

Communications.

[FOR THE LEDGER.]

Mr. Editor:—In submitting my views upon the Presidential Election to "Many Voters" of the District, through the columns of your valuable paper, I promised to lay before them at another time, my views upon the Bank, and the Free School system, as it now operates in this State. You will, therefore, be so good, sir, as to give this article a place in your next paper.

The act of 1812, establishing a Bank, on behalf of and for the benefit of the State, and the act of 1833, renewing the charter of the same, equally establish the fact that the people of this State are in favor of the union of Bank and State. These acts, as well as the several acts in relation to the Bank, not only furnish the most conclusive proof, that the people of the State approve of the connection which has thus been established betwixt the Bank and the State, but they even render such a connection the settled policy of the State.

The connection, however, which has thus been brought about betwixt the Bank and the State, and which has existed ever since 1812, to the present time, a period of forty years, is not indissoluble, but dependent upon the charter, which established it, and which will expire in 1856, and effectually sever all connection in future betwixt the Bank and the State, unless the charter be renewed.

The question then naturally arises, shall we renew the charter of the Bank of the State of South Carolina and preserve the settled policy of the State, or shall we dissolve all connection in future betwixt the Bank and the State, by refusing to renew the charter?

If elected to serve you in the next Legislature, and this question comes up, I shall most certainly vote for re-chartering the Bank of the State, and for the following reasons:

1st. Because the Bank is an existing institution, and ought, therefore, to be continued, until some sufficient reason is shown why it should not be.

2nd. Because no such reason has yet been shown, as would justify its destruction. Complaints have been made against the Bank; but these complaints do not, to my mind, justify such a course. Nothing short of necessity could atone for such a step. To repeal an act, is just as much an act of legislature, as to pass an act, and the same necessity should exist in both cases.

But the Bank is the fiscal agent of the State—the depository of the public money—and for this reason its officers are accountable for the manner in which the Bank is managed. Complaint is sufficient to justify suspicion, and whenever general suspicion exists against the management of the Bank, the people have the right to demand an investigation, and if need be, they have even the right to abolish the institution itself. To deny the people this right, would be equivalent to denying the right of repeal. Yet no one I presume will be so foolish as to deny that the same public opinion which passes an act, has not also the power to repeal, alter, or amend it. Much of the complaint against the Bank is owing, I believe, to the very injudicious course which some of its friends have taken, in order to defend it.

Not a few of its friends both regard, and treat, as enemies, all those who desire a free investigation and thorough examination of the Bank, and who believe it to be absolutely necessary in order to secure the rights of the people, and to protect and preserve the Bank itself, that a thorough understanding should be had, and that the people's rights as well as the people's money should be protected and guarded. So far, has this measure of defence been carried, that a man runs the risk really, of being ostracized, if he dare to raise a warning voice to the people, of the dangerous abuses of the institution. Accustom yourselves to look upon the Bank from the very nature of its connection as liable to abuse, and the agents to go astray, and the rights of the people will be more likely to be protected, and the Bank itself to give satisfaction. Every effort on the part of the Bank to elude scrutiny, only awakens fresh suspicions against it.

The next subject upon which my views are asked is the Free School system as it now operates in this State.

This system was originally intended to aid and assist the people of the State in the great work of education.

But as it called for taxation as a means to an end, many were not slow to attach more importance to the means by which the work was to be accomplished, than to the work itself. This leads me to suspect that some, no doubt, were wholly unable to perceive, how, or in what sense, the education of the people, could be considered, at all, a legitimate subject for legislation.

As legislation is the highest act of sovereignty, which one man is capable of exercising over another, they could not perceive the importance of education, as furnishing a necessity for the appropriation. That the sum of \$7,000 dollars should be raised by taxation annually for this purpose, seemed to the minds of such men, an act of monstrous tyranny. Accordingly,

they began to quarrel over the money, and turned the operation of the system, by making a selfish application of the fund. The parishioner complained that he was taxed equally, to raise the fund, and that he ought therefore, to receive back, his proportionate amount of the fund, not according to the object of the fund, but according to the principle of taxation. Such complaints induced the legislature to establish representation in the House of Representatives as the basis of distribution of the fund, allowing to each member of the House \$300, as the proportionate part of the fund, to which his section was entitled. This effectually placed the system under the control of the Districts and Parishes, instead of the State. It thus became a mere District, or Parish institution. That the Legislature had the power, to establish such a basis of distribution, can not be denied, but that she infringed the spirit and meaning of the Constitution, in the exercise of the power, is equally clear to my mind. The Constitution provides, that "no money shall be drawn from the public treasury, but by the legislative authority of the State." The plain, obvious purpose of this clause of the Constitution, is to establish the right of the State to all monies paid into the government by means of taxation.

