



"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 Weather.—We have had for the last ten days, with the exception of Saturday last, rain every day, more or less, which has made travelling in this section of country very bad. The Augusta stage, left here on Monday morning for Abbeville, but had to return on account of high water. The Aiken stage due from up the country, on Monday, did not arrive until last evening, no doubt from the same cause.

At the election held for Sheriff and Ordinary of this District, on the 8th and 9th inst., Humphrey Boulware, Esq. was elected Sheriff, and Col. John Hill, Ordinary. For the state of the Polls see table.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Price. Includes entries for Charleston, Hamburg & Augusta, Columbia, Camden, Georgetown, and Cheraw.

Cotton Speculation.—The N. O. Courier states that the house of Rothschild has an agent in that city, for the purpose of purchasing all the Cotton in market.

Shipping Loafers.—Our attentive Jailor, has, through the politeness of the civil authorities of Hamburg, had considerable addition to his heretofore small gang of Loafers, by their forwarding to his keeping William L. Williams, charged with stealing a few dozen of Eggs, and J. Lloyd, charged with an attempt to fire the town of Hamburg.

Murder.—The Augusta papers state that Mr. Edward W. Collier keeper of the Richmond Hotel, in that city, was murdered on the morning of the 8th inst., about 3 or 4 o'clock, in the street, by one Robert Burns. The Constabulary states: "The quarrel between them originated no doubt about the accommodations afforded to passengers at those two different hotels; but we have been informed, that no provocation by Mr. Collier was given so as to be resented with two strokes of a dagger. Burns has escaped; but diligent search are in progress; and it is to be hoped that the pursuit after him will be successful. If taken and brought to justice, he will have to be tried for two offences: for carrying deadly weapons, and for murder."

\$500 REWARD. STOP THE MURDERER!!

Whereas, information has been given, that a most atrocious murder was committed on the night of the 7th instant, by one ROBERT BURNS, on the body of EDWARD W. COLLIER; and it appearing that said Burns has fled from justice, I do hereby, with the authority vested in me by the City Council, offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of the said Burns to the Jailor of Richmond county.

Georgia Election.—Returns from 80 counties give 31,715 for Clinch, and 26,732 for Sanford, and 13 counties to be heard from. We were long since convinced that the whigs would carry their candidate, on account of the divisions that have for the last year or two taken place in the democratic ranks.

A Governor Arrested.—Gov. Thomas, of Maryland, has been arrested, for writing threatening letters to Dr. Tyler, of Fredericktown, and required by Judge Marshall to give bail in the sum of \$1500 to keep the peace towards all the good citizens of the State.

Minister to Mexico.—The Georgetown, (D. C.) Advocate, states that a rumor is afloat, that the Hon. Henry A. Wise is to be nominated Minister to Mexico, in place of General Thompson, resigned.

Ordination.—The Savannah Georgian of the 8th inst. says that the "Rev. W. Bacon Stevens, was yesterday, at Christ Church, in this city, admitted to the Holy office of the Priesthood, by Rt. Rev. Stephen Elliott, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church for Georgia. He was presented by Rev. E. Neufville, and an eloquent discourse was pronounced by Bishop Elliott."

Rail Road Receipts.—The Savannah Georgian, states that the total receipts of the Central Rail Road of Georgia, for the year 1843, was \$31,253 63.

Rail Road Outrage.—The Norfolk Herald of the 9th inst., states that a considerable distance of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road has been torn up, by a gang of negroes, headed by one Timothy Rives, an agent on the Petersburg Rail Road, acting under instructions from that Company, or from Francis E. Rives, the Ex-Member of Congress from the Petersburg District, whom it appears holds a lien upon that part of the road, which the company are unable or unwilling to pay.

At an election held on the 8th and 9th inst., for Clerk of the Court, and for Sheriff of Greenville District, Robert McKay, Esq., was elected Clerk by a majority of 300, and Col. Daniel Hoke, Sheriff, by a majority of 116.

The Mountaineer in their remarks upon the election says: "It will be recollected, that seven of the candidates for Clerk, entered into a resolution last Summer, not to treat ardent spirits during the canvass, for the purpose of obtaining votes. Soon after Mr. McKay became a candidate, in opposition to those who were bound by the resolution, and in favor of treating. The result shows that Mr. McKay has received upwards of one-third of all the votes polled. Comment is unnecessary."

