

From the Louisville "Kentucky,"
SOUTH CAROLINA AND MASSACHUSETTS.

The citizens of many of the districts in South Carolina have thought proper to hold primary meetings, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Address put forth by a portion of the Southern Members of Congress. And for this great offence the columns of the Republican have been filled with a parcel of trash, which it calls *ridicule*. Whether the pieces referred to were written by its Northern or Native Editor, I am unable to say; neither do I care. It has become so much a habit with them to decry South Carolina and uphold Massachusetts, that they have either forgotten the history of the two States, or else they have never known it. For their own information, therefore, as well as that of many of their readers I request that you will publish the following extracts, hoping they may profit thereby.

CIVIS.

Boston, the capital of the State which has sent Daniel Webster to the Senate of the Union, uses these strong terms in a memorial to the Legislature of Massachusetts, 29th January, 1809:

"The inhabitants of the town of Boston in town meeting assembled, respectfully represent: That that they are constrained to apply to your honorable body as the immediate guardians of their rights and liberties for your interposition to procure for them relief from the operation of the laws of the general Government, abolishing foreign commerce, and subjecting the coasting trade to embarrassments which threaten its annihilation. Our hope and consolation rest with the Legislature of our State, to whom it is competent to devise means of relief against the unconstitutional measure of the General Government: that your power is adequate to this object, is evident from the organization of the Confederacy."

But another town of this National State, Newburyport, January 31, 1814, in her memorial to the Legislature of Massachusetts, adds her authority in this language: "In this alarming state of things we can no longer be silent. When our unquestionable rights are invaded we will not sit down and coolly calculate what it may cost to defend them. We will not barter the liberties of our children for slavish repose, nor surrender our birthright but with our lives. We remember the resistance of our fathers to oppressions, which dwindled into insignificance when compared with those we are called upon to endure. The right which we have received from God we will never yield to man." "We called upon our State Legislature to protect us in the enjoyment of these privileges, to assert which our fathers died, and to defend which we profess ourselves ready to resist unto blood. We pray your honorable body to adopt measures immediately to secure to us especially, our undoubted right to trade within our own State. We are ourselves ready to aid you in securing it to us, to the utmost of our power, peaceable if we can, forcibly if we must."

Where then was Mr. Webster? In Congress abating these proceedings, endeavoring to make it appear that Mr. Madison was but an imbecile menial of France and strenuously engaged in embarrassing the counsels, and palsying the energies of the General Government.—Where then was Lowndes, Cheves, Calhoun and Williams, of South Carolina? They also were in Congress, but resisting Daniel Webster and supporting the Federal authorities. How then was the Legislature of slandered South Carolina engaged? Not in arraigning herself against the Union, but in opening to it her treasury, in pledging to it her support, in animating her own citizens to persevere in their holy devotion to the Republic.—At this crisis, when she is so infamously decry'd, examine her annals, and those of other members of the confederacy, and then answer the question, by whom is she to be rebuked? Let not Massachusetts appeal in triumph to her practical nullification of the tea tax of Great Britain, in December, 1773, for South Carolina can, in prouder triumph, appeal to her resistance to the stamp tax, and her seizure of the stamps at Fort Johnson, in 1755, as well as to her subsequent formation, in March, 1776, of the first Constitution in America.

On the 22d December 1814, the Governor of South Carolina addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States:

DECEMBER 22, 1814.

SIR:—On the 21st instant I received a letter from Major General Pinckney, covering several others, the purport of which was to inform me that the funds of the General Government at his disposal were exhausted, and that the troops now in service for the defence of this State could not be subsisted without money, and suggesting the propriety of my recommending to the Legislature the expediency of an appropriation, in relief of the finances of the United States at this moment. I have the pleasure to inform you that two hundred and sixty thousand dollars have been put at the disposition of the Government by the Legislature last evening.

