Extract from Mr. Rhett's Speech in

Charleston My friends! I have been nineteen years a Representative of the people, and twelve years a member of Congress. During this time I have watched with all the intelligence I possess, the operations of the Government, of the United States. (I was no disunionist in 1828 and 1833.) I desired to reform the Government, then ma-Ring in the imposition of the taxes a departure from the Constitution, which would mevitably lead, as I thought, and then declared, to a similiar departure on the subject of slavery. I was sincerely desirous of saving the Union by enforcing the Constitution, in the strong measures South Carolina proposed, as any of those who resisted them. In 1837, I went to Washington as a member of Congress, and after witnessing the operation of the Government for seven years, in 1844, anticipating the repeal of the 21st Rule, by which jurisdiction over the subject of slavery would be assumed by Congress, I came to the conclusion that it was impossible to reform the Government, and keep it within the limitations of the Constitution My personal relations, as well as a sense of duty, induced me to communicate my conclusions to him who was ever esteemed in South Carolina as her wisest counsellor and friend, and by the whole South her mightiest arm of defence. He differed with me; and still thought that the Government could be restored to its integrity by a proper Executive administration. At last how. ever, even he, as devoted a friend to the Union as existed within its broad limits, Defore he died, despaired, it appears to me, of reforming the Government. When he proposed new guaranties to the Constitution, in the last speech he delivered in the Senate of United States, it was a practical declaration, that the Government could not be reformed, in the usual course of its administration. The Constitution as administered, was not enough, to protect the rights and liberties of the South. Despriring of any reformation, which will bring the Government back to the limitations of the Constitution, despairing of any amendments of the Constitution which will give us new guaranties. I see but one course left, for the peace and salvation of the South,-a dissolution of the Union.

There are but two ways under Heaven. by which a written Constitution, establishing a free Government, can be preservedgood faith and force. The former is implied in all contracts; for without it no contracts would be made. If our fathers who entered into the compact which the Constitution establishes, had foreseen the present state of things in the South, think you they would ever have made it ! Yet, when has good faith restrained the North from any violations of the Constitution, which their interest or prejudices have demanded! And now, that by the inevitable course of things, the whole power of the Union in Congress is about to be transferred to the free States, hopeless of change, what must be the destiny of the South in the Union! By a skilful use of her minority power, between the parties at the North she may for a few years ignobly keep off the catastrophe; but the fate of slave country, under the dominion of the free people of our Northern States, is hardly a matter of doubt or speculation. From the origin of the government, whether from sheer indifference to their faith, or a conviction that they must become the fixed majority in the Confederacy, (and therefore that to make the Government of the United States omnipotent, is to make themselves omnipotent in its affairs) consolidation has been their policy. "To provide for the common defence and general welfare' is in their view of the Constitution, the only limitation it imposes on Congress. And what "the general welfare" of the whole Union rea national sin to be wiped slavery never again, I believe, will depart from the Councils of the Union. Buffled in one form in Congress, the North will bring it back in another; until the South weakened, dispirited, and degraded, will yield to emancipation, or dissolve the Union. Looking to the past-looking to the nature of things-I deem all reliance on the good faith of the free States, to protect the its this great controversy. But we wish no stitution of slavery in the South, vans and futile. The South must protect itself .-Its force is powerless in Congress and in the Union, because it is a missority. To give to our people that protection and peace which the Constitution and Union was established to secure the Month she must sever the consection with the North. If a dissolution of the Usion is the tern

alternative to submission for liove ament without limitation in its powers, it may not be improper to glance at its consequences. on the physical prosperity of the South .--Such considerations are nothing to the great ends of liberty and security, but rany well be looked to in view of adopting this alternative.

Is there then any thing the Union now affords, which the South could not as well possess without it ! In the taxes imposed and expended, we will be free. One-third the rate of duty we now pay on the chief articles of our imports, by the tariff of the Union, will be amply sufficient for the wants of Government, whilst all revenue from taxation will be spent within ourselves .--The voice of insult and accusation, instigating insurrection within our borders, will be hushed. By our physical power, we can protect ourselves against foreign nations: whilst by our productions we can command their peace or support. The keys of their wealth and commerce are in our hands, which we will freely offer to them, by a system of free trade, making our prosperity their interests-our security their care. The lingering or decaying cities of the South, which before our revolution, carried on all their foreign commerce, bouyant with prosperity and wealth, but which now are only provincial towns, sluggish subburbs of Boston and N. York, will rise up to their natural destiny, and again onfold in their embraces, the richest commerce of the world. That desolation, more and than desert habitations or grassgrown streets or crumbling walls—that desolation which enters into "e domestic e domestic circle, and robs the hearm . the happy inmates who surrounds it -- that worst of all desolation-emigration, will cease from within our midst. Our children may live with us, and rise with a rising country; instead of that gloom which rests in the bosom of every parent amongst us, who looks around and sees all the avenues by which his children may obtain an honest competition new hope and life will fill his anticipations. Wealth, honor, and power, and ever crowned a great and happy people own fate; but controlled by another people,