The Charleston Courier of the 10th inst. contains the following paragraph: "Correction.—Our North Carolina correspondent, in yesterday's Courier, erroneously gave the old North State credit for the birth of two of our distinguished citizens, Gen. McDuffie, and Gen. Waddy Thompson. We learn from un doubted authority that Gen. McDuffie was born in Warren county, Georgia, and Gen. Thompson, at Pickensville, in this State."

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

It was said by their correspondents, in the newspapers of December last, that there was much talk in Columbia, as to the next Governor's Election. The concurrence of persons in Columbia at that period, from the different parts of the State, was unusually large; and 'tis true that many opinions were expressed in reference to the probable candidates for Governor, in December 1844. Among the names spoken of, none was more frequently mentioned or more favorably received, than that of the Hon. WILLIAM AIXEN, one of the Senators from Charleston.

Mr. AIXEN has been for many years in the service of our State—first in the lower House, and now in the Senate—where he has ever been marked for his high moral bearing, business talents, and the prompt and faithful discharge of his legislative duties. Sound in politics, firm in purpose, of unbending integrity, and without, thoroughly identified with the Agricultural interests of the State, as a highly intelligent Planter, South Carolina will find him a safe helmsman in any crisis.

Without disparaging the claims of any other gentlemen, whose names have been mentioned, we believe there is no one among them whose elevation to this high office, would give more general satisfaction. His numerous friends, therefore, without the intervention of cliques or caucusses, recommend him to his fellow citizens as a suitable candidate at the approaching election.

UP COUNTRY.

Incendiaries.—Some one or more of those outlaws infesting the city, attempted to set fire and burn down a large number of houses on Market-street, at about half past two o'clock on Saturday morning last. Provisionally, the fires were discovered in time and put out before any material damage had been done. Whoever had a hand in the diabolical deed, understood the process pretty well, and may have done such business heretofore. The fire was set to in three distinct places, where it would have raged to the best advantage, had it not been discovered in time.

Several shipments have been made within two or three days past, of persons suspected; and carefully conveyed to Edgefield, where they are snugly juggled.—Hamburg Journal.

L. G. Alexander, Special Agent of the Post Office Department offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of S. D. W. Sheets, who is strongly suspected of having stolen the mail bag between Augusta and this place, on the night of the 21st ult. Sheets is a notorious horse thief, said to be from Virginia, and is described as being 6 or 8 inches high thick set, light complexion, light hair, 21 or 22 years of age, with a small mole upon his right cheek. He was seen and pursued upon the line of the Rail Road a short time after the robbery.—Washington News.

The Weather.—We have had six days of rain, one of the dullest weeks we ever witnessed. The weather has doubtless interrupted business a good deal, but it has not yet cooled the speculative feeling in the cotton market. Meantime the rivers will all be in fine boatable order, and at present prices cotton is not likely to be held back. We shall soon have means of calculating pretty closely the amount of the crop. Will the speculators be able to hold on until then? If they fall it may be well to stand firm under, for it is quite apparent that it will be some time before the prices in England will come to our standard—and with the present strong feeling towards speculation, we are in danger of rising when they rise, and still keeping

ACTS.