D. R. WILLIAMS.

Thus it is an Historical fact that in one of the darkest periods (Hartford Convention in session at this time) of our country's existence, the embarrassment of the Union was communicated to her Legislature in the morning, and before the adjournment in the evening, the Representatives of the people of South Carolina freely, and at great sacrifices opened their treasury to relieve and sustain the Union. To a man of plain understanding, it would appear that one such act in the hour of need, would outweigh ten thousand professions of patriotism at the present moment of our Government's utmost peace and power.

KEOWEE COURIER.

Saturday, June 2, 1849.

DEATH OF MAJOR GEN'L WORTH.

The Galveston News announces the death of this gallant Officer, from cholera, at San Antonio, on the 8th ult. In the removal of Major Gen'l. W. J. WORTH from amongst us, our army loses one of its brightest jewels, and our country an able, eminent, and efficient soldier and officer. As a commander he possessed a mind eminently capable of planning and an arm powerful and willing to execute—as a patriot and a man he maintained a high, honorable and chivalrous character,—"he leaves no nobler or bolder spirit behind."

"Signs of nobleness, like stars shall shine On all deservers." We make the following extract from the New Orleans Picayune:

"As't. Adjt. Gen.'s OFFICE, 8th Dec'r. } San Antonio de Bexar, Texas, May 7. } Editors Picayune:—I have to announce to you, for public information, the death of Major Gen. Worth, who expired to-day at 1 o'clock, P. M., of Cholera.

"I make the above announcement in order to set aside all doubt as to this melancholy event.

"Respectfully, your ob't. servant, "GEO. DEAS, Ass't. Adj't. Gen."

It is not for us to write the eulogy of the gallant soldier who now sleeps in death. For thirty-six years he had served his country in the army; and his gallant deeds are a portion of the common glories of the Republic. A friend who was with him at his death, himself a soldier, has addressed to us these few lines:

"SAN ANTONIO, MAY 7, 1849. "My Dear:—It is with feelings of the deepest regret I have to announce to you the death of Major General W. J. Worth. He died to-day about 1, P. M. He was attacked last evening with cholera of a most virulent type, defying the very best medical skill. It is a very sad event, one of overwhelming grief to his dear family, and of sincere regret to a large circle of admiring friends. Yours truly, G. DeL***.

A few evenings since we were very much pleased as well as interested, in witnessing a display of the Sons of Temperance, in full Regalia, constituting the Division at this place. They marched round the public square preceded by a band of music and a number of the citizens, and were followed by the fair ones of our Village. The procession halted in front of the Court House door, and the Marshal opened the ranks. The ladies were conducted into the house followed by the Sons and the citizens. As the institution of this Order is recent among us, it must necessarily contend with many difficulties before it reaches the ascendancy. For our own part we bid them God speed, being perfectly satisfied that all their aims are directed by humanity, benevolence and temperance, and we have long been convinced that

"Every inordinate cup is unblessed, and the ingredient is a devil."

For further particulars our readers are referred to a communication on the subject, in our columns to-day.

SPARTANBURG RAIL ROAD.

We are glad to learn that the people of Spartanburg are manifesting so much zeal in the projection of a Rail Road to their Village. On sale-day last the books were opened by the Commissioners, for subscriptions to the Spartanburg and Union Rail Road, and at an early hour the subscriptions, including village and country, amounted to 39 thousand dollars.—The Village alone (says the Spartan) has subscribed \$15,300, and will increase that sum to \$60,000. We believe the road is to run by Union C. H. and connect with the Greenville & Columbia Rail Road near Broad River. So that the latter will derive very little benefit from the junction; but so much more will be the advantages to the stockholders in Spartanburg.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

CHARLESTON, MAY 21, 1849.

Dear Sir: Having been invited by many of the most respectable citizens of South Carolina to appoint Delegates to the Convention at Memphis, I hereby request the attendance of the following gentleman at that town, on the 4th day of July, to confer with their brethren of the States interested in the enterprise, on the expediency of constructing a Railroad to connect at the most suitable point, the valley of the Mississippi with the Pacific ocean.

Respectfully yours, W. B. SEABROOK.