I have thus, fellow-citizens, fulfilled my

word. I have spoken with open breast to

and future political prospects. For the entiments I have uttered and the counsel have given, it may be there are some who will be ready to exclaim-Traiter! A Traitor to what and to whom ! To South Carolina! It is to save her in her rights, institutions, and sovereignty, that I would counsel disunion. Traitor to the Constitution! The Constitution has no existence, under the constructions of consolidation, and the base purposes of abolition, to which it is made to subserve. Traitor to the Un-There is no union without the Constitution! That is its bond and condition. Destroy the one, and all faith to the other s absolved. Faith towards both, as the Government is administered, are incompatible things. To maintain the Union, is to acquiesce in the destruction of the Constitution; and to maintain the Constitution, we must dissolve the Union; to afford the only chance of its restoration. But let it be, that I am a traitor. The word has no terrors for me. I am born of Traitors-Praitors in England, in the Revolution, in the middle of the seventeenth century, Traitors again in the Revolution, of 1720, when under the lead of an ancestor South Carolina was rescued from the capricious rule of the Lords proprietors, and Traitors again in the Revolution of 1776. I have been born of Traitors in the great cause of liberty, fighting against tyranny and oppression. Such treason will ever be mine whilst true to my lineage. But if I hear a ight, I am not the only Traitor these perlous times have produced. I am surrounded by a host of Traitors ready to strike for equality and independence against those lagitious incendiaries; those real Traitors who would convert the Union into a bond of infamous degredation, or a cordon of fire o consume the South. Returning from ashville, through the interior of our State, learned that the people in one of our up. per Districts fearing that the Nashville Vashville Convention would be a failure, were already agitating the policy of South arolina taking her rights into her own hands, and acting alone in their vindication. There was the true spirit of old South Carolina, and I think I heard it proclaimed in your cheers, that she at least will never abmit to dishonorable subjection and rain. She will join her sister States of the South, or support any of them, in all expelients for redress they may popose, and is content ever to follow rather than to lead. But if they should kneel down to a Government without limitations on its powers, under the control of the consolidationists and anti-slavery propagandists of the North she will not submit. If Mississippi abandons us-brave and true in counsel as in the field, the first to sound the bugle, which has cailed the South together for the vindication of her rights; and Alabama where so many of our sons have planted their homes, and, as we have fondly hoped, have aided in setting up in a richer clime, a younger and fresher liberty-a purer and offier hatred of tyranny; and Georgia, the Empire State of the South, proud of her greatness and strength, but prouder still of that free spirit and dauntless courage which never yet has quaded in the maintenance of her rights. And Virginia, the old flagship of the South, to whom we will all vield, if she yields not herself, to lead us on to victory and redemption-great in spirit and wisdom, and unconquerable as she is great-and Kentucky and Tennessee not only abandon us, but as some of their statesmen have ventured to proclaim, shall ioin with Abolitionists and Consolidationists to subject us to the domin on of the free States, shall South Carolina submit!-No. no, my friends! Smaller States have before us struggled successfully for their independence and freedom against far greater olds; and if it must be, we can quires, North and South, with respect to make one brave, long, last, desperate strugslavery they have not hesitated to declare. gle- for our rights and honor, ere the black It is a nuisance to be abated-a curse to pall of tyramy is stretched over the bier of out and attoned for! Having usurped over sooner or later, can be of consequence to it jurisdiction in Congress, the subject of very few of us; whilst duty performed, may remain in its effect to many generations, and a fair fame, live forever. Looking to

> Southern Union-Its Necessity.

