



We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the ruins.

FOR PRESIDENT: JOHN C. CALHOUN. Subject to the decision of the Democratic Republican Convention, to assemble in May, 1844, as recommended by the States of Maryland, Michigan, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Alabama and Mississippi.

The following named gentlemen are Candidates for the Offices of Sheriff and Ordinary of this District. The Election will be held on the 8th and 9th of January, 1844.

- For Sheriff: HUMPHREY BOULWARE, JOHN J. SENTELL. For Ordinary: JOHN HILL, WILLIAM J. SIMKINS, WILLIAM H. MOSS, WILSON L. COLEMAN.

Borer's Manure.—We call the attention of our readers to the article under the Agricultural head, on our first page, relative to this valuable manure. From what we have been able to learn, we have no hesitation in recommending this mode of manufacturing Manure to Southern Agriculturists, as the surest and quickest manner of reclaiming their worn out lands.

We take great pleasure in returning thanks to our patrons who came forward so nobly on Monday and yesterday and squared their accounts; although the number who came forward was small, and the amount received not very large, we feel grateful that we have upon our list a few who do "not forget the Printer." We have, long since, called upon our delinquent subscribers to come forward and settle their accounts, some of which has been standing ever since we became owner of the establishment, but they have not heeded we have waited, patiently, for answers to accounts forwarded to delinquents, since May last, and have received but few; we therefore, have come to the conclusion, that we will on the commencement of our next volume, erase from our list the names of all those to whom we forwarded accounts, which have not been answered, without respect to persons, after having published their names, with the amount due by them attached, as a warning to other newspaper publishers. We are sorry that we are compelled to resort to the above means to procure our hard earned dues, but we had better reduce the size of our list, than to always be supplying a number of defaulters who have not equal enough to "Pay the Printer."

The Lancaster, (Pa.) Intelligencer, contains a letter from the Hon. James Buchanan, in which he states that he is anxious to drive discord from the ranks of the Democratic party, and therefore withdraws his name from the list of Presidential candidates, to be presented before the Democratic Convention.

Caution.—The Charleston Courier of the 25th ult., states that the Bills of the Rail Road Bank are in circulation, cut up, and pasted together, so that they appear of larger denomination. We were shown a one dollar bill on Saturday, with a piece of a three attached, which had been taken in payment for the latter amount.

Mexican Indemnity.—The Madisonian says: "We learn that official intelligence has been received by the Treasury Department, that the second instalment of this Indemnity was duly paid at Mexico, but was not forwarded at the time, in consequence of an insurrection in the South. An escort was expected to proceed with the money to Vera Cruz about the latter part of November. One of the New York packets was detained at that port for the purpose of receiving it on board at Vera Cruz, where it is expected to arrive in all the month of December."

New State.—The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 30th ult., states that a bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Tennessee, now in session, for the establishment of a new State, of the territory of East Tennessee. The preamble of the bill states, that the great local interests of that portion of the State lying east of the Cumberland mountains are totally distinct, separate and adverse to the interests of that portion of the State lying west of the mountains; that at a future and not distant day, the conflict between the two divisions of the State, may be productive of great injury to the welfare of the people; and that a separation would be productive of much blessing to each division. The counties to be ceded, in order to form the new State, to be named "Frankland," are twenty-six in number. It is stated also in the bill that to the new State may be added such portions of the States of North Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia, as may be ceded for that purpose.

Gold.—We have been furnished by a gentleman of this place, with an account of some pieces of gold, that has been discovered in a gold mine four miles South East of Lincolnton, worked by Messrs. Johnson and Henry Cansler, of that village. The following is the number of pennyweights contained in the respective pieces, viz: The 1st 194 dwt. 21 1/2; 3d 107; 4th 30; 5th 17; 6th 12; 7th 10; 8th 8.—Republican.

Important Remedy for Cancers.—Colonel Ussey, of the parish of De Soto, informs the editor of the Caddo Gazette that he has fully tested a remedy for this troublesome disease, recommended to him by a Spanish woman, a native of the country. The remedy is this:—Take an egg and break it, then pour out the white, retaining the yolk in the shell, put in salt and mix with the yolk as long as it will receive it; stir them together until the saline is formed, put a portion of this on a piece of sticking plaster, and apply it to the cancer about twice a day. He has made the experiment in two instances.

Grand Lodge.—The Raleigh Star says the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Fraternity, while setting in that city, have passed a resolution to establish a Charity School, of a High Grade in North Carolina.