AN ACT to Raise Supplies for the year commencing in October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That a tax for the sums, and in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be raised and paid into the public Treasury of this State, for the use and service thereof, that is to say: thirty cents ad valorem on every hundred dollars of the value of all lands granted in this State, according to the existing classification heretofore established; one half cent per acre on all land lying within the Catawba Indian boundary, to be paid by each grantee or lessee of said Indian lands, until otherwise directed by law; fifty-five cents per head on all Slaves; two dollars on each Free Negro, Mulatto and Mustizeo, between the ages of fifteen and fifty years, except such as shall be clearly proved, to the satisfaction of the Collector, to be incapable, from maims, or otherwise, of providing a livelihood; twenty-five cents ad valorem on every hundred dollars of the value of all lots or portions of land on which buildings may be erected, in the immediate vicinity of any city, town, village or borough in this State; sixty cents per hundred dollars on factories, employments, faculties and professions, (whether in the law, the profits be derived from costs of suit, fees, or other sources of professional income,) and on the account of commissions received by Vendue Masters and Commission Merchants, (Clergymen, Schoolmasters, Schoolmistresses, and Mechanics excepted) fifty-five cents upon every hundred dollars worth of goods, wares and merchandise, embracing all articles of trade for sale, barter or exchange, (the products of this State, and the unmanufactured products of any of the United States, or Territories thereof, excepted,) which any person shall use or employ, as articles of trade, sale, barter or exchange, or have in his, her or their possession, on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, either his, her or their own capital, or borrowed capital, or on account of any person or persons, as agent, attorney, or consignee; fifty-five cents upon every hundred dollars worth of goods, wares or merchandise whatever, which any transient person, not resident in this State, shall sell, or expose for sale, in any house, stall or public place; two thousand dollars for the privilege of opening or keeping any office for the sale of lottery tickets, or for the privilege of selling, or offering for sale, any lottery ticket in any other lottery than such as may be authorized by the laws of this State; ten dollars per day for representing publicly, for gain and reward, any play, comedy, tragedy, interlude or farce, or other employment of the stage, or any part therein, or for exhibiting wax figures or shows of any kind whatsoever, to be paid into the hands of the Clerks of the Courts, respectively, who shall be bound to pay the same into the public Treasury.

AN ACT to increase the penalty for concealing or carrying away any Slave accused of a Capital Crime. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, any slave or free person of color, who shall commit assault and battery on a white woman with intent to commit a rape, on being thereof convicted, shall suffer death without the benefit of clergy.

AN ACT to alter and amend the Patrol Law. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That all fire arms or other offensive weapons, which may be found in the possession of a slave, contrary to the provisions of the thirteenth section of "An Act to reduce all Acts and clauses of Acts in relation to the Patrol of this State, into one Act, and to alter and amend the same," ratified the twenty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, shall be subject to be seized by the Patrol, and to condemnation and forfeiture to the use of the Regiment; but before such fire arms or other offensive weapons be condemned, the leader of the Patrol who shall seize the same, shall within ten days next after such seizure, go before the nearest Magistrate of the Parish or District in which such arms or weapons may have been seized, and make oath of the manner, time and place of the taking; and if the Magistrate, on such oath or other examination, shall be satisfied that said arms or weapons have been seized agreeably to the provisions of the thirteenth section of the said Act, he shall summon the owner of the slave from whom said arms or weapons have been seized, to appear before him within ten days after such summons, and shew cause why said arms should not be condemned and forfeited pursuant to the provisions of this Act; and in default of the owner, after such summons, to appear, or failure to show sufficient cause, the said arms or weapons shall, by certificate under the hand of the Magistrate, be declared condemned, and may be sold within ten days after such condemnation; and the proceeds of the sale, after the payment of the costs and charges of the proceedings, shall be paid to the Paymaster of the Regiment.

AN ACT to amend the Law in relation to Recording Mortgages, and to regulate the lien thereof. 1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, that no Mortgage, or other instrument of writing, in the nature of a Mortgage of Real Estate, shall be valid so as to affect the rights of subsequent creditors or purchasers for valuable considerations, without notice, unless the same shall be recorded in the office of Register of Mesne Conveyance for the District wherein such Real Estate lies, within sixty days from the execution thereof, if executed after the first day of May next, or within sixty days from the said first day of May next, if executed previous to that day.

2. That no Mortgage or other instrument of writing in the nature of a Mortgage of Personal Property, shall be valid so as to affect the rights of subsequent creditors or purchasers for valuable considerations, without notice, unless the same shall be recorded in the office of Register of Mesne Conveyance for the District wherein the Mortgagee resides, if he resides within the State, and if he resides without the State, then, where the property mortgaged is located at the time the Mortgage is executed, within sixty days, and in all cases, if the property mortgaged consists of one or more slaves, in the office of the Secretary of State, within sixty days from the execution thereof, if executed after the first day of May next, or within sixty days, from the said first day of May next, if executed before the passage of this Act, and previous to that day: Provided, that in the Districts of Charleston and Richland all Mortgages of Personal Property, shall be recorded in the office of the Secretary of State only, pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

111. That every verbal agreement between the vendor and vendee of personal

Belser, Steenrod and others, until four o'clock, when after the rejection of several proposed amendments, this bill was reported to the House. It was then read a third time and passed, by a vote of yeas 158, nays 23. The announcement of it was followed by loud and prolonged tokens of approbation. Mr. Bidlach with a view of preventing a recurrence of the debate on a motion to reconsider, made the motion himself. In doing so he took occasion to say that the reason the Democrats had not passed the bill before, was that they thought the Whigs would have had the good taste to do, it themselves. They, however, not having done so, the Democrats could not delay it any longer. The motion to reconsider, was of course lost.