The Southern Press of a late date pullishes the following extract from a letter by a Northern gentleman, who has occused next to the very highest station in this lovernment and who is one of the very first of its ornaments as a writer, a scholar and a patriot. This extract needs not a word of comment. We commend it to the attention of every Southern reader: -Geo. the 25th inst. Telegraph.

that undying reputation which has ever tol-

lowed every people who have dared all to

preserve their liberties, and have conquer-

ed or perished nobly in their defence; in-

stead of shrinking, we might pant for the

trial which shall isolate South Carolina in

isolation. We desire peace, we desire lib-

stitution was intended to secure, but which

has been basely accested from us by sec-

tional fanaticism, avarice, and ambition.

erty; that peace and liberty which the Con-

"Of late years I have taken no part in polities, but this is a crisis which might al. nost call a voice from the grave to warn hose thoughtless, or reckless, or unprincioled politicians, who are staking the happiess, not only of their country, but of the world, on their miserable struggle for office. "There is probably not one of these par-riotic candidates for the Presidency, that has any other views in the settlement of the slavery question than those of mere personal advantage. For my part I would vote for the devil as President if I were assured that he would honestly set about setthing this dangerous question. But I don't despair of the Republic. Providence has placed it in a position of such unparalleled dvantages, that it cannot be ruined by all he petty efforts of folly and ambition. Its destiny will be controlled, not by man but by his Maker, who has combined all those causes that make actions great, glorious, and happy in its powers. Whether my and happy in its powers. Whether governed by King Stork or King Log; whether steered by a fool or a madiane, the slipwill find its way to her destined haven amid all the storms that howl around her. She may creak a little now and then, but I trust her timbers are strong enough to hold together for ages to come. If she ever is lost it will be by a struggle as to who shall be captain. In a country where the people are the real sovereigns, none but the people can ruin it. As yet I trust that they are not prepared for self-destruction.

I confess the conduct of the Southern politicians annages use. With their property, their safety, their lives, and their all at stake: with one great common and honorable livelihood, choaked up with interest embarked in the same bottom, each one seems to have seized his own plank, and are paddling in different one of the most glorious destinies which directions, without any concert of action. So far as I can see, there is not a await the South, if she but controll her single point on which they all agree; and it seems a moot question whether, if the what pen shall paint the infamous and North were inclined to concede all they year

bloody catastrople which must mark her jask, they would know exactly what they In God's name, is this a time for them to indulge their party feelings, or sacrifice their vital interests to minor party you this night, of your present condition distinctions! There should be but one party among them—the party of self-de-fence—self-preservation. Let hem all toe he mark at some one great point, and there fight it out, shoulder to shoulder. If it must come to the contest of sections, the victory will be with that which is most united and nonogeneous.—The comparative weak-ness of the South will be made up for by the current of a great common interest, which is wanting in the North, and cannot be supplied by fanaticism. We have no great consolidating interest, paramount to ill others, and can never be brought to act in concert. It is in the power of the South to rule when it pleases-all that is necestry is UNION."

"The feature of the Santa Fe constitution relative to slavery is worthy of especial consideration. The impression has gone abroad that it abolishes slavery totally and absolutely. But this is a mistake. The constitution only prohibits slavery when the person held as a slave is over twenty-one years old, if a male, and over eighteen years, f a female. Under those ages respectively, slavery is directly and unequivocally reognized and permitted. But this is not It seems that the convention, while it showed no particular attachment for African slavery as it exists in the Southern States of the confederacy, manifested great regard for that worse species of white layery which exists in Mexico under the name of PEONAGE. The first section of the first article of the constitution, under the caption of "DECLARATION OF RIGHTS," provides that "no male person shall be held by law to serve any person as a servant, slave, or apprentice, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, nor female in like manner, after she arrive at the age of eighteen years, unless they be bound by their own conn', after they arrive at such age, or are bound by law for the punishment of crime." This lause places servants and apprentices on the same footing as slaves, and condemns them all to involuntary servitude, under the ages which have been mentioned; and then fully and entirely recognizes the system peonage-the worst form of slaverywhich American freeman may become to all intents and purposes, the bondman of a Mexican ladrone. The manner in which that system operates may be fully understood by the following extract from a letter from Santa Fe, dated June 12, 1850, which

we find in the Ohio Statesman: "By the very first opportunity, I senon the constitution of New Mexico. Some excitement exists in the country in relation to the coming election provided by it. The same people who less than fifteen years ago, cut off the head of one governes kicked it through the streets cut off the hands, plucked out the eyes, and tore out ongues of other State officers-are voters

under its provisions.
"You will see under the first article—declaration of rights—that the post system of statery is fully recognized, whatever may be said in the address to the people to the contrary. * * * The way it works here is this: I know an able-hodied man, who, eighteen years ago, was hired by a rich man as a pasturer. On accounting to the sheep put in his charge, he returned the proper number; but, in the mixture of flocks on the mountains, a few had been exchanged for others alleged to be of less value. He was taken before an alcalde, who assessed damages of ten dollars against nan, for which he became a peon; and now he has raddfully served his master for eighteen years, and finds his debt run up to fifty dollars."—Washington Union.

THE SUMTER BANNER. Sumterville, So. Ca.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1850. J. S. G. Richardson, Editor.