A Working man.—A loafer filled with new made beer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Temperance Advocate. TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

In obedience to the Resolution of the Convention in Spartanburg, which directed the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society to fix the time, at which the Convention should assemble in Charleston, I am instructed to say that the first Tuesday in February next, the 16th day of the Month has been fixed.

Many considerations make it very important, that every Temperance Society should then, and there be fully represented. It is first, I think, to be remembered, that we have held two Conventions, in the upper country, in which that and the middle sections of the State, have been fully represented, while the lower country, and especially Charleston and the sea-board Districts have been partially represented. The great object of such Conventions is to make all the friends of Temperance acquainted at least with the respective local views. A personal knowledge obtained by delegates of each other, generally brings this about in the most satisfactory manner. To Charleston, as a point of great and common interest of the State, all its citizens look, and in many instances, she gives tone to public sentiment, and in matters of taste and fashion she certainly yields great power. A visit to the city to meet our common friends, and to contribute our mite to aid her in directing the public sentiment, and in including the habits of the people to Temperance, will certainly be both useful and interesting.

The oftener we meet, the more zeal is thereby excited in the great work of reform. The impulse given to the cause of Temperance, by the Conventions at Spartanburg and Greenville, and the meetings of the State Society in Columbia, can hardly be estimated. We have, since our great meeting at Greenville, literally strode on with a giant's step. Let a full representation from every Society attend at Charleston, and 1844 will record a nobler triumph than 42 or 43.

So too, by often mingling together in Convention, each delegate becomes possessed of a vast fund of information. He returns to his constituents full of zeal, and with his memory stored with facts, and his mind enlightened, and is thus prepared to become an efficient laborer for the sobriety and good of his fellow men.

Men and Brethren, let us be up and doing. As long as we keep moving, so long we shall continue to triumph.

According to a Resolution of the State Society, the ratio of representation for each Society is fixed as follows: of and under one hundred members, two delegates, and where a Society has more than an hundred members, it will be entitled, in addition to the two which the first hundred will give, to an additional delegate for every additional hundred members.

Presidents of Societies are respectfully asked to convene their Societies as soon as possible, read to them this Circular, and ask them to appoint delegates.

JOHN BELTON O'NEAL, President of the State Temp. Society.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette. BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.

The papers will advise you of a most daring and astounding robbery of the Exchange Office of Messrs Carter, Gover & Co. These gentlemen had built, at a heavy expense, a brick iron lined vault, which was secured by two heavy iron doors, and were locked with combination locks. The robbers effected an entrance through the front door by picking the lock and then commenced operations. They seemed to have had a brace and bit, and drilled holes of about three inches diameter, just over the key hole of the locks. In this way they exposed the interior of the locks to view and easily effected an entrance into the vaults. Both doors were opened in the same way and an iron chest in the interior of the vault was entered in the same way. Fortunately, as is their custom, Messrs. Carter & Co. had removed their money trunk to a bank on Saturday night; and on this occasion the trunk contained \$24,289. Inside the vault were some silver change and some bank notes, in all about \$250. This the burglars took of course. This robbery proves that there is little safety in iron chests and iron doors.

Arrest of two Supposed Murderers.—Two white men, named Robert Custer and John Murray, were arrested yesterday by officers Campbell and Shuck, charged with the murder of Mr. John Selby, which it will be remembered took place in Berry's district, Montgomery Co., Md. on the 6th of October, 1842. On the day of the murder Mr. Selby had received a large amount of money, a fact which came to the ears of two men through an unsuspecting pedler of whom they particularly required. On this information they proceeded to the dwelling of Mr. Selby early in the evening and requested a supper, which was prepared for them by Mrs. Selby, who left her husband in the supper room whilst she repaired to another part of the house. After an absence of a few moments, she heard an unusual noise, and on returning to the room, found Mr. Selby prostrate and senseless from a blow, and the two men gone with about \$70 of Mr. S's money. The blow produced the death of that gentleman in a few days, and the affair remained a mystery until a few days since, when the pedler referred to arrived in this city and stated that just after the murder he was met by two men who threatened his life if he mentioned to any person that they had been to the house where the murder was perpetrated. This information led to the arrest and committal yesterday of Custer and Murray.—Baltimore Clipper.

Methodism in Virginia.—The Virginia Conference was held last week, at Richmond, Bishop Morris presiding. The report of the condition of their church in that State, enumerates 158 local ministers in the Conference; 101 Sunday Schools; 112 superintendants; 874 teachers, 4193 scholars. Upwards of \$3000 have been received for missions. The number in church fellowship, 26,000 whites, and 4799 blacks. Increase in the year, 1319.—N. Y. Evan.