Taxation being the price paid by each individual to the government, for the protection it offers to his life, limb, and property—protection stands as an equivalent to taxation. The individual, therefore, has no right of property whatever, in the money which he pays to the support of government, after he pays it into the hands of the Tax-collector, who returns it over to the State. It then becomes the exclusive property of the State. If this be true, what right had the parishioner to complain and insist that he was entitled to such a portion of the Free School Fund, as was equivalent to the amount his particular parish paid into the treasury for educational purposes? Surely he had no right to complain.

The money raised by a tax for this purpose, became as exclusively the property of the State, as if it had been raised for any other purpose whatsoever. The Legislature, therefore, infringed the spirit of the Constitution, when she established the present basis of distribution, simply, because she had the power, to establish what basis she pleased, by refusing to obey the injunction—render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's.

The Legislature should have regarded the Free School Fund as the exclusive property of the State, and should have distributed it among the several Districts, and Parishes in the State, according to the number of poor and indigent children in each, who alone are properly, the subjects of the Fund. The importance of education, as well as the great want of it in the State, loudly calls for a change of the system in this respect. Feeling deeply, the importance of the subject, our State was induced to adopt the present Free School system, with the hope of disseminating the means of education. The people, however, in the upper Districts of the State, have reaped but little benefit from it; owing to radical defects in the system itself, which I have endeavored very briefly but clearly, to point out. In view, then, of the importance of the subject, and the wants of the people of the State in this respect, it is to be hoped that the Legislature will eventually, so alter the present system as to ally just complaint, and render satisfaction to all. In thus replying to your call, fellow citizens, I have endeavored to lay before you my views upon the several important subjects, upon which, you asked my opinions, with a candor and frankness becoming my present position before you. May you receive them kindly and find them satisfactory.

With sentiments of the profoundest respect, I am
M. P. CRAWFORD.

Correspondence of the Ledger.

CHESTER DISTRICT, Aug. 21st, 1852.
FRIEND BAILEY:—It is a wet day; all morning the wind has stood to the West, occasionally a bright streak would appear, giving promise of fair weather, but directly would it again be overcast by a cloud, and the heavy drops of rain continue to patter all day long! While with aching head and spirits depressed, I feel at a loss what to do with myself to drive away ennui and secure of the "blues." I have concluded to concoct a short speech, for the special benefit of our Candidates, who wish to stump it a little previous to their going into the regular war of words, in which they expect to engage when clothed with the power of the people and wrangling for their rights in the halls of legislation!

SPEECH.

Fellow Citizens, Friends and Neighbors:—I appear before you this day with a palpitating heart, and a mind filled with anxiety. Apprehensive that I may say something that might lose me a vote, and at the same time studious to appear as if I were disinterested in the result of the coming election.
But, gentlemen, if I could persuade myself that you would bear with me while I told you a few self-evident truths, I would at the outset frankly own, that self-aggrandizement—the possession of a little brief authority—this having my name blazoned forth as a member of the legislature, and printed in the newspapers at the public expense, and in after times to hear my children say that such and such a thing occurred that year.

Pa was a member of the Legislature. These considerations, my fellow citizens, I must own, are the moving causes which have brought me prostrate, I might say almost on my knees, to beg you to vote, from the poorest wretch in the District.

But enough of myself and my motives. And now, gentlemen, let us examine what important matter we shall first discuss, for we all know that secession is dead and gone, and his first-born Co-operation, for want of the waters of discord in the State, has passed from life into death. Poor lad, he died young, and like all the species of the male kind, was not endowed with the power of procreation, being the offspring of two distinct animals, his dam being ultra Unionism, and sire the celebrated neg. Secession.

Alone he died poor worthless elf. While his physicians cried good health. By breathing much he breathless lies, And low in scorn the scorners dies.
And now my dear constituency, what shall I next say? Will I tell you of the votes I intend to give, when placed in the House of Representatives?