Car Messrs, A. White & Co. as Agents for the Banner in Sumterville.

been removed to the new building (upstairs)

The Market

on Saturday were limited to 301 bales --

BT A writer in the Camden Journal

17 DANIEL P. KING a Representative

H. HAMLIN has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Maine.

17 PATE the officer who lately assaulted Queen Victoria has been convicted and sentenced to 7 years transportation.

17 The total amount of gold received

Release and Arrival of Most of the Covrov Paisoness—A letter from a friend in Pensacola, dated Sunday, July 20th, contains the following welcome news:

ton has been published, in which he de-mands the withdrawal of the Military Gov. Intonist without much disguise. If we mis-

whom we have conversed, that, with a fire against the South; is it then to be wondered state.

11th, says: "The incessant rains of the past week have seriously injured the Cot- sionate as he is, no one would be surprised informs us, that he has never seen so bad a prospect for a crop, at this season of the

Scene in the Senate.

From the report of the proceedings of the U. S. Senae, of Monday the 22d inst., we take the following extract:

The Compronise Bill was taken up and Mr. CLAY addressed the Senate at length,

occupying nearly three hours in delivering He described the nature and probable result of the var between Texas and the Union, and alleded, in connexion with the subject, to a speech lately delivered in Charleston, by a delegate to the Nashville Convention. In that speech the speake was reported as saying that if no other State, under certain circumstances, would move in disunion, South Carolina would do so; and that if none would, he, the speaker would unfurl the banner himself. He deprecated such sentiments coming from any quarter, and was sorry that the idea of disunion was becoming such a familiar sub-

Mr. Barnwell replied to that portion of Mr. C's remarks commenting upon a speech lately delivered in Charleston. If the individual alluded 'o--who was known in the Senate and in the House-believes the Wilmot proviso to be an aggression upon the constitutional rights of the South, which should be reasted; and if he believed that the admission of California would be a virtual enactment by Congress of that proviso, because the prohibition of slavery by Califormia will be dead and defeated unless it receives vitality from Congress-then he was not alone it saying, as several States had said, that it should be resisted.

He said that the term disunionist was becoming one which would not be the highest opprobrium. The term "rebel had been applied in the times of the revolution, when liberty was baptized in the blood of Warren at Bunker Hill, and illustrated by the

bravery of Jasper at Fort Moultrie. He then defended South Carolina and her devotion to constitutional 1 berty; and alluded to the spirit of her sons, which would never submit to degradation or wanton aggression. He commented upon the eulogaum passed a few days since upon

Massachusetts by Mr. Webster. Mr. Clay did not intend to disparage Mr. Rhett. He knew him and had some respect for him. But if he had made user of the declarations imputed to him, at the meeting in Charleston, he was a traitorand I hope, said Mr. Clay, he will meet with the fate of a traitor! (Loud applause.) Mr. Clay hoped that the sentiments of dis union were confined to South Carolina. There were men in other States as gallant as the people of South Carolina, and he would answer for Kentucky that thousands and tens of thousands of her noble sons would rush to arms in support of the standard of the Union against the rebels:

Mr. Birnwell said there were two ends o a rope. A rebel might die honosably in defence of the right. He did not doubt the gallantry of other States, but South Caroing would defend justice at the hazard of

In relation to the same scene a corresnondent of the Charleston Mercury writes as follows:

Washington City, July 23, 1850. The Senate was quite the theatre of a scene yesterday, and Mr. Clay was unquestionably the Roscius. He made what was alled the closing speech on the Compromise debate, but some persons regarded it as rather its funeral Eulogium. In the course of his remarks, he indulged in an onsland the Corolina, not in the best judgement, (considering that he is the very Pontifex Maximus of Peace,) and also an issault on Mr. Rhett, in far worse taste. Your Senator, Mr. Barnwell, repelled

both these attacks with becoming spirit and dignity in a few remarks characterized at once by that surviter in mode and fortiter in re which belongs to this amiable, accomplished, and true-hearted South Carolinian. It the galleries, filled as they are for the most part, with the Treasury Crumb-feeder, of this District were in rapturous sympathy with Mr. Clay in all that he was ed to say of the treason of South Carolina and of Mr. Rhett, every impartial man whose tastes and whose patriotism were influenced by considerations or good sense The office of Mr. States Bannes has

tone in which it was said. been removed to the new building (upstairs)

Judge Butler attempted in vain to get the one door north of A. J. & P. Moses' store thor. It he had, he would have read for the editioation of Mr. Clay, a treatise on treason, in which it might have been demon-Corron.-The Charleston Cotton mar- strated that there were two classes of traitket continues very quiet. The transactions ors to the Constitution and the interests of their own people, as well as traitors to the on Saturday were limited to 301 bales — deepotsm of an unscrupulous majority, and Prices ranged from 12 1-2 to 13 1-2 cts. that we should provide material for two sets as in quality. We have no change to no. of gibbets. He failed to be heard, and sat down under the highest excitement.