We copy the above from the Daily Telegraph, accompanying which are the names of one hundred and twenty Delegates, appointed

by his Excellency to represent this State in the Convention to be held at Memphis on the 4th July next.

The following are the Delegates appointed residing in the Election District of Pendleton: HON. J. C. CALHOUN, HON. JAS. L. ORR, WM. SLOAN, GEN. J. N. WHITNER, J. P. REED, HON. ALEX. EVINS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

We regret to learn that this beautiful city has been scourged by a very destructive fire which consumed nearly half the business part of the town. The fire is said to have broken out in the Steamer St. Cloud. Twenty-seven steamboats lying in front of the city were enveloped in the flames before they could be removed. Five banking houses, all the Insurance offices, all the newspaper offices, except that of the Union, besides about 400 houses are said to have fallen a prey to the devouring flames. About 20 lives were lost. The whole loss of property is estimated at about 6 million dollars.

MISSISSIPPI SPEAKS.

The proceedings of the Mississippi Central meeting are before us. The meeting was a large one, and some of the most distinguished men of the State were present as members.—The Governor presided over its deliberations, and Chief Justice Sharkey was appointed chairman of a committee of ten to draught a report and resolutions for the meeting. The report is a long, but very able document, setting forth mildly, yet firmly, the principles upon which they rest—and sustaining the institution of Slavery. If the North have not their consciences seared, they must perceive the folly of further attempt to trespass upon the rights of a people, who plant themselves upon the platform of the Constitution, and are determined to maintain its guarantees to the last extremity. "We cannot justly be charged with the agitation of this damning question, gladly would we see it put to rest forever. But we are admonished by the past, what we may expect in future. We love the Union, and venerate the memory of those illustrious men, who cemented us as a family of nations—as one people." But what is the Union to us when the most sacred principles and guarantees of the Constitution are entirely disregarded by an unprincipled majority. Though we have sacrificed much, and would be willing to sacrifice more, to perpetuate this Union of the States, yet would we say, rather than submit to insult and dishonor, that it would be far better that the South should secede from the Union.

The meeting in Mississippi have recommended that each County shall hold a primary meeting to choose delegates to meet in convention on the first Monday of October next, in which both political parties are to be represented.—There can be no fears as to the issue, when our sister States come thus boldly up and place themselves along with the Old Dominion on this subject.

THE CHOLERA.

The Yazoo Democrat of the 12th ult. says, from Wednesday evening to Thursday evening there were five deaths with the Cholera in this place. The epidemic has abated, and we hope will soon disappear entirely.

We understand the Cholera has greatly abated in St. Louis since the fire.

It has made its appearance in New York, and first proved quite fatal, there being 8 deaths out of 12 cases. On the 22d ult, there were only 3 cases reported, and the Physicians disagree as to whether it is the genuine Asiatic Cholera.

It has also commenced its ravages in Cincinnati, and rumor says many of the citizens are leaving for the country. Dr. Drake who is an extensive practitioner of that place, tells them the disease is not contagious, and those who escape to the country are more likely to be ill than if they remained at home.

The Cholera has also made its appearance in Kanawha county, Va., at the Salt Works, and most of the workmen have abandoned them. We make the following extract from the Columbia Telegraph, written from the same county, giving the following recipe for the treatment of Cholera. "Almos every one has two boxes of pills in his pocket; the one composed of opium; camphor and calomel, in quantities of one quarter grain each per pill, one to be taken when the grumbling and heaviness of the gastric organs are felt; the other of opium and acetate of lead, to be used to check the alvine discharges. I have a couple myself, and no doubt have been much benefited by the use of the former; that of the latter not having yet been indicated."

THE SINKING OF THE EMPIRE.—About 25 or 30 persons are said to have been drowned in the North River, by the sinking of the steamboat Empire.

THE TRUE MERIDIAN.

We copy from the Charleston Courier the following report of Professor Williams to the Governor, on the variation of the magnetic needle.