The Bank question, the election of President, and of Governor, the organization anew of our State Constitution, may all come up before the next Legislature. But who will bring them? For we all know that few if any bills have ever originated from the Representatives of this District, and although I am not at any loss for vanity here among you, yet when I meet with the congregated wisdom of the State, (though I don't like to acknowledge it,) yet I must say that it is then I feel my own littleness, and may (like some of my predecessors) be conveniently out, not knowing how to vote were I in, when the speaker puts the question, (but this I say in confidence as I don't want any of my rival candidates to know that we are so much alike.)

Fellow Citizens and Friends:—I will deal candidly with you. I want your suffrages, and I expect to get them. But if any of you think that I am to be forever your debtor for the vote you give me, let me put you right on that matter. That forever lasts just so long as I am a candidate and no longer! The cordial shaking of the hand—the exhilarating cigar—or the more exciting horn, is no longer to be expected from me; and when I forget your names, and lose recollection of having ever seen you before, don't fancy I am doing or have done you any injury or injustice. These were mere inconveniences I had to endure for the sake of your vote, should I have the fortune to be elected we quit even; should I lose my election, (which I do not expect,) the balance is in your favor. OLD CHESTER.

FOR THE LEDGER.

Mr. Editor:—As your valuable paper seems to be the source a great many has taken to express their views, and puff the prospects of the growing crops, by your permission, I will publish the performance of a Threshing Machine, which I think will be of considerable importance to the planters of Lancaster District. The facts are these:
A few of my neighbors finding that I had purchased a new Threshing Machine from Mr. James T. Wade, Jr., brought in their wheat, and it was threshed in such a short time, and the grain so thoroughly separated from the straw, that all present came to the conclusion that it excelled anything of the kind they had seen. I was, therefore, anxious to try how much could be threshed in a given time, having no other grain but my seed oats to thresh out. I commenced on about three loads in the sheaf, and in two hours and thirty-five minutes, threshed out sixty-nine and a half bushels, which was cleaned and measured in the presence of the Overseer, (Mr. Sims,) and there was at least 12 or 15 minutes lost by the large band being too slack, and falling off within the time. At the same rate, the machine would thresh about 360 bushels from sun rise till sun set.
Please give this a place in your paper, by so doing you may perhaps bestow a great favor on the farmers of Lancaster District. JAS. D. McILWAIN.

Lancaster Ledger.

Lancasterville, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1852.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A lad about 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing business. Apply at this office.

To the Hon. W. F. Dossauure we are indebted for Congressional favors.

Our esteemed friend A. C. Dunlap, Esq., will accept our thanks for late New York papers.

Owing to the necessary absence of one of our hands during the week, and the sickness of another, we have not been able to give as much reading matter this week as we would desire. We have, however, engaged another printer, and all things will go on right again.

Those persons who have kindly furnished us with job work, are informed that their jobs will be executed very shortly, now that every thing is in full blast with us.

Rain, Rain!

For several days last week we had a continuation of heavy washing rains, which have proved of injury to Cotton.
We regret to learn that in consequence of so much rain, a large quantity of Corn has been destroyed, the stalks being so prostrated, that the ears will have rotted before harvesting.

Take Particular Notice.

The Post Master at this place requests us to say, that no transient paper will be sent from this office, unless prepaid. This rule, he says, will not be departed from in any case.

Parties—Slavery—The Presidency, &c.

The old Party line dividing one school of politicians from another—the Whigs and Democrats—is at this time nearly obliterated. Retaining the distinguishing appellation, but exercising different functions, controlled by various and varying interests, the two parties in name only, continue to shape and carry out their peculiar designs and purposes. At one time the Whigs of the United States composed that class of the people, who placed all power in the federal government, all matters requiring adjustment, or fraught with interest, the Whigs believed should be left to the decision and sole supervision of the General or Federal Government; whereas, the Democrats believed in the policy as a correct one, one imbued and breathed into the very Constitution, of giving the utmost possible power to each State. That this is more in spirit with the Constitution, admits of no doubt. That this is more the Republican principles inculcated by Jefferson, no one can question.

At this time, though, but little consideration is given to the ultra bearings of each party, so much is wished to be accomplished, and in the accomplishment of this purpose, both Whigs and Democrats unite. Losing sight of the first principles of their party, they care not whether the power be delegated by States separately or from the Federal head; this power they wish, and this are they striving for.