As soon as the Senate adjourned, and several South Carolinians, gathered round suggests the name of Col. W. J. Taylor Mr. Barnwell, to congramme man be included by the suggests the name of Col. W. J. Taylor Mr. Barnwell, to congramme man be an included by Addition of sustained himself against the Achilles of the Union, Mr. Chy must Irive been consciin Congress from Massachusetts died on rather too far; for he came with outstretched ous that he had perhaps pushed the figure hand to the group, and said-"come, my dear Butler, we must have no war between Kentucky and South Carolina." Judge received the proffer of peace, rather coldly, when, Gen. Hamilton, who was standing by, said to Mr. Clay; "my good sir, give yourself no uneasiness about this war. The only invasion we shall ever have from Kentucky, will be with her droves of muleand horses, which we may want for our lag-17 The total amount of gold received gage train and to mount our cavalry. The from California since the first arrival is only fear we shall cherish in regard to the invasion will be that your countrymen may passibly trade of to us had stock " "Well, well, my dear fellow," replied Mr. Clay, "I hope that may be the only invasion, Kentucky will ever make on South Carolina."

In another column will be found the re-"The U. S. ship Albany is just in from marks of Mr. Rattr to which Mr. Clay Havanna, with 42 of the Contoy Prisoners and allusion. At Mr. Clay's remarks we were not, in the slightest degree, surprised: From Trx is.—By a despatch from N. Orleans, we learn that late advices from Santa Fo, represent the excitement on the New Mexican affor as still unabated. The letter of Gov. Bell to the Texan Delegaernor from the soil of Texas. -- Col. Tel. | take not, in his early life, he advocated Chors.—The Franklin (Ala.) Democrat. orable fall, a tolerable good crop may be at, that he should denounce as treasonable The Southern (Jackson) Micror, of the H Seward and Hale were as hold and paston in this parish. Judge Scott, a planter at their denouncing Mr. Rhott as a traitor;

of the people of other Southern States, but we feel assured, that, if Mr. Rhett is a traitor, all the citizens of this State, with but few exceptions, are traitors also.

Washington Correspondence OF THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

JULY 25.

Africa."

It was ascertained, last week, that the Compromise scheme must certainly fail in the Senate, without some essential amendments. The friends of the bill, therefore conferred with each other, and with those o the opponents of the bill who were most placable, and they hit upon an amendment which will, as they think, enable them to carry the bill. This is a proposition to strike out the offer of a boundary line and compensation to Texas, and insert a provision for appointing three Commissioners on the part of the United States to agree with Commissioners to be appointed by Texas, upon a boundary line and the conditions and considerations of its adoption, the same to be obligatory on the parties, after receiving the assent of Congress and the Legislature of Texas. It was found that, if Congress should sit until doomsday, they would never agree upon a boundary line, nor upon the consideration to be paid for it. To refer the subject to a Commission is in accordance with the practice of the Government In 1802, the controversy between the United States and Georgia was settled by Commissioners; and subsequently, the disputed boundary between Missouri and the Territory of lowa was thus settled. The amendment has not passed, but it has been agreed on in cancus, and was offered by Mr. Bradburry, of Maine, heretofore an opponent of bill. The friends of the bill now claim the votes of the Senators from Alabama, Delaware and Maine, and also the votes of Mr. Morton, of Florida, and Mr. Sebastian of Arkansas. There is much doubt, however, in my opinion, whether they will get

all these. A bill of this sort is the only one that car passed at this session in relation to the disturbing question; and it is thought highly expedient to pass it as a means of quieting agitation and restoring Congress to the exercise of its proper functions.

It is well understood that the new administration is in favor of compromising the Texan question and opposed to the admison of New Mexico as a State. In fine the policy that governs the administration is Mr. Webster's and Mr. Clay's policy, as oftentimes declared and laid down by them It would be absurd to bring in New Mexi-

co as a State, with a view to enable her to settle the boundary dispute through the fed eral courts; for, if the claim of Texas should established, she would absorb three fourths of the State and nearly all the population. Besides, the old States are, for the most part, much opposed to taking in any more unequal partners. To crowd the Se nate with States, which will never send more than one representative to the House; is unjust to the larger States.

