PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. BY WM. F. DURISOE. EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. NEW TERMS

Two Dollars and Fift's Cents, per annum if paid in advance -\$3 if not paid within six months from the date of subscription, and \$4 if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions will be continued, unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, un less at the option of the Publisher.

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year, gratis. ADVERTISENETS conspicuousty inserted at 75 cents per square. (12 lines, or less.) for the first insertion, and 374 for each continuance. Those published monthly or quarterly, will be charged \$1 per square. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out

and charged accordingly.

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TThe following gentlemen are announced by their friends as candidates, for the Office of Tax Collector, at the cusping election:

Col JOHN QUATTLEBUM, GEORGE J. SHEPPARD, EDMUND MORRIS. SAMPSON B. MAYS, Maj. S. C. SCOTT. LEVI R. WILSON. JAMES SPANN.

The friends of PETER QUATTLE-BUM, Esqr., announce him as a candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of this District, at the ensuing election January 14

The friends of WESLEY BODIE, Esqr. announce him as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff of this District, at the ensuing election.

IFWE are authorised to announce DAN-IEL HOLLAND, Esq. as a candidate for re election to a seat in the House of Delegates.

We are authorised to announce B. C. YANCEY. Esqr., as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, at the ensuing election. March 29

The friends of Col. R. B. BOUKNIGHT. announce him as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, at the ensuing election,

We are authorized to announce W. A. HARRIS, Esqr., as a candidate for a scut in the House of Representatives, at the next elec

february 9 The friends of Maj. JOHN TOMKINS an nounce him as a candidate for a seat in the

House of Representatives at the ensuing elec-tion. May 3 The friends of Dr. JOHN LAKE, announce

him as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, at the ensuing election,

The friends of Maj. ABRAHAM JONES nnnounce him as a candidate for re-election to

The friends of HENRY T. WRIGHT. Esqr., announce him as a candidate for the office of Ordinary of this District, at the ensuing may 24 "tf 18 election.

SIMPLE REMEDY .- A few days since, a little boy in our village, alarmed his parents very much, by forcing a grain of Tuscarora corn up one of his nostrils, so far that it could scarcely be seen. The Doctor was immediately sent for, to relive him: but before he reached the house, a lady, who had called in to see what was the matter, assured the distressed mother, that she could remove, the corn in a mo-

While the mother held the child firmly. her neighbor applied a finger to the open nostril, so as to close it effectually, and then, putting her mouth over that of the little sufferer, she blew into it with as much force, as she could exert, when, to the surprise of all, the grain of corn popped out, to the distance of six or eight feet! did hunt with Major Smart's negroes As the surgical apparatus herein described is always at hand, we recommend its use, in all similar cases .- Abbeville Banner.

(FA Mississippi merchant named Ginn, advertises that he wishes it distinctly understood by those who hold paper with his name saddled upon it as an endorser, that he bluffs the whole arrangement. Those who hold claims against him upon that footing, can turn the screws and grind on; and if they get the money before Ginn does, they can sing out.'

A Yankee orator out West, vindicating his native Connecticut against slanders which have been uttered against her said :- 'As to the Connecticut boys manufacturing horn gun flints and wooden nutmegs, but they had to leave the State before they could find purchasers.'

per states an experiment in drying to be able to give him countenance, but strawberries, by attaching threads to after hearing of the above revelations culty. It left to the territory full power ernment, I could prefer no higher claim delegated, and that the solution of the mankind hates the lust of power, when it their stalks, after a little over-ripe, and (which are here given in substance) hanging up to dry. The result is stated came to the conclusion that Dr. Major to be entirely satisfactory, "that sweet, was not a proper person to be in the refreshing acid, peculiar to the strawberry, being in full perfection-the flavor of the fruit without any water taste, delicious-and dissolving in the mouth as slowly as a lozenge."

DR. L. MAJOR AGAIN.

This man and his assistant, Hannah Aburn, after their flight from Barnwell C. H., made an appointment to lecture at Duck Savannah, where they were waited on by several gentlemen of the emissaries, and that a committee of eleneighborhood and warned, in terms not to be slighted, to "keep moving."