The House then adjourned. There is to be a grand supper this evening at the Apollo Hotel, in honor of the victory at New Orleans. Nearly all the Democratic members will be in attendance. In addition to this there are several balls and private parties.

The streets to-day have been alive with Volunteer Companies, parading with colors flying and music playing.

Last night there was a great fire in the suburbs of this city. About a dozen houses were burnt.

Mr. Wise has resumed his seat in the House, after an absence of two weeks. There is a rumor that he will be nominated to succeed Mr. Waddy Thompson at Mexico. It has no foundation.

At a recent caucus, I understand it was determined that the 21st Rule shall be relinquished, and that in future, abolition petitions shall be received and laid on the table without debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. In the Senate, after a reference of numerous petitions, asking a modification of the tariff, reports were called from Committees. The only one of importance was a resolution reported by Mr. Evans, from the Finance Committee, asking to be discharged from the consideration of Mr. McDuffie's Tariff Bill, which had been referred to them. It was made the special order for Thursday next.

The resolution of Mr. Allen, calling for information as to whether certain Indians within our borders, are receiving annuities from the British Government, was taken up and adopted.

The resolution offered on a former day by Mr. Seiple, requesting the President to inform the British Government that it is the wish of this Government to annul the 3d article of the treaty of 1818, was after some debate, likewise adopted.

After the disposal of some private and local business, the Senate went into an executive session. I understand that several Consuls were confirmed, and that the nomination of Mr. Spencer as Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court was referred. It appears that the nomination of Mr. Sneath as Solicitor of the Land Office, was rejected. One reason I am told was the want of consistency in his political career.

In the House, but few members were in attendance. Anniversary suppers are great enemies to cool legislation, "the day after." Those members who were present appeared half asleep. Many of them went home again to rest their aching heads upon their pillows.

Mr. Dean of Ohio, introduced his bill to reduce the pay of members and the compensation of all government officers. This will serve well enough as raw material for long speeches. There is no chance of its passage. At least a score of our new members declare that their pay is not liberal enough.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. The report of the Finance Committee against Mr. McDuffie's tariff bill, has caused much talk. I understand that Mr. McDuffie will argue that bill does not conflict with the 7th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, and that it can originate in the Senate. Should he prove this however, there is no chance of the passage of such a bill. It asks too much at once.

Nothing further has been done with the nominations. In the House, the Indian, Civil List, Army, and West Point Appropriation bills, were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, read twice and referred to a Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. McKay, a series of resolutions were adopted, instructing the several Committees of the House, to inquire into the expediency of retrenching the various expenditures in the branches of the government which come under their supervision. This is attempting too much, to hope for success. Experience has shown that Retrenchment must be effected by degrees.

A very polite letter was received from Mr. Madison thanking the House for its kindness in granting her the privilege of the floor. It is to be hoped that Mrs. M. will not avail herself of the privilege, as scores of other official ladies will be asserting their right to the same indulgence.

The resolution offered by Mr. G. Davis on a former day, relative to Mr. Jesse Hoyt, was taken up. It was modified, so as merely to call on the President to say whether Hoyt has not violated that section of the Act repealing the Sub-Treasury, which relates to those who may have embezzled the public money.

Mr. Wentworth moved further to amend by making the resolution extend to all defaulters.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, moved to add "and that Jesse Hoyt be requested to inform this House, whether in his opinion, President Tyler has violated the Constitution, by sending troops into Rhode Island." The reading of this proposed amendment, caused roars of laughter.

Mr. Davis moved the previous question, it was put, but as the House refuse to second it, the subject was laid over till tomorrow.