We allude to the abolishment of slavery. So far have the feelings of men been enlisted, and by various and multiplied reasons, that all parties would sacrifice separate State authority, or Federal authority, and looking to what they call a HIGHER LAW, carry out their nefarious measures.

Let us revert a moment to past times.—Since this government has thrown off the yoke of British tyranny and oppression, she has waxed strong and mighty, and as her strength and potency has increased, so also has presumptuous and impotent power.—When the Declaration of Independence was submitted by Mr. Jefferson in its original form, the supervision, and the closest scrutinizing supervision, submitted it necessarily to many changes and alterations. To note these particular changes, the observer will find that the tenor of the language or construction, implied a spirit of too great hostility to the mother country, therefore these particular sentences were obliterated or modified, making the instrument to appear as one adopted by the colonies only as a last extremity, and solely as a defensive, and not hostile measure. For example, in the original draught, Mr. Jefferson had written: "and such is now the necessity which constrains them to expunge their former system of government." "Expunge" was made "alter." "He has dissolved representative Houses repeatedly, and continually," for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people." "and continually" was stricken out in the amended Declaration. "He has erected a multitude of new offices by a self-assumed power"—the words italicized were stricken out. It is unnecessary for our purpose to give all the cases where the Declaration, as drawn up by Mr. Jefferson, was so amended and modified as to appear in the least objectionable manner to the British Government; suffice it to say that every expression which bore the semblance of too delegated a right was altered, and every place where the word "States" was used, it was obliterated, and Colonies inserted. Repeated aggressions, and unbearable taxation, and with every probability of a continuance, and no diminution, aroused this country; to draw up this declaration, and even then it was maturely considered before adopted, and met with opposition from many. And observe, even then, after having insult upon insult heaped upon us, it was couched in a manner dignified but very respectful.

The framers of our American CONSTITUTION looked particularly to the independence of each State or Colony, and each State was to exercise its own right and prerogative—no State having the power to trammel, or interfere with the rights of another. All the States collectively were engaged in a common cause—a cause as dear to one as another, but only so far as it considered a common motive.
As a centripetal power is the Federal Government to be considered—to enact laws conflicting with no right of one State—as a power by which may be called into action the combined and collective strength of the United States to resist foreign interference. So far as to be considered the functions belonging to the Federal Government. No laws must be enacted, which will sacrifice one portion of this Union even for the benefit of another, much less shall she enact a law detrimental to one state or section of the Union, to gratify the whim, or foster the ambition (ambition begotten by an increase of population, &c.) of another state or section.
The Northern section of these United States, or the Northern States, are opposed to Slavery. Not content to be absolved of the sin themselves, their pretended sympathy knows no bounds, but they must abolish slavery in the Southern States; a section of these United States where slave labor has been found to be profitable, profitable alike to ourselves and our opponents. The greatest portion expunged from the original declaration as drawn up by Jefferson, was on this question. Jefferson said: "He (alluding to the King of Great Britain) has urged civil war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur a miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of INFIDEL powers, is the warfare of the CHRISTIAN King of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce. And that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished die, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms against us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has

deprived them, by murdering the people on whom he also obtruded them; thus paying off former crimes committed against the Liberties of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the Lives of another." Jefferson was an avowed abolitionist—he believed, and sincerely and earnestly believed slavery to be a moral evil, and from the dictates of his own mind did he insert this clause, but the assembled delegates expunged the whole, even the traffic of the slave trade, which our Government is as strenuous to repress as any other—even the Slave Trade our forefathers did not consider.

Believing negro labor profitable to ourselves, and knowing negro labor can only be obtained by owning slaves, at the same time, having this population, and which the combined wisdom of good and great men who have gone before us, could never find an expedient by which we could get rid of this population, we say, notwithstanding all this, the Northern States will go to a HIGHER LAW, a law they delegate to themselves, and create discord in these States—States which are bound together by the cord of equal liberty and justice. In no event has it ever been found by the wisest Statesmen, that this slave property could be got rid of.—It is a known fact, that negroes cannot subsist to be supported by their voluntary labor or exertions;—it is also well known, that to have such a body cast loose, and then with starvation and misery staring them in the face, a consequence may be apprehended even fearful to think of,—and we know the Northern people, in spite of their professed philanthropy, despise negroes in their midst.—It is also well known, that a great portion of the Southern country is composed of this slave population, and this property has been bought and paid for, a great many Northern abolitionists, or their ancestors being or having been the recipients of the money—all this being the case, can any expedient be adopted by which the so-called evil can be eradicated and the Southern country suffer no detriment? We ask the question, and pause for a reply.