A lecture was also appointed for Mathew's Biuff, but the "man of science" apprehending that his debut there was likely to prove not only unprofitable, but rather unpleasant, bent his steps to the Lawtonville neighborhood, where he had, by unusual caution, succeeded in concealing his real sentiments, and had consequently deceived a few gentlemen whom he hoped to find friends in this emergency.

The people of the neighborhood. hearing of his presence, called a meeting for the 16th inst. to consider Dr. Major's case. About fifty persons responded to the call, and at 11 o'clock the meeting was organized by calling the Hon. J. D. Johnson to the Chair and J. M. Taylor, Secretary. There was no formality, no appointment of committees to prepare busin-ss, &c.; but there was a committee of the whole sternly bent upon doing what they conceived to be a sacred duty-either to exculpate the so-called Dr. Major from charges made upon rumor prejudicial to him, (as the whole South, in its proverbial generosity, is ever willing to do to the innocent and injured,) or, if guilty, to do with promptness that which the times require, namely: put out from among us, by any means, those who dare presume to tamper with our rights. This meeting, in common with the people of the whole South, is willing to meet Massachusetts, from whence this "philosopher" hails, or the North, or the world. with the olive branch of peace, and all its concomitant blessings, if offered in honor, but we will meet them in any way: peace with peace-excitement with excitement—the sword with the sword, or blood with blood. We will maintain our rights at every hazard. After an expression of sentiments like

e above, the Chair called for informa tion respecting these individuals.

Mr. Wm. Daniels stated that Dr. Major had said to him that he (Dr. M.) had been as strong an Abolitionist as any other man, but in consequence of a private conversation he had with a negro, on the commons near Savannah, he had somewhat changed his views; that he made it a part of his business to inquire, on all proper occasions, of the egroes, as to their treatment," &c.

The Hon Henry Smart stated thas Dr. Major had introduced the subject of slavery himself, at his house, and said he was an Abolitionist at the North, but had somewhat modified his views, and now pitied the master more than he did the slave: Maj. Smart observed a great desire on the part of this "scientific doctor" to be with the negroes, and a disposition to be very familiar with them, proposing a wrestle or a foot race with some of them : that he went out at night hunting with his negroes, and, as far as his knowledge extended, unaccompanied by any white person.

The Rev. Mr. Galaway's statement was, that he had ridden in a carriage with Dr. Major, and wished to converse with him on his science, but that his (Dr. M.'s) whole conversation was directed to the negro driver, asking him a number of questions as to the treatment he received from his master, and as to his condition generally; that Dr. Major at night, without inviting him or any other white person in his hearing to accompany him. He spoke of the love of law and order" as existing at the North, and of the turbulence of the South, declaring if he was taken up he would stand his ground. He remarked that the hoes with which the negroes worked was too heavy, that they ought to be lighter, &c. &c.

Mr. Wm. Johnston stated, that while on his way to call this heeting he met Dr. Major, who denied "in toto an the above mentioned charges, viz: that he had been an Abolitionis; tha he 'd hunt 'possums, but that he had ind the Rev. Mr. Galaway, Major Smart, and his son to accompany him." Compare the last with the former statements, and ales for the man's veracity!

There were two or three genilemen at the meeting disposed to think Dr. Dried Strawberries .- A London pa- Major an innocent man, and had hoped country: and after defining their posi-

tions took part in the meeting. There appearing to be a unanimous

munity.

On motion of Major A. R. Johnston, Rosolvea, That we consider Dr. Ma- nature. jor and his companion as dangerous ven be appointed to effect their speedy nimously.

committee for the purpose: Major A. licy which was of sixty years standing. R. Johnston, Dr. Duncan, R. Turner, B. . homson, Edward Forrester, B. W. Rice, Wm. C. Johnston, W. W. Garvin, S. P Maner, B. W. Rice, D. Roberds, and J. M. Warnock, Esqs. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that Dr. Major had saddenly left for parts unknown.