Only three of the departments are actually filled, to-wit: State, Post Office, and Treasury. Mr. Webster, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Corwin have entered on their duties Mr. Graham has accepted the Navy Department, but has not arrived here. It is supposed that Mr. Crittenden has accepted the post of Attorney General. Mr. Bates will probably decline the War Department. Mr Pearce has positively refused the Home Department. It is not true, as stated, that Mr. Pearce was ineligible to that office; because he has entered upon a new term of six years, since the bill creating the office was passed.

President Fillmore, it is said, offered the In terior to Mr. Bates, but it is doubtful whether hr will accept any post. A Secretary of War is to be taken from the South. Conrad, of Louisiana, has been talked of It was determined, it is said, to offer the Attomey Generalship to Mr. Petigrurof S. C., in case Mr. Crittenden declined it.

rine Corps, including Generals Scott, Wool, Jesup, and Gibson, and Commoderes Morris and Warrington waited on the President, in full uniform, on Tuesday. The President applies himself diligently to his duties, and does not appear to be at all elated by his ele-vation. He makes a favorable impression on strangers by his fine; honest face; and good manners. He has not filled his Cabinet yet, and cannot do it until he knows more definitely the views of those to whom he has made offers. He wishes, it is said, to take one Cabinet officer from a Southern

or Southwestern cotton growing State. The House has at length taken up the appropriation bills. They are quietly awaiting the action of the Senate upon Territorial questions. If the Senate has made slow proress in the adjustment of the questions of the day, the House has made none at all. They would not even pass the California bill, and after months of discussion, gave it up for miscellaneous business. At the rate at which Congress is going on, the session is likely to be interminable. There is still some talk of passing the Appropriation bills, and adjourning until the first Monday of Oc-

The friends of the compromise bill in the Senate attempted, last evening, to set it out, but they had not the strength. Mr. Clay strongly appealed to the body to take the final question on the bill. He stated that he was worn out, and physically unable longer to attend the Senate. He would be obliged to go away himself on account of his health. The appeal was in vain, and it was found impossible to get the question even on the cancus amendment, referring the Texan question to a board of commissioners. Mr. Benton was herce in less hostility to the amendment. After vraiting seven months, the committee of thirteen have, he said, struck out the vital part of their bil!-destroying its only cement-the money bl'. They hal no capital to trade on, and, like other bankrupts, have set up the commission business. Mr Benton and others will undoubtedly keep the bill back until the vacant seats of Ohio and Massachusetts are filled. They will both be filled by Senators opposed to the bill. Mr. Ewing, late Secretary of the Interior, has been appointed Senator by the Governor of Ohio, but cannot take his seat till his credentials come on. He may have got them last night. So the bill is not out of danger.

Negroes in Ohio.

The following extract relative to the ne-24th inst., says: "There has been a great age he wrote a letter recommending to the gro race is taken from a petition to the conimprovement in the prospect of the cotton. Convention, then about to assemble in that vention in Ohio. The petition is signed rop in the last few weeks in this vicinity. State, a plan for the gradual abolition of by numerous citizens of that state and prays Notwithstanding the extremely unfavorable spring, and the had stand secured, we slavery. His feelings, his opinions his sentithe spring, and the bad stand secures, we understand from several planters with ments have always been with the North and removal of all colored persons from the

"If the accounts of travellers can be believed, they were found by the white manwhen he arrested them in their career of barbarity, and transported them to the plantations in America. It is true that they were retained as slaves, but it is not, of forty years standing in East Feliciana, and Mr. Clay's sympathies are as little with as is every day asserted, that they were taken from Freedom in Africa and were put in bonds. On the contrary they were merely transported from a brutalized con-

We know not what may be the feelings | dition of slavery in Africa, to a more liber- | aut Marshall has a short and limited time al and civilized condition in America .--The spear and the war club were taker from their hands, and their places supplied with the implements of husbandry with which they were taught to earn their bread. and from henceforth they ceased to live upon the flesh of their fellow men. they then been injured by the white men We think not. But on the contrary, think t mentionable that their transportation to the plantations in America, has been the greatest blessing that ever reached the African race. Here they are taught to be useful, are well fed and taken care of .-And many are now returning to the land of their fathers, with their minds stored with the arts and sciences of a civilized world, which in the providence of a Divine Being, bids fair to redeem and regenerate the dark, benighted negroes of our hopeless

> United States Census for 1850. As the Census taker is about to visit the

Citizens of our District, we publish for their convenience the questions which the head of each family should be prepared to answer. These questions were published in the Newberry Sentinel by Mr. Pore the Assistant Marshal for that District.

1st. Question. The number and numes of each and every white person in a family on the first of June, profession and occupation of each.