COLUMBIA, S. C. COLLEGE, MAY 12

DEAR SIR:—At the suggestion of your Excellency, I submit for your information the following facts in relation to the variation of the magnetic needle in this place.

The mean variation in declination of all the observations made, since the 3d of November last, is two degrees, thirty-nine minutes, and thirteen seconds, east of the true meridian. The greatest variation observed, is 2° 48', and the least 2° 33'.—I have used as a declinometer the Theodolite belonging to the College collection of

instruments. Although this instrument cannot be relied upon for minute accuracy, the foregoing results are sufficiently near the truth to serve a valuable purpose to the Surveyors of the State. The observations have generally been made between 12 and 1 o'clock—usually 30 minutes after noonday. A higher degree of accuracy, and much greater facility in making the observations, will be secured by means of the declinometer which your Excellency has so promptly undertaken to procure from London.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

MAT. J. WILLIAMS, His Excellency, W. B. Seabrook, } Governor of S Carolina. }

FOREIGN NEWS.

Just as we were going to press we received our exchange papers, containing the latest Foreign news by the Br. steamer Caledonia, bringing accounts from Liverpool up to the 12th ult. We make the following synopsis from the Daily Telegraph.

Commercial affairs present no new features and the money market is easy.

In consequence of the threatening aspect of political affairs between France and Italy, public securities are inactive.

The Cotton market at Liverpool was steady with an advance of 1-8 on American descriptions. Sales of the week amounted to 42,600 bales. Imported 20,000.

Bacon slightly depressed; Hams unsaleable. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Bill modifying the Navigation Laws has passed the British House of Lords by a majority of 10, which gives the Whig Ministry a new tenure of office—an unexpected result.

Mr. Roebuck is about to bring before Parliament his plan for the better regulation of Irish affairs.

The House of Lords has confirmed the decision of the Court in the case of McManus and Smith O'Brien. They will probably be transported about the 1st June.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The Hungarians are still successful in their battles with the Austrians. The Austrian Government totters. Russia is advancing to their rescue. From Pesth to Posen the whole population is up in arms—ripe for revolt—hostilities must follow. But Great Britain and France jointly protest against Russian interference in the quarrel between Austria and Hungary. And requests the Emperor of Russia to withdraw his interference.

ROME.—The French forces sent to reinstate the Pope, have been unexpectedly resisted and repulsed in two engagements by the raw levies of the Roman Republic. Capt. Oudinot has been taken prisoner, and Gen. Oudinot forced to withdraw his troops four leagues from Rome, he awaits reinforcements from his Government. The French loss in these engagements were 180 killed, and 400 wounded. (Roman loss not given.)

FRANCE.—The news of the defeat of the French troops caused great excitement in Paris. Previous to their reception, affairs looked threatening—the quarrel between the two Napoleons had become more bitter—and insults from the socialists had created discontents among the soldiers. A serious outbreak was feared, but the adverse news quieted all their difficulties and united them in feeling.

Gen. Oudinot says he left Civita Vecchia for Rome, under the impression that he was complying with the wishes of the Roman people, and unexpectedly meeting resistance on the way, was routed. A Deputation from the French army had been sent to the Roman Assembly.

On the 27th April the Assembly resolved to adhere to their resolution of opposing the designs of the French. Cannon were planted in the roads and streets, and at the gates; and Gen. Oudinot informed that they would resist his advances by force, and blow up the Quirinal and Vatican palaces, and St. Peter's Church, which were already undermined. The General replied that his orders were imperative, and that he would enter Rome peaceably if he could, forcibly if he must. The battle ensued and the French finally retreated, having several times forced their way into the streets of the city. Preparations were making to send additional forces to Civita Vecchia.

GERMANY.—In Saxony a conflict has also taken place—the people were victorious after a fight of seven hours. The arrival of Russian reinforcements renewed the fight which was still going on with great fury at the latest accounts.

At Dresden the royalists and the people were in collision, rather to the disadvantage of the latter, and no prospect of a conciliation. Prices had been offered for the heads of the members of the Provisional Government.