On motion of Major Wm. G. Ro-

Resolved, That a Committee of Viclance of ten be appointed to see to it, that no Abolitionist of any degree be permitted to rest in this section of coantry, it will be our duty to adopt sum mary and stern measures for their speedy expulsion. Adopted unanimously.

The Chair appointed the following Committee of Vigilance: Major Wm. G. Roberds, Dr. Joseph W. Duncan, tories, availing himself of the latitude so faithfully carried out, I beg leave to and Mr. W. W. Garvin, Mathew's Bluff, Major R. R. Johnston and Edward Forrester, Beech Branch; R. T. Lawton and J. M. Taylor, Pipe Creek; was proposed to deprive the South of P. S. Maner and Wm. Daniels, Robert- equal right to enter into any territory ville; White W. Hardee and Augustus of the United States with their property. Buche, Purysburg. On motion of W. W. Garvin,

meeting, any of our own cirizens who cogo may bereafter give countenance to Ma- fr jor and his companion (knowing them 're be the same,) by entertaining the otherwise, shall be regarded as in patriotism, and inimical to the ests of the South. Adopted unanim.

On motion of Wm. C. Johnston, Resolved. That the proceedings this meeting be offered for publication to the Charleston Mereury and the Savan nah Georgian, with the request that other Southern papers would copy the

On motion.

Resolved, That this meeting do now J. D. JOHNSTON, Chairm'n. JOHN M. TAYLOR, Secretary. Lawtonvile, St. Peter's Parish, May

Correspondence of the Chars. Courier. WASHINGTON, June 1.

question of slavery in the territories. tion: The question comes up on the bill to establish a territorial government in Oregon. There is an urgent necessity for ing for the military defence of the terri- States, at the approaching election. tory from the Indians. Mr. Hale vesterday brought in his 'pestiferous question,' the slavery restriction; but, finding that the bill, as it stood, provided in effect for the exclusion of slavery, he withdrew it, reserving the privilege of reas to throw out that feature.

sional Government of Oregon, and one nate shall I be, if this confidence shall right of the people of a territory to ex- the past. clude from it the property of any porstands upon I ground that Congress

vision, reported last session, by the tion of history. fectually inhibits the territorial Legislas fession of political faith. Receiving my servation of the social system, thereby tear folly and impudence from the altar, Committee on the Judiciary, which efture from making any law for the pro- first appointment from that pure pariot securing to each all the freedom which which should only be a sanctuary for

frozen region of Oregon by the laws of

Mr. Bagby asked why, then, should civil law be demanded, to enforce the law of pature? The purpose was to esremoval from this Parish. Adopted una- tablish a precedent, injurious and insultviews and with his usual ardor, and was somewhat severely rebuked by Mr. Mr. Hale called upon the Senators from the free States to come to his aid, threatening them with the general indignation now acting.

of the people for their tameness on this question; but, though called, they would provision, nor with Mr Hale's. It may possibly pass as it is, or as Mr. Bright proposes to modify it.

House on the subject of slavery in terri- him in his views, so well expressed, and Hon. A. Stevenson, President of the allowed to debate, in Committee of the say, that no circumstances can possibly Whole, on an appropriate bill. There arise which would induce me again to were force modes, he said, in which it permit my name to be brought forward On motion of W. W. Garvin,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this laws of those Governments

territory was acquired. argument to show that onstitutional, and de last named modes ble to the South

es to the Whig and it is be-Il harmon--ul. Taythe nominhe present as-

CTTER OF AC-GEN. TANCE.

ton Union contains the following led : of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency from Gen. Cass, in reply to the letter of the Committee consisting of the Officers of the National Democratic Con-

Washington, May 30, '48. the immediate passage of the bill, as the 28th inst., announcing to me that I gistrate by twenty millions of people, lowing :shown by documents submitted by the had been nominated by the Convention without a single serious resistance to the President to the Senate. Mr. Benton of the Democratic party its candidate laws, or the sacrifice of the life of one has moved an additional section provid- for the office of President of the United human being-and this, too, in the ab-

While I accept, with deep gratitude, guished indeed it is-I do so with a fearful apprehension of the responsibilifar more than any merit of my own, of these laws prohibits slavery. Mr. find, in the events of the future, a better Calhoun and others protested against the justification than is furnished by those of will of all, responsible to the power of