2d. Value of Real Estate owned. 3d. The place of birth of each member

of the family:
4th. How many married within the year nding first June 1850. 5th. How many attended school.

6th. How many over twenty years age cannot read and write. 7th. How many slaves; the respective

ages and color of each. 8th. How many of your slaves have escaped from the State, and how many have not been recovered within the year ending first June 1850.

9th. How many of your slaves have been set free in the same year. 10th. How many of your slaves are blind,

leaf, dumb, or insane-foolish. 11th. Name the persons in your family black or white, who have died in the year ending 1st June 1950, their age; sex-color, free, slave, married or widowedl place of birth, the month in which he or shodied, profession, occupation which he or she pursued, the disease or cause of death, number of days sick.

12th How many acres of improved land'. and how many unimproved have you. 13th: What is the cash value of your

tract of land.

14th. What is the value of your plantation instruments, including cotton gins, thrashers, corn shellers, straw cutters, fans, gears, wagons, carts, axes, hoes, 15th: How many libraes; asses and

mules have you. 16th. How many mileh cows, working xen; and other cattle have you.

17th. How many sheep, hogs, &c. 18th. How much is all your live stock 19th How many bushels of wheat, corn,

rye, oats, did you make in the year ending first June 1850. 20. How many bushels of rice or lbs

of tobacco did you make the same year.
21. How many bales of gined cotton and you make, 400 lbs. each, in the year 1849. How many pounds of wool did ye.

shear in the same year.
23. How many bushels of peas, beans, irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, barley, and buck wheat, did you make in the same year; state each separately.

21. How much was the product of your orchard worth in 1849c. 25. How many gallons of wine did you

make in the same year. 26; What was your ma The officers of the Navy, Army, and Ma- for the same year, ending first June 1850. 27. How many lbs. of butter and cheese

did you make in the same year. 28. How many tons of hav did you

29. How many bushels of clover and other grass seeds did you make. 30. How many lbs. of hops did you raise. 31. How many tons of dew or water rotted hemp did you make:

32. How many lbs. of flax did you make 33. How many bushels of ffax seed dad von make:

31. How many lbs. of silk cocoons did 35. How much sugar and molasses did you make.

39. Ifow much is the value of all your nome made manufactures. 37. What is the value of all the ani-

mals you slaughtered in 1849. 38. What business as a mechanic, manfacturer, productor, do you follow. 30. What capital have you invested in

the business you pursue.
40. What quantity, kind, and value raw materials do you use. 41. What kind of power, steam or water,

horse, or hand machinary, structure, or resources, do you employ.
42. How many, male, and females, do ou employ in your business.

43. What is the average wages you for hands! state each separately. 44. What are the annual products of our business, in quantity, kinds, and value. Teachers of Academies and Schools, will please answer 44th 45th 46th 47th and

48th questions. 44. How many pupils have you. 45. What sum is annually realized from the endowment of your school. 46. How much is raised by taxation

support your school. 47. How much is received from the public funds. .13. How much from other sources.

All will answer the following questions: 49. What library have you; distinguish the kind, Law, Medical, Theological, or Literary. 50. How many volumes in each.

The Ministers of different denominations will please answer the 51st question. 51. How many Churches of your de romination are there in the District; howmany persons will each accommodate; what is the value of the Church property belonging to your denomination.

The Commissioners of the poor, keepers of the Poor House, will please a swer 52d question. 52. What number of paupers are sup ported in the District of Newberry; how

many foreign; how much the cost of suppor: annually.

The Clerk of the Court will answer 53rd question. Sheriff 54th.

53. How many criminals were convicted within the year ending June 1st, 1850; how many native-how many foreign. 54. How many convicts in Jail first June, 1850; how many native-how many

foreign. The citizens of the District, will please swer some of the questions, and the Asaist. considerable sum of men y.

to make his return.

California. The Crescent City arrived at New York on the 22d., fast, bringing the latest intelligence from California. She brought 157 passengers and \$180,000 in gold in the hands of the passengers. A destructive fire occured at San Francisco on the 14th ult., over 300 buildings were destroyed and the loss is estimated at \$5,000,-000. The fire is thus described in the correspondence of the New York Sung

SAN FRANCISCO, 18th June, 1850, Messes. Entrons .- Again "the recent destructive fire" forms the only subject of conversation, of interest, and of news, in our seemingly devoted city. On Friday, last, 14th inst, about 8 o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out, which for vioulence, rapidity of destruction, and the amount of property destroyed, far exceeds either of the two previous fires with which ve have been visited. It commenced in the upper part of the Sacramento House, Sacramento street, the day being clear, and one of our strong north-westerly winds just beginning to whistle forth its whole strength; in addition, the high spring tides were on the approach, and just previous to which, the flats in front of the city, and as he sides of the Central Wharf, are always left bare at low water, even beyond the end of that whatf. It was at this stage of low water, with the flats left entirely bare for link a mile distance from the shore, that the fire commenced. The fire engines were immediately stationed in a line uponthe wharf, the hose unrolled and coupled. but before they could be worked, the receding tide had-left the hose which led into the water entirely dry; no more lengths could be had, and the engines were abandoned.