The first aggressive measure, and the one which sowed the seeds of secession in South Carolina, was the introduction of the so-called Wilmot Proviso. It was to quell the spirit of discord and dissatisfaction caused by the adoption of that law, that that great statesman left his home, and by his ceaseless labors to effect a compromise measure, that he sacrificed his life upon the altar of his country's honor. Henry Clay hoped to see peace and tranquility restored to a distracted country, when all should be indissolubly connected by the ties of Brotherly Love.

So far, the effect of that compromise has been to restore peace, but the thread is indeed small and easily broken which would rouse the secession spirit, in a more aggravated form than ever before known. Let the Fugitive Slave Law be repealed—and civil war, which was no larger before than a man's hand in the distant horizon, may appear to us too predominant to be magnified.
These are facts. Some two or three months ago, we received a letter from a distinguished member of Congress, an extract from which we here give:—"Parties are in great confusion. It is supposed that the candidates of neither of the national parties will give any pledge to carry out the Fugitive Slave Law. The repeal of that law was prevented by the call of a Convention by South Carolina; but secession being considered out of the question, parties have again begun the game of bidding for Free Soilers, and the law would now be repealed, but that it has been found by experience, that it cannot be executed, and Free Soilers have therefore grown somewhat indifferent about it. But I do not think it will remain on the Statute Book beyond another Presidential election. Indeed, I am sure it will not."

We are now on the eve of the Presidential election, and electors should cast the vote of the State for the candidate who will do us justice; but we believe it will comport more with the manifested character exhibited by our people, to "throw away the vote" rather than bestow it unworthily.—We can not expect a candidate for the Presidency to be alike the choice of the North and the South, neither can we expect one who will use his authority for Southern interest at all times—such a candidate could not be elected—but we say, rather than to vote for a candidate merely because he is classified with the old school of Democracy, far better be it for us to wash our hands of the stain of treason against ourselves, and cast away the vote.
Peace, prosperity, and the universal happiness of this Union, we earnestly implore, and whatever measures be adopted, or whoever may fill the Presidential chair, we trust the result will be this desirable and earnestly wished for end.

The candidates for the Legislature in Kershaw District, have been called upon for an expression of opinion on the three important questions which have been propounded to our candidates. Col. J. B. Kershaw, a candidate for the house, has given his reply in the last Camden Journal. He is in favor of re-chartering the Bank of the State, and in connection with that subject, makes the following very sensible remarks:
"But I am no blind partizan of the Bank of the State—I can feel the force of many of the objections to such an institution, urged on the general grounds of public policy. I regard them however, as applicable rather to the question of the establishment of a State Bank, in the first instance than to that of a re-charter. I think the Bank of the State in its management, as little amenable to censure, as any other institution of the same character that ever existed. It is not perfect, nor is anything else, created and administered by human agents.
"To this may be added the fact, that many of the grounds of complaint against the management of the Bank, either do not now exist, or have been so far modified as to cease to be objectionable."

Col. Kershaw is in favor of giving the election of the electors for President and Vice President to the people, and gives very good reasons for adopting that opinion. On the subject of the Free School system, we make the following extract from Col. K's reply:

"The only mode of distribution which I deem reasonable, is that predicated on the actual necessity. Let a survey be made to ascertain the wants of the State in this respect. Let the number of poor scholars in each District be ascertained, and distribute the fund among the whole number equally. I think, if necessary, that the appropriation should be increased until the object of the expenditure shall be fully met, and the means of education afforded the poor. The details of a system of public instruction are difficult to be settled, until we have obtained results by actual experiments, and I will not trespass longer on the time and attention of your readers by going at large into a discussion of that plan which I have submitted to the people in private conversation, and on several occasions when I have had the privilege of addressing them publicly. It is sufficient to say that it embraces the mode of ascertaining the number of scholars to be educated—provides for the election of a Commissioner in every beat Company—establishes school limits, and ascertains the competency of teachers. A superintendent of Free Schools constitutes one of the proposed changes which I am prepared to advocate. I do not flatter myself that I can originate a plan of public instruction which will be valuable in itself, but my thoughts have long been interested in this subject, and I have deemed it my duty to advocate such measures, as my judgment approves."