Lovely Woman.—An article manufactured by milliners.

It destroyed the check the House had on appropriations. Mr. Levy objected to the bill—that it enabled the government to defeat the appropriations for the Navy Yard at Pensacola. Funds granted by Congress for that Navy Yard had been repeatedly taken for other objects, under this power to transfer.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, hoped this matter would be subjected to some scrutiny. There was no department of the public service that needed watching and pruning more than the navy service. The expenditure had risen, in a few years, from three or four millions to nine millions—a sum nearly equal to what it was when the navy was gaining laurels on the lakes and the ocean, during the late war.

Mr. Black, of Ga., was in favor of increasing and sustaining the Navy, instead of cutting it down. It was the most important arm of national defence, and must be chiefly relied upon in the time of war. The bill was committed.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution calling for information as to the expense of the Home Squadron, the amount of service they have rendered, &c., was agreed to.

A resolution was offered that the House proceed at one o'clock, on Thursday next, to elect a Postmaster for this House. The previous question was moved, and no quorum voting, a motion to adjourn was made, which was rejected.

The House would neither adjourn nor go on with any business, not an unusual case. The House having refused to adjourn by yeas and nays, adjourned by acclamation.

We learn that the following nominations were confirmed by the Senate in Executive session, to-day: Louis Mark, of New York, to be Consul at Bavaria and the Prussian Province of the Rhine.

LEGISLATIVE.

RESOLUTIONS Passed the late Session of the Legislature.

The Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the "Memorial of the Charleston, Louisville, and Cincinnati Rail Road Company, praying for some measure to obtain from Congress a remission to the Georgia Rail Roads of the duty on Rail Road Iron, which has been extended to the other Roads in the United States," ask leave to Report: That they have considered the memorial submitted to them, and are of opinion that it is every way desirable that the views of your memorialists should be carried into effect. As they are not aware of any means at hand calculated to promote the objects of your memorialists, better than urging our Representatives in Congress to move in a matter so intimately connected with the interests of our Rail Road, and the commercial prosperity and the general welfare of our country, they respectfully recommend the adoption of the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, the best interests of the country require a revision and modification of the existing tariff of duties on foreign merchandise and produce, and more particularly as regards the duties upon Rail Road Iron.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of this State, in Congress, be, and they are, requested to use their best efforts to procure an exemption from duty of all Rail Road Iron, to be used in the construction of Rail Roads already projected.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to lay these Resolutions before Congress.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the above Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred certain Resolutions from Alabama, accompanying the Governor's Message, on the subject of the assumption of State Debts by the General Government, have considered the same, and beg leave to report: that South Carolina cordially responds to the Resolutions of Alabama on this subject. Nothing is more calculated to degrade the sovereignty of the States, than dependence upon the funds of the General Government for the payment of their debts. It is acknowledging their own inability. The States thus admit their degradation. As one of these States, South Carolina admits no such inability to meet her own engagements, and she is not willing that her sister States should be degraded by any such imputations. From what fund could the United States pay the debts of the States? The only sources are—the National Domain, or the Revenue from taxation. The opinion heretofore expressed by this Legislature, in relation to the public domain, is unaltered. It is a National fund, bestowed for National purposes, and to divert it to the payment of the debts of such unthrifty States as have got in debt beyond what prudence will sanction, is an unauthorized disposition of this source of National income. The example would be peculiarly pernicious—the best security against extravagance is the duty of paying the debts contracted, either by States or individuals. Every State is able, by a manly and honorable resort to State taxation, to pay all its debts; and the lesson, thus taught to the people, will be a wholesome restriction on future extravagance. Your Committee therefore beg leave to report the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the assumption of the debts of the States, by the United States, would degrade the sovereignty of the States, and be a precedent fatal to their rights and independence.

Resolved, That the diversion of the National Domain to the payment of State debts would be a perversion of the expressed object, for which it was ceded to the Union—would be bad faith to the States, who ceded it, and a dereliction of the trust reposed in the National Government.

Resolved, That the above Resolutions be communicated to the Governors of the States, and to our representatives in Congress, requesting them to lay the same before that body.

Honesty—Absolute; a term formerly used in the case of a man who had paid for his newspapers and the coat on his back

policy, to break down the opposition of the Democratic party, by getting them also committed to them. Accordingly by the aid of those interests, the Democrats triumphed over the Whigs and elected three fourths of the Delegation to the present Congress.