In the meantime the scene in the streets baffer! description. Many were seated at breakfast; coffee was poured down, hat and cracker seized, and all immediately bolted from the table to the street, almost at a There the greatest confusion prevailed-at no fire in New York, or in any part of the globe, has your correspondents witnessed so extraordinary a sight-People like bees swarmed in every direction; some, sceking to save their own property, were rattling it into the streets from every door; others having property a few doors off were hastening to it; few were attending to the fire, all had interests of their own to look after; amid this busy crowd horses and carts, mules, wagons, porters, were moving in every direction, and the whole scene, accompanied by the noise of crackling timbers, roaring flames, the whistling of the wind, the outeries of the people; and the neighing of the affrighted antinads, may be better imagined than described.

for less than thirty minutes from its commencement, the fire, driven before a strong wind, had crossed . Montgomery street, atthe head of Central Wharf, and that block, many buildings of which were but just erected, was in finnes. The fire then crossed Sacramento street, at all points, sweeping clean through to California street. with some few exceptions, and to Kearney street on the west. On the northward and windward side of the fire it crossed Clay street, and burned down the corner of Montgomery street and the adjacent buildings—all just completed since the previous fire. For more than two hours the storefire. For trans than two hours the stores of Sherman & Rickel, corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, a wooden building, was exposed to an intense heat and too clouds of burning fragments and cinders from the flames of the opposite corner. Proving from its pesition the key tora whole block of valuable stores, including larger quantities of lumber stored in the rear, and the Nian ic ware liouses in close proximity. Every exertion was centered for the time on this and the immediately adjo

Twice the flames cought in the rear and were extinguished, and after two hours of unremitting effort, the fire was checked to the northward, the corner building standing blackened and scorched, but safe. Had this corner building caught fire, in every probability the Niantic Warehouses would have shared the same fate, and communicated to the store ship General Harrison, just hauled up, and from thence crossing Central Wharf to the Apollo Warehouses, and to the Thomas Bennett stores, would have extended among the shipping of the harbor. Fortunately the fire was checked and these contingences avoided. In the meantime the head of the Central Wharf, and of the two private wharves at the foot of Sacramento street, were burning, and these closed all communication with the shore to a large body of people, gathered upon the wharves to secure their goods, when the fire first broke out.

Constant explosions of gun powder, of several hundred thousand packs of fire crackers, of guns, pistols, &c., varied the excitement of the hour. Small squads of our citizens were "dragging their slow lengths along" in the mud, in the flats during the foreneon, engaged in saving goods. One or two coasting vessels, lying at the shore, were destroyed. Large quantities of goods sought safety in the "Apollo," and warehouses adjacant, for convenience of shipping, as soon as the ride should come in. At 1 o'clock the fire was checked, and a desolate area of four squares in the business heart of the city showed its extent.

GEN. TAVLOR'S PROPERTY.-We regret o see it stated in a letter to the New-York Express, that Gen. Taylor's family are not likely to be as comfortable in a pecuniary point of view, as was generally supposed. He left no will. We subjoin the following: extract from the latter referred to:

"When he leftfor Mexico, it is stated, that in three scaled letters, he left directions for the management of his property, in case of his death there, in which was supposed to be a will, and these three letters were not opened till after his burisl here, but no will was amongst them, and the directions applied toa property which is now almost wholly changed in its form.

"Indeed his family now have no home; and therefore, Mrs. Taylor, it is supposed, will not return to Louisiana. His plantation on the Mississippi has been sold since he came here to enable him to purchase a sugar plantation below, so that home is lost. Proviously, however, he had purchased another, midway plantation, but that has turned out to be a very unprefitable piece of property, making no crops, in consequence of ing flooded repeated. Then the homestead gone to make one payment on a sugar plantation on which something like seventy or eighty thousand dollars must now be due and the middle plantation is under water, Probably some of the Presidential salary was relied upon to meet the further payment on the sugar plantation, but that salary is gone. You soo from their general facts, that General Taylor died in a very unfortunate tines for the interest of his family. He prepare themselves to answer the different had, previously however to Ce'. "Hise's marquescions, as it require deliberation to an- riage with his daughters seemed upon her a