The National Era.

This paper, the organ of the abolition Party, published at Washington City, is a new exchange we have recently received.—The "Era," though devoted to the principles of that party, contains many articles of interest, among which are Grace Greenwood's European Letters. We modestly direct the attention of the "Era" to an article of ours in the Ledger, headed "Parties, Slavery, &c."

To the author, Col. W. H. Canpbell, are we indebted for a copy of "An Address delivered on the 24th June, 1852, before the Recovery Lodge, No. 31, A. F. M." We are pleased with the style of the address, but no doubt we should appreciate more if we belonged to the order.

Our friends of the Unionville Journal and Carolina Spartan will please direct their papers via Columbia—we will then get them several days earlier, than we do now.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE:—The August number of this valuable Magazine has been received. Contents: Dies Boreales, No. ix. From Stamboul to Taboor. Katie Stewart, Part II. Gold—Emigration—Foreign Dependence—Taxation.

The Moor and the Lock. My Novel; or Varieties in English Life. Part XXIII. The Earl of Derby's Appeal to the Country.

From the slight perusal we have given of this number, we find "From Stamboul, &c." an interesting article; "Gold, &c.," is an article of interest. We again direct particular attention to these republished British periodicals. See Prospectus of Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., the publishers, in another column.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR for September has been received. We have inserted in this paper several of its interesting agricultural articles.

THE LADIES WREATH:—The September number came to us by last mail, in which there appears to be several interesting pieces of light reading. A steel engraving, "View of Naples and Vesuvius," decorates this number.

From Washington.

Correspondence of the Courier. WASHINGTON, August 24, 1852.

The prominent question before Congress, in a political and constitutional aspect, is the River and Harbor Bill. It has been warmly contested in the Senate by Judge Butler and others. Judge Butler describes it as a general bill for local improvements, and denies the constitutional power of the Government to pass such a bill. The doctrines and votes of Mr. Calhoun, on some points connected with this subject, had been appealed to by the friends of the bill; and Judge Butler expressed his disapprobation of these opinions and votes, and said that he had told Mr. Calhoun that he had made a mistake on that subject. Works which concern a number of States have been held, even by Mr. Calhoun, to be of a national and constitutional character.

This is no longer a party question, the Democratic Senators being divided upon it. For instance, General Cass goes for it, and Mr. Douglas against it. Party platforms are so shaped as to accommodate wide differences of opinion, on the most vital questions. Judge Butler complained that platforms were substituted for the constitution.

A select committee has been appointed by the House, on motion of Mr. Olds, to investigate the connection of Mr. Corwin with the Gardiner claim. The committee were Messrs. Johnson, of Tennessee, Duncan, of Mississippi, Howard, of Texas, Chapman, of Connecticut, and Preston King, of New York. If the committee report the facts they will be considered as a vindication of the Secretary; but still the main fact that the claim is of a doubtful or spurious character will be used as a strong weapon against the Whigs, and especially in Ohio, which is to be one of the chief battle grounds of the next Presidential election. The election will be over before Gardiner's trial, and before it can be legally ascertained that the claim was a forgery. But some of the Congress Committees will report testimony of Mexican and other witnesses, going to show that it was a fraudulent claim. No Whig member consented to serve on the House Committee. Mr. Duncan was the only one appointed, and he declined serving. It will be left to Mr. Corwin's political opponents to make such a report as they deem fit.

There was a bit of a row in the House, yesterday, growing out of a political speech of Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, against Gen. Scott. Mr. White, of Kentucky, and Mr. Cullum, of Tennessee, took up the matter, and from words the dispute well high came to blows. Party feeling, as to the election, is rising in Congress, but there is not much general excitement on the subject.
Congress has added twenty per cent. to the salaries of Clerks of \$1200 salary, and ten per cent upon salaries of \$2000 and over. The increase is limited to the present fiscal year, and is based on the fact that the inflation of the currency has added much to the expenses of living in this city. But the same fact exists as to all cities, and to all employments. The officers of State Governments, of banks and other corporations, the officers of the army and navy, might all be entitled to additional pay on the same ground. The measure adopted in regard to the clerks may be considered as a prelude to a general increase of the salaries of civil officers of the Government.
The Steam Safety Bill is before the House. The late awful calamity on Lake Erie is another appeal in behalf of the steamboats. No regulations will afford any thing like ample protection to passengers; but wholesale destruction of life may be rendered less frequent by the adoption of the measures proposed.
The members are already preparing to get away. This day week the greater portion of them will go home.
Congress. The Senate, on Thursday, took up the Civil and Diplomatic bill.
Mr. Sumner moved an amendment having for its object the repeal of the fugitive slave law, in a speech of four hour's duration. His reply also consumed three hours. The amendment, however, was ultimately rejected, only four Senators voting in its favor.
The House of Representatives passed the Senate bill providing for a tri-weekly mail between New Orleans and Vera Cruz. The amendment of the Senate to several appropriation bills were concurred in by the House, when it adjourned.