Now, if they could have had the Presidential nomination, by the Convention, determined in November before Congress met, of course, this cunning but unprincipled policy would have been completely successful. The secret of their election would have been known, and Mr. Van Buren's popularity and the interests of the Democratic party and the success of its principles, might have been supposed to be implicated in his nomination and support. But, unfortunately, you in South Carolina, by your dogged obstinacy, overthrew this scheme. The meeting of the Convention, in November, first started by arrangement in Tennessee, fell through. Discovery was now unavoidable; and they determined to prepare the party by degrees for it. Hence the Legislature Caucus which first nominated Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, omitted altogether in its enumeration of Democratic principles, the subject of the Tariff. This was to intimate, that it was a matter of no consequence. Next, in the Syracuse Convention, having made it a matter of indifference, they took ground on the other side, and declare for a Protective Tariff. And now, here they are in Congress—Whigs to all intents and purposes both on this subject and abolition, and set dead against the Democratic party and the South—Here is New York politics for you. The consequence is, we are in the midst of an Abolition agitation, with a Democratic majority of sixty in the House; and if we carry a Revenue Tariff through, it will not be by more than a half dozen votes. The effect of all this on Mr. Van Buren's prospects for the Presidency, you cannot fail to perceive; and to ward off its fatal effects on the South, will require its highest energies.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier. WASHINGTON, Dec. 26. It is strongly surmised that the Van Buren majority of the House have determined to rescind the 21st Rule, excluding abolition petitions. The majority against Mr. Adams' motion to abolish the rule, some weeks ago, was only three, and proceedings since that time have reduced it. Mr. A. also stated in his speech that many who voted for the rule had told him privately that they were opposed to it, and, in favor of giving it up.

The Committee appointed to revise the rules have agreed to recommend to the House a resolution abolishing the 21st rule, (so called,) on the ground that it does not restrict members, in effect, from offering and debating papers touching slavery; that it takes up too much time to combat the opponents of the rule; and that it has the appearance at least, of infringing the right of petition. The true reason for the movement is, that it is just now very embarrassing to the friends of Mr. Van Buren, in the Northern and Western States. We shall see what the Southern members will do in regard to the matter.

Mr. Adams is to have a Select Committee on his Massachusetts Resolutions against the representation of the three fifths of the slaves. The Committee was not announced to-day, though it was expected. The House is anxious to see what sort of a report Mr. Adams will make on the subject. It is a matter of surprise that such a proposition should come from a Legislative body; it is in fact a proposition to repeal the Constitution.

The Senate did little or no business to-day. Some petitions were presented.—Mr. Barrow's resolution calling for the correspondence and information in reference to the claims of American citizens on Mexico, was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Benton, asking for the proceedings of the Court Martial in the case of P. C. Buell, was adopted. Mr. Benton stating that the case was so extraordinary as to justify the interference of Congress. The Senate spent some time in executive session.

In the House, to-day, Mr. King, of N. Y., moved to refer a petition on the subject of postage to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, with instructions to abolish the franking privilege. The petition was referred, but without the instructions.

Mr. Wilkins moved the suspension of the rules in order to offer a resolution, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report a bill for the construction of war steamers on the Ohio, for the purpose of harbor defence, or to be used as vessels of war at sea, or to be employed in the revenue service. Rejected.

Mr. Adams moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the President's message. Lost.

The States were called in order for petitions. After going through with the call, Massachusetts was again called to order. Mr. Adams then presented a petition, praying the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia; the separation of the petitioners from all connection with slavery; that commercial relations be established with Hayti; and that neither Texas nor Florida, nor any new slave State be admitted into the Union.

The Speaker decided that the petition was excluded by the 21st rule. He admitted that a portion of it was admissible, but he would not separate it into distinct parts. He rejected it as a whole.

Mr. Adams appealed from the decision. The point he made was that one or more of the prayers was not especially excluded by the rule.

The yeas and nays were taken on the appeal, and the decision of the Chair was affirmed—yeas 105, nays 40.

The Committees were called for reports. Mr. Parmenter, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the President to direct transfers of the navy appropriation in certain cases. Mr. P. said that the bill required no new appropriation. He hoped it would lie on the table, and not be committed, in which case it would not be reached for months.

His object was to enable the President to transfer some appropriations, in order to provide for the continuance of repairs and equipments, which had been suspended.

Mr. Cave Johnson opposed the object of

reply to the speeches made last evening. Alluding to the declaration of Mr. Wise, that he would hereafter offer no opposition, Mr. A. said, that was about the nearest thing Mr. Wise had ever done. After disposing of Mr. Wise and his speech, Mr. Holmes had to take it. Mr. A. compared him to Orlando Furioso with his sword cutting and slashing every thing before him. He then talked about matters in general remaining in your ports:

Mr. Holmes, in answer to a question rose, and went into particulars in defence of the law in question. He said, if he were compelled to choose, he would prefer the peaceful dissolution of the Union even to the abrogation of that law.

