlotte roads.

On the 5th inst. Mr. Moses submitted the Resolution on the Bill to amend the act to the Rail Road. The committee of the Senate on the bill to amend the act to the Rail Road from Charlotte do not have the fund referred to in the bill distributed equally between the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road and the Greenville and Charlotte roads. The committee do report by what should be extended to the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road out of what fund, and under what conditions.

The Columbia Telegraph, of the 9th, a reliable independent paper, makes the following remarks in regard to the senatorial conduct, particularly in regard to the road: "He never ceases watchfulness and energy in every thing relating to the interests of the country, and is again here exhibited, and it is afforded to his great enterprise, and his benefit to the country for whose benefit it is so much needed, will owe a lasting debt of gratitude to the efforts of this gentleman."

The same paper furnishes us with the following from the legislative proceedings of the 7th, from which it is perceived that our senator is doing his duty, and making himself hazed in regard to the road.

In the Senate, the Bill affecting aid to the Greenville and Charlotte Railroads was taken up.

It was advocated with much ability by Mr. Myrick on the broad grounds of State policy, which should prompt the encouragement of all such enterprises when their feasibility was proved. He spoke briefly but to the point.

He was followed by Mr. Felder, who opposed the Bill with much bitterness. He did not confine his remarks to the particular matter in hand, but launched out into a wide sea of speculation as to previous and existing evils in the administration of public affairs. He declared that the broad back of the State was made to bear the burden of every scheme of whatever immediate or prospective utility—and that if this Bill favored the Greenville and Charlotte Roads by the aid of the Wilmington and all others would jump on top. He was against all Railroads between State and Counties of any kind—he sees his duty against all such combinations.

Mr. Moses responded with much vigor and eloquence. He said that the Wilmington and Manchester Road had been the Senator like Banquo's Ghost—it had lurked in the shadows of the State, when all other questions were under discussion. The Senator had always evinced his opposition to unions of all kinds—and his present practice had certainly accorded, so he hoped he would remain single in his present position. He was for giving aid to these Roads and to the Manchester Road also. The Senator had spoken of paupered corporations draining the exhausted treasury of the State. This was not so—for what was asked for, was merely a transfer of stock from one Road to another—no funds of the State being appropriated to this aid. He dwelt with much power upon the claims of the Wilmington and Manchester Road as forming the last link in the chain of connection between Maine and Louisiana—and expatiated upon the blessings to arise from facilities of inter-communication between the different sections of our own State as well as with her sisters.

The Bill was then adopted by a vote of 34 to 11.

The following is a correct list of the names of the gentlemen admitted on Wednesday to practice in the Courts of Law in this State:

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|-------------------|--------------------|
| John G. Bynum,    | Geo. W. Landrum,   |
| Thos. G. Davis,   | William Logue,     |
| David A. Elliott, | John J. Martin,    |
| James Farrow,     | William P. Starke, |
| John T. Green,    | Jas. V. Trimmier,  |
| W. T. Kennedy,    | J. F. Wilson.      |

On yesterday the following gentlemen were admitted to practice in the Court of Equity:

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|------------------|--------------------|
| A. G. Baskin,    | John G. Bynum,     |
| Lucien A. Lomax, | Joseph B. Kershaw, |
| Edward Moore,    | Henry M. Iver,     |
| Henry T. Moore,  | T. H. Norwood,     |
| Thos. B. Whaley, | G. D. Tillman.     |

**JOHN C. CALHOUN.**  
This loved and honored son of our State was yesterday visited by many of our citizens, and members of the Legislature, at the residence of his friend, Mr. HICKMON, whose guest he will be during his short stay among us.

It was a source of pleasure to all who called upon him, to mark the mental and physical vigor which characterize both the conversation and movements of this most remarkable man. The fiery energies of youth still seem to animate his powerful intellect and sinewy frame, and the light of his Eagle eye is still undimmed.

To the impressive dignity of the sage statesman, he adds the influence of an enthusiasm, which is contagious, because glowing so freely from his own great heart, whose every pulse beats for the welfare of his, and our Carolina. On the great question of Southern Liberty, he speaks with perfect candor and freedom, and his thorough knowledge of the subject with the deep interest in it, which animates him, combine to render his conversation most instructive and interesting. We trust our young men will all call upon him. By Resolutions introduced into both Houses yesterday, he was formally invited to a seat upon the floor, and will probably visit the State House about mid-day. He remains but a day, being now on his way to Washington, having merely stopped on his way through.—Col. Tel. Dec. 7.

### SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE

THURSDAY, Dec. 7

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. J. F. Hall reported a Bill from Special Committee, to give aid to the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, which was read the first time.

Urged, from the Committee on Federal Relations, made the following report on the Slavery question, which it will be seen throws cold water on the attempt to compromise on the part of the Legislature.  
Report of the Committee of Federal Relations, on so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to the agitation of the Slavery Question.

The Committee on Federal Relations to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to the question of Slavery Agitation, beg leave to report, that they agree in opinion with his Excellency, that the present moment is not propitious to DECISIVE ACTION.

Many citizens of the South believe that the elevation to the Presidency of a Southern man, furnishes a reasonable security against any infringement of Southern Rights on the part of the Government. While we hope that this expectation of our Southern brethren may not be disappointed, we will only say that if disappointment in this respect should occur, they will not be slow to operate in defense of the rights and honor of the South.

The following Resolutions were offered by Mr. Keitt, who pressed their early consideration:

1. Resolved, That the continued agitation of the question of Slavery by the people of the non-slaveholding States, by their Legislatures and by their Representatives in Congress, exhibits not only a want of national courtesy which should always exist between kindred States, but is a palpable violation of good faith towards the slaveholding States, which adopted the present Constitution in order to form a more perfect Union.

2. Resolved, That while we sequence in adopting the boundary between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States known as the Missouri Compromise line, we will not submit to any further restriction upon the right of any Southern man, to carry his property and his institutions into any Territory acquired by Southern treasure, and by Southern blood.

3. Resolved, That should the Wilcox Provision, or any similar restriction be applied by Congress to the Territories of the United States South of 36 deg. 30 min. North latitude, we recommend to our Senators in Congress to leave their seats in that body, and that the Legislature of South Carolina be forthwith assembled, to adopt such measures as the exigency may demand.

In a few impetuous remarks, Mr. Keitt boldly and strongly pressed the necessity of action on Federal Relations, and all present actions, and took the floor.

For meeting the question fairly and fully, and obtaining the sense of the House, his constituents had spoken out, and his views coincided with theirs—he therefore urged the settlement of this question.

Mr. Huger replied, that the Committee only had reported on the Governor's Message, not on the Resolutions submitted by Mr. Keitt and others.

Mr. Keitt said that report, if only on a portion of the material in his possession, was sufficient to make the issue as to whether the State should now act, or not. He was for stripping out of all membranes, and presenting that naked question. Mr. Keitt spoke with spirit and energy—he was evidently in earnest, and uttered what he felt—his remarks carried with them the force of deep conviction, and he will make himself heard on this question when it comes up, or we mistake the man. His Resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The whole subject will come up on Tuesday next at 1 o'clock. The "cold-water" party seems strong in the House, but "some crackling spirits" are yet to be found there. Mr. Calhoun (who was present) could not have argued very favorably of the state of preparation for decisive action on the part of the House, from what he saw and heard during his short visit.

The Bill for aiding the Greenville and Charlotte Rail Roads, then received its third reading. Its passage was opposed by Messrs. Ayer and Owens, of Barnwell, and urged by Messrs. Henry, Moultrie, and Thompson.

On a call of the yeas and nays, it passed by a vote of 84 to 30. It therefore now only needs the concurrence of the Senate to become a law.

The House then adjourned.

### DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

This is a chemical extract from Wild Cherry and Tar. Everybody knows that Wild Cherry possesses important medical properties—and Tar Water has always been administered in Consumption, and Lung affections generally by our oldest and best physicians. This preparation embodies all the virtues of Tar and Wild Cherry in a much smaller compass than any other ever produced. The manner of preparing it, and its success in all Pulmonary and Liver affections, conclusively prove this. We say confidently, no medicine ever effected such wonderful cures. Let us give you up Consumption's fatal grasp without giving this a trial. Being formed from vegetable substances, congenial to our soil and system, it is safe, simple, and efficient. A treatise relating to this subject may be had at the agents for the Balsam, Call and see it. Be sure and get Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, as there are imitations abroad.

None genuine unless signed J. BUTTS the wrapper. For sale in Santeeville by Dr. J. I. MILLER, at the Drug Store; and by Druggists generally in South Carolina.