At Berlin the military and the people had come to blows, the former were victorious.

At Breslau, on the 6th ult., an insurrection had broken out, and the troops and the people were still fighting in the streets.

Such was the state of Europe on 12th May 1849.

(COMMUNICATED.)

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

On the evening of the 25th ult. our quiet little Village was gratified with a sight of an ordinary interest; on that evening the Pickens Division of the Sons of Temperance, together with a large number of ladies and gentlemen met for the purpose of listening to a lecture on

the nature of Temperance Associations generally, and more particularly on the nature and purposes of that organization known as the Sons of Temperance.

About 4 1-2 o'clock the Division formed in procession under the direction of their Marshal, and accompanied by a number of our citizens, and by all the ladies, marched in admirable order to the Court House, where they had the pleasure of listening to the lecturer, Mr. KERR, who in a brief but eloquent and forcible manner explained the ends, that were proposed by his Order, and the means that were to be employed in the accomplishment of those ends. I should fail to do justice to the man, or to the orator, were I to attempt to give even an outline of his discourse; suffice it therefore to say, that all the objections, which ignorance, prejudice or interest had ever started, and many had been started, and urged, with the furious zeal of illiberal minds, were dispassionately discussed and powerfully—irresistably answered.

The heart of the speaker seemed to go out in gratitude to God, for the almost miraculous rise of Temperance associations in this country, where in the short space of half a century, their numbers have grown from tens to thousands of true and loyal men, strongly united in the bonds of brotherhood; animated by one proud and ennobling feeling, and marching bravely forward, a disciplined and irresistible host, to battle in the cause of humanity.

All that was good, for religion, and all that was beautiful—for the ladies, every where smile sweetly upon the Sons,—were enlisted on their side; and it was this consciousness—the consciousness of having the approbation of the good and fair, that would be their support in the hour of adversity, and in triumph their richest reward.

After the lecturer had concluded his remarks, COL. GRISHAM consented to address the meeting; and then did that veteran of Temperance, whose hair has grown gray in supporting this great cause, with the honest zeal of conviction, place in vivid colors, before the minds of his audience, the dark and damning sins of Intemperance; and as he spoke of all the accumulated evils of drunkenness, of the sins that could blacken and sink the soul, and of the misery that must follow them, as death follows disease, the low wailings of heart broken wives, and the cries of starving children, seemed borne on the breeze to the ears of the listeners while ever and anon the laugh and the curse, would seem to burst from hells and houses of debauchery, and to mingle strangely with the low sounds of woe.

And then with moist eye, from the mournful scene his words had called up, the speaker pointed his hearer to the green fields, and blue hills that forever sleep in the mellow sunlight of peace and happiness, in that beautiful land where he would have all men to dwell, the land of Temperate Habits.

SPECTATOR.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The suggestion occurs in a New-York paper that it would be well for the United States to annex the Sandwich Islands to the Union, giving to the whole group the name of the State of Hawaii.

The importance of these islands, in view of the trade of the Pacific, being nearly midway between Oregon and China, is prominently urged, and the fact no doubt will be generally admitted. The depopulation which, for some cause or another, has been going on throughout the group since its discovery by Captain Cook, is also alluded to as indicative of the inevitable result that the islands must, sooner or later, come into the possession of some civilized power.

Ex-President Polk has quietly settled down in his beautiful residence, near the capitol. The cares and responsibilities of the most exalted position in the civil governments of the earth are laid aside and the late President mingling daily with his fellow citizens in the streets of our beautiful city, as one of the sovereign people, is we doubt not, a happier man than, when in Washington, burthened with the weight of his vast responsibilities, and surrounded with the throng who looked to him as the dispenser of patronage and place. Mr. Polk looks ten years younger than when he landed here six weeks ago. The fire of his eye has never been quenched, and he has recovered the elasticity of step and the healthful complexion of which sickness had temporarily deprived him.—Nashville Union.