The weather has become suddenly very cold, and the Potomac has commenced freezing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. The Senate was not in session to-day. In the House of Representatives, after the reference of some trivial business, Mr. Stewart asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to limit the appropriations of the present year to the amount appropriated last year.

Objection being made, Mr. S. moved a suspension of the Rules, but without success.

After the disposal of several private matters, the House resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. Adams to make the Report on the Rules, the special order for Tuesday next.

The question pending was on the proposed amendment of Mr. Black to re-commit the report of the Select Committee, with instructions to insert the anti-abolition rule, which the report has stricken out.

Mr. Smith of Indiana, asked permission to offer a further amendment, to the effect that hereafter, all abolition petitions shall be received, but laid on the table without debate. Leave was not granted.

Mr. Duncan then took the floor, and in a long speech, full of anecdote, defined his position with regard to the abolitionists. In concluding he referred to a speech which Mr. Geddings made in Ohio, and in which he stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Clay which countenanced the views of the abolitionists.

Mr. Geddings in explanation, said the Mr. Clay referred to, was not Harry Clay, but Cassius Clay.

Mr. A. V. Brown followed. He expressed his fear if the full right of petition should be conceded to the abolitionists, they would not be satisfied with that, but would advance step by step until they should have accomplished their object. His remarks were cut short by the expiration of the morning hour.

A communication was received from the Treasury Department, giving a list of the names of all persons to whom balances of pensions, etc. are due. This is a valuable document. It was ordered to be printed.

The House then went into Committee and took up the bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine.

Mr. Weller, having the floor, made a forcible speech in favor of the bill.

Mr. Dickenson followed in reply. He was answered by Mr. McClenard. The floor was next taken by Mr. Sneck, but it being very late, there was a great cry of "adjourn."

Mr. Sneck did not want to adjourn. His speech was ready for delivery, and he wanted to deliver it. The House however being very hungry and wanting its dinner, prevailed on Mr. S. to yield the floor.

The Committee then rose and reported progress.

Mr. Holmes moved that the House adjourn to Tuesday next. [Cries of "that's right."] The question was put, but no quorum voted. The House then adjourned to Monday.

The Whigs have a great meeting at the Assembly Rooms on Wednesday, for the purpose of organizing the people of this District for the approaching campaign. Several Senators and Representatives, are engaged to speak. Of course the people here cannot vote, but they organize for the purpose of giving an impulse to their political friends elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. In the Senate, a great number of memorials from Merchants of the North, asking a reduction of the tariff on Hardware, were presented and referred.

Mr. Fulton introduced his bill, extending the franking privilege to Ex-Vice Presidents.

Mr. Miller, from the District Committee, reported two bills, one for a Lunatic Asylum in this District, and the other making an appropriation for paving Pennsylvania Avenue.

A communication was received from the War Department, in answer to a resolution, giving a statement of the probable expense of making a communication between Lakes Superior and Huron.

A resolution was offered, and laid over, calling for information as to whether Indians within our borders do not annually receive pensions and presents from the British Government. There is plenty of evidence that this is the case.

After the disposal of several private matters, the resolution of Mr. Allen, calling for copies of instructions given to Mr. Everett, our Minister at London, on the Oregon question, was again taken up.

A very warm debate ensued, in which nearly every Senator participated.

The resolution was opposed by Messrs. Archer, Moreland, Crittenden, Berrien, and others, on the ground that it was highly imprudent, pending a negotiation on the subject, to call for such information in Legislative Session. They expressed themselves ready to vote for it in Executive Session.

Mr. Archer stated in substance, that there was no necessity for pressing the resolution. He could inform the Senate, that the British Government had declined entering into negotiation at London, but had sent out a special Minister for the purpose of opening the negotiations at Washington. This Minister was probably on our shores. This being the state of things, he argued that it would be highly improper to make public the instructions given to Mr. Everett, inasmuch as it would give the British Minister an unfair advantage, by shewing him how far we were prepared to go.

Who can beat it.—Mr. Hezekiah Jenkins, living near Snow Hill, in this county, his land lying upon the waters of the Ohoopie, has made this year, twelve square bales of cotton, each weighing 500 lbs. besides more corn than will do him. He has had nobody to work but himself and three small boys—his sons. The four not amounting to three good hands. Sandersville Telescope.