### NOTICE

Will be sold on the 4th of January 1845, at the plantation of Mrs. Mary Beauford, deceased, (for a division of the Est. of Jno. A. Bradford,) the following property, viz: One likely negro woman, a first rate Cook and House servant, and her 2 children, also a likely young fellow; known as Fisher's heirs. Terms made known on day of sale.  
W. W. BRADFORD, Executor.  
11 Dec 1844.

### CASHMERE AND ALPACAS

Black and Fancy patterns; Mordell D. Lanes, &c. L. B. HANKS.

...to preserve the peace and harmony of the Union, that this question is in its nature temporary, and can only continue for the brief period which will intervene before California and New Mexico may be admitted as States into the Union; from the tide of population now flowing into them, it is highly probable that this will soon take place. The President urgently recommends that the line of compromise should be extended on the parallel of thirty-six thirty from the western boundary of Texas to the Pacific Ocean. An adjustment of the question might also be made by referring the whole subject to the Judiciary. Congress is earnestly invoked, for the sake of the Union, its harmony, and our continued prosperity as a nation, to adjust at its present session the only dangerous question that lies in our path. There is an implication in his remarks, that he will now assent to a restriction of slavery in the whole Territory.

A joint commission of the Navy and Army have been ordered to the coast of California and Oregon, for the purpose of making reconnoissances for future forts and naval stations, as nearly all the gold and silver mines are found to belong to the United States. Provision is recommended for a geological and mineral examination of these regions. Measures are to be adopted to preserve the lands for the use of the United States, or when brought into market to dispose of them in such manner as to secure a large return of money to the Treasury. An immediate survey and location of the lots is recommended, and their sale in small quantities at a fixed maximum price. The right of pre-emption to farming the lands, and liberal grants to early settlers is recommended. Provisions for executing the fifteenth article of the Mexican treaty, and the article for making the boundary line are again recommended; also, the appointment of Indian agents, to reside among the tribes in Oregon.

The imports for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last, were of the value of one hundred and sixty four millions, nine hundred and seventy-seven thousand (\$164,977,000). The value of the exports for the same period, was one hundred and fifty four millions thirty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-one dollars. The receipts into the Treasury for the same period, exclusive of loans, amounted to thirty-five millions four hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The expenditures during the fiscal year were forty-two millions eight hundred thousand dollars. The estimated receipts for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1845, will amount to fifty-seven millions, of which thirty two will be from customs, and the estimated expenditures fifty-four millions. The expenditures as estimated for that year are thirty-three millions, two hundred and thirteen thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, leaving the sum of twenty-five millions eight hundred and seventy-four thousand and fifty dollars and thirty-five cents, which it is believed will be ample for the ordinary peace expenditures. The operations of the Tariff of 1836 confirmed the wisdom of its policy. The operations of the Constitutional Treasury continued to be successful. Retirement of unnecessary expenses, and economy till the public debt is paid, is recommended. A Branch Mint at New-York and the graduation in reduction of the price of the public lands are also again recommended. Our Indian relations are stated to be in a favorable condition. A Line of Mail Steamers from New-Orleans to Vera Cruz is urged. The revenues of the Post Office Department are increasing under the present rates. A further reduction of postage to the uniform rate of five cents can be safely made.

Mr. Benton, who entered his Senate Chamber, this morning advanced to Mr. Burleigh and offered his hand, which was cordially accepted. I presume this was done through pre-concert. At all events it restores the former personal relations of the parties.

There is a prospect of a happy termination of the slavery question, as to the territories, at this session. I think the northern and southern democratic Senators will be able to agree upon a compromise, which has already been brought forward. The project is one which I suggested some days ago, to wit, to admit California at once, as a State, into the Union.

Mr. Douglass, as the chairman of the committee on territories, gave notice of the bill to-day. California will come into the Union at the next session, if the preliminaries should all be settled at this session. She will, no doubt in the course of three or four months, have one or two hundred thousand enterprising and intelligent free white American citizens. Mr. Calhoun has not arrived, but it is believed that he will assent to this mode of a justifying the question.

Mr. Calhoun's alternative to some adjustment will be a Southern Convention, to propose for a withdrawal of the Southern States, in a body, from the Union, upon the passage of any law restricting slavery in the Union. As to New Mexico, there will be no trouble, because the terms on which Texas was admitted will be extended to her. ION.