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Congress.

The Senate, on Thursday, took up the Civil and Diplomatic bill.

Mr. Sumner moved an amendment having for its object the repeal of the fugitive slave law, in a speech of four hour's duration. His reply also consumed three hours. The amendment, however, was ultimately rejected, only four Senators voting in its favor.

The House of Representatives passed the Senate bill providing for a tri-weekly mail between New Orleans and Vera Cruz. The amendment of the Senate to several appropriation bills were concurred in by the House, when it adjourned.

CAUTION.—Two bank bills were shown to the Editors of the New-Orleans Picayune, on Friday, an old issue of the Bank of the State of Georgia, and another of the Bank of the State of Alabama, which had been very ingeniously raised from a small denomination to \$100 each. They are well calculated to deceive without the closest examination. The notes were re-issued by a merchant in Arkansas to his agent at New-Orleans.

A DOUBLE ARREST.—We learn from the Edgfield Advertiser that an individual, named McCrary, was arrested ten miles above that place, a few days ago, on the charge of murdering a man in Alabama. A reward of \$500 had been offered by the father and brothers of the person killed. The gentlemen who arrested McCrary (Messrs. White Seyly and Harris, of Edgfield district), have taken him on to Alabama, where he is by this time perhaps lodged in jail to await his trial.

Another McCrary was arrested by the same gentlemen, as a fugitive from justice, and carried on with his brother, a reward of \$200 having been offered by some Alabama jailer for his delivery.

INVASION OF CUBA.—It is stated that arrangements are actually making for a public meeting in New-York, with a view to enlist the active sympathies of the people in favor of the renewed attempt at revolution in Cuba. The meeting will be held at Metropolitan Hall, about the middle of September—earlier should the next news be of an exciting character.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.—The news by the Asia states that in England public feeling respecting the Newfoundland fishery question is somewhat calmer, but more ships are fitting out at the Navy Yard to proceed to the fishing grounds; among them H. B. M.'s sloop-of-war Vestal and four screw steamers. A committee of naval officers have also been ordered to assemble at the Admiralty in London, to decide on a suitable armament for the mail steamer belonging to the British Government in case they should be required for warlike purposes.

Arrival of the Steamer Asia.

BALTIMORE, August 25, 1852.
The Asia left Liverpool on the 14th inst. Cotton was firm when she sailed, and the week's sales reached 58,000 bales—16,000 of which were on speculation, and 5,000 for export. Fair Orleans 64; npland 6; middling Orleans 59-16; middling uplands 57-1. The imports of Cotton during the week were 44,000 bales. Holders met the demand freely. On Friday the sales amounted from 12,000 to 15,000 bales.
Flour cotton market steady.

Flour was firm at an advance during the week, but at the close the article was dull at 21s 6d, a 22s. Corn unchanged. Wheat slightly advanced. Lard dull and unchanged. Pork declining. Rice active at 6 and 8d. Spirits of Turpentine 35s. Sugar and Coffee firm. Tobacco firm. Money abundant. Consols closed at 99½. The trade of Manchester is still healthy. The general aspect of the crops is good, and more favorable than had been supposed.

Political matters are not very important. Earl Derby's conduct regarding the fishery question is generally condemned by the British public. The press denounces the action as shamefully precipitate, showing an utter disregard of consequences.

It is rumored that Thomas Baring, or the house of Baring Brothers, will proceed to the United States to manage the fishery dispute.

General Urquiza effected a coup d'etat at Buenos Ayres. The public press is gagged and the Chamber of Representatives dissolved. Several refractory members were ordered to quit the country.

Louis Napoleon's marriage has been deferred. Numerous secret societies are forming in France. There is nothing else of moment.