Mr. Adams thought this a dreadful declaration, and dwelt some time upon the enormity of it.—He concluded by avowing his intention to support the Union and Constitution. He said he was not an abolitionist in the modern sense of the term, but one of the same stamp as Mr. Jefferson.

Mr. Holmes next claimed the floor amidst shouts of "order," "go on," etc.

The disposition of the house was to allow him to proceed; but Mr. Redding kept objecting; so that it was necessary to have a suspension of the rules, the debate not being strictly in order.

Mr. Campbell made that motion,—but Mr. Holmes desired him to withdraw it. He said he did not desire to make a speech in reply to Mr. Adams, but merely to reply to the personal part of that member's remarks in which he compared him (Mr. H.) to Orlando Furioso.

Mr. Holmes then proceeded, but was not allowed to finish his sentence, his voice being drowned by the loud calls to order. What he attempted to say was, that there was one being that the sword of Orlando could not hurt; and that was a malicious old imp, whose strength lay in a single hair of his head; he was invulnerable, and had been made so by a compact with Satan, on the express condition that he should do all the mischief he could to the day of his death.

A more cutting and withering application to Mr. Adams, from his own story, could not be well conceived.

Mr. Belser said he believed these resolutions from Massachusetts were, in substance, a proposition to dissolve the Union. He therefore moved to lay them on the table. This motion failed. Yeas 64—nays 104.

This motion of Mr. Adams, referring the resolutions to a Select Committee of nine, was then agreed to. The Speaker was called upon to select the Committee from Massachusetts members; so that it might be seen whether they dare assume the responsibility of reporting in a favor of the resolutions of their own State.

The remainder of the day was occupied in the reception of petitions. The House then adjourned to Tuesday next.

Dec. 23.

All apprehension respecting the payment of the second instalment of the Mexican indemnity may now cease. This morning official intelligence was received by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the instalment was duly paid. The reason it was not forwarded at the expected time, was an insurrection in the South. An escort was expected to proceed to Vera Cruz about the end of November. A New York packet was detained for the purpose of receiving it.

A despatch was also received at the Navy Department. Among other matters it notices the arrival about the 12th of October of the U. S. sloop of war Decatur, at Port Praya Cape de Verdes Islands.

Both branches of Congress having adjourned to Tuesday, many members have made their escape, and returned home to spend Christmas at the social hearth. I presume no business of importance will be transacted before New Years.

The picture of the Rotundo, is splendidly illuminated this evening. It shows well by candlelight.

The weather is cold, and foggy, and the streets muddy in the extreme. The corporation of this city is so poor that it is not able to meet its expenses, much less pay for the sweeping of streets.

The price of provisions is still extremely low. A good fat turkey can be bought for half a dollar and every thing else in the same proportion. Individual notes for small amounts are again in extensive circulation. There is a great risk, as designing speculators can as they have done, issue a great amount and then break. They are under no restriction whatever. But so long as Congress refuses to permit our District Banks to issue notes less than \$5, the evil cannot be remedied.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

You did not entirely understand in the South, the reasons why the New York politicians were so eager for the meeting of the National Convention, to determine who should be the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency, on last November. The proceedings in Congress are now daily developing them. Mr. Rhetts' Resolution tore off one veil; and showed the fact, they were not glad to conceal, that there are not more than a half dozen Democrats at the most, from New York, who are not Protective Tariff men—and the presentation of Abolition Petitions yesterday and to-day, is tearing off another, and showing that they are in affiliation with the abolitionists. The truth of the matter is as follows, as I have good reason to believe from pretty good authority.

The Democratic party at the two previous Congressional Elections, have found great difficulty in coping with the Whigs. The Delegation come nearly equally divided to Congress. It was supposed to be of great importance to Mr. Van Buren's prospects for the Presidency, that the State should be carried by a decided majority, after his previous disastrous overthrow by twenty thousand, by Gen. Harrison. To do this, they determined to abandon the principles of the Democratic party on two great points—the Tariff—and Abolition. By this means, keeping their own party, their candidates would gain largely from the Whigs, by the aid of Abolitionists and Protective Tariff men. They went therefore, against the 21st Rule and a Revenue Tariff. They succeeded. Both of these interests saw the advantage, after having already got the Whigs committed to their