Cass' official majority over Taylor in Ohio, is 1,522, exclusive of Pottawatomie county, which gave Taylor 483 majority. The vote for Van Buren was 1,103.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun. New York, Dec. 4—4 p. m. ASTOR HOUSE ON FIRE—Quick Passage—A fire broke out at 5 o'clock this morning in the third story of the Astor House. The roof and south end of the building were in flames and considerable damage done before the fire could be extinguished. The boards were much alarmed, and many of them ran into the street.

THE GOLD REGION—Letter from a Baltimorean.—We give some extended extracts in our columns to-day, relative to the gold region of California, which is attracting great attention throughout the country. We have also been favored with the perusal of a letter from a young Baltimorean, dated San Francisco, Sept. 2d. He says: "The gold fever is still raging here with all its violence, and to some purpose. How it would astonish you to see the immense quantities that have been brought to this place from the Sacramento by the minors I have seen it wasted by the five and ten dollars worth in weighing—they don't seem to know the value of it. It can be bought for eight dollars per ounce, which is worth seventeen dollars in the States. Start all the young men from Baltimore that are unemployed.

The same letter mentions the safe arrival of Mr. Wethered, of Baltimore, with a large stock of goods, on which he was making immense profits. [Balt. Sun.

COMPETITION IN RICE PLANTING.—Mr. Walsh, writing from parts to Little's Livable capital the delta, in less than ten years, thus speaks of the cultivation of rice at the Delta of the Rhone:

"An interesting pamphlet, with authentic details, has just been issued on the cultivation of the delta of the Rhone, extending from Tarascon to the Mediterranean sea, and embracing a surface of more than a hundred thousand hectares. (A hectare is about a hundred acres.) This year a thousand hectares have yielded four millions pounds of rice and occupied fifteen hundred laborers. The pamphlet says, that if the proprietors had years, would have fifty thousand hectares in rice, yielding two hundred million pounds; and, with the aid of the government would supply enough to feed twelve hundred and fifty thousand individuals. The government is petitioned to appropriate five millions of francs to the object. The Carolina planters have some competition to fear."

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The state paper is of portentous length yet of great interest. Its perusal will gratify every lover of his country, as it displays the power and wealth to which the federal union has attained, the increasing prosperity of the people, the results of the late war the impression produced on European and other foreign powers by the demonstration of our military strength therein made, and the vast value of the lately acquired territory. The gold wealth of a portion of California is not so fabulous, and the most skeptical must now believe. The establishment of a branch mint is recommended. Such a measure, we believe, would have the effect of fixing in the country many of the present temporary occupants, who are there for the sole purpose of procuring gold.

Congress is earnestly invoked, for the sake of the Union and its harmony, to adjust the slave question at the present session. This has become absolutely necessary; for the rights of the South, it is to be hoped, are no longer to be tampered with as at the last session, when the attachment of the Wilcox proviso to the Oregon territorial bill formed a precedent and foundation for future action and legislation to the same effect. The President is certain that slavery can never exist in the greater portion of the territory, and that it probably will not in the remainder; still the rights of the states should not be disregarded.

We much regret that the length of the message excludes it from our columns.

### GOV. JOHNSON.

We still style him governor, though he has doubtless become an X. It gives us pleasure to mention that he is recovering from his recent and very severe attack of pneumonia.

### GEN. TAYLOR.

The veteran hero has sent in his resignation, as Major General of the western division of the army, to take effect from the 1st of Feb. 1845. He seems to cling to his loved duties as a soldier as long as possible, and to be about to divest himself of them with reluctance, by deferring to a late period his separation from them.

### CLAY AND CASS.

It is stated that these gentlemen will be returned as U. S. senators from their respective states.

### TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

Mr. Douglass, senator from Illinois, has given notice in the senate that he will introduce bills for the territorial government of Minnesota, Nebraska, and New Mexico, and for the admission of California as a state into the Union. It is believed by many that the latter proposition is the best method of settling the vexed slavery question. It certainly leaves the matter to be determined by the people of the state, the constitutional and safest method of settlement.

### RAPID SETTLEMENT.

"Westward, the star of empire takes its way." This is emphatically true of California, where several thousand immigrants have already arrived, and, it is computed, some one or two hundred thousand will arrive in the course of a few months. This computation is an exaggeration, but will be verified in the course of a few years. What will the Eagle next grasp in his talons! The islands of the Pacific!

SCARLET FEVER.—The Scarlet Fever prevails to a great extent in Cincinnati. The Commercial mentions that there