I have carefully read the resolutions The very first article in the Democratic tion of the citizens of the Union. Mr. of the Demoratic National Convention, Bright, of Indiana, as the manager of laying down the platform of our political the bill, proposed, as a compromise, and taith, and I adhere to them as firmly, as with a view to secure the immediate pas-sage of the bill, to strike out the 12th thus adhering to them, I shall do so with section, thus leaving to the territory the a sacred regard to "the principles and to us-of whose principles he was the right to legislate in future on the subject compromises of the Constitution," and of slavery, but avoiding any direct re- with an earnest desire for their maintencognition of her existing law for its pro- ance "in a spirit of moderation and essentially its identity of character; and days, leave you what he said he would, hibition. Mr. Foote and several other brotherly love, so vitally essential to the Cass men were willing to let the bill perpetuity of the Union, and the prospass in this way, waiving the question as perity and happiness of our common has exerted a marked influence upon its to the right of a territory to exclude slas country"-a feeling which has made us action and opinions. Here is the very very, for the present. Mr. Foote can- what we are, and which, in humble re- starting point of the difference between didly admitted, he said, that he did not liance upon Providence, we may hope the two great parties which divide our best thing I can do. I lrope you will wish the question to be agitated now, is but the beginning of what we are to country. All other differences are but return all my presents. for the reason that it would excite the be. If called upon hereafter to render South, and dispose them to go against an account of my stewardship, in the may, in fact, be resolved into it. Look- wise be thought mean; but, I would very any Northern candidate for the Presiden- great trust you desire to commit to me, cy. Gen. Cass, it will be recollected, should I be able to show that I had truly redeemed the pledge thus publicly given, cannot exclude slave, y from a territory, and had adhered to the principles of the but that the people of the territory, Democratic party with as much fidelity change might weaken the necessary The modest and unobstrusive piety through their local Legislature, can do and success as have generally marked force of the government; while the the administration of the eminent men Mr. Calhoun declared that Mr. Bright's to whom that party has higherto confided telligence and virtue of the people, beproposition would not remove the diffi- the chief executive authority of the govover the subject. He insisted upon the to the favorable consideration of the great problem of good government con- is veiled under the garb of piety; they adoption of a carefully considered pro- country, nor to the impartial commenda-

and great expounded of American De- is not essential to the well-being of the the wretched and the good .- SIDNEY belief that Dr. Major was a suspicious hibition of slavery.

belief that Dr. Major was a suspicious hibition of slavery.

It was contended by Mr. Bright, that mocracy, Mr. Jesserson, more than forty whole.

expressive of the opinions of the com- this was merely an abstract question, years ago, the intervening period of my because slavery was prohibited from the life has been almost wholly passed in the signs of the times; but should hear in tended with many tiving circumstances, tellectual powers, and in the opinions of both in peace and war. If my conduct the world. The general government in these situations, and the opinions I should assume no powers-it should exhave been called upon to form and ex- ercise none which have not been clearly press, from time to time, in relation to granted by the parties to the federal The Chair appointed the following it was too late to treat as an insult a ponot furnish a clear exposition of my constitution strictly, according to the views respecting them, and at the same received and sound principles of the Jef-In the general discussion that follow-ed, in Pale reiterated all his peculiar time a sufficient pledge of my faithful ferson school. But while rash experiadherence to their practical application, ments should be deprecated, if the govwhenever and wherever I may be re- ernment is stationary in its principles of Foote, for ottering principles subversive quired to act, any thing further I might action, and refuses to accommodate its of the Constitution and of the Union. now say, would be mere delusion, unworthy of myself, and justly offensive to the great party in whose name you are

> My immediate predecessor in the nomination by the Democratic party, who not come. The Senate seemed puzzled, has since established so many claims to The bill cannot pass with Mr. Calhoun's the regard and confidence of his country when announcing, four year ago, his acceptance of a similar honor, announced also his determination not to be a candi-Mr. Rhett made a speech in the date for re-election. Coinciding with in connection with the chief magistracy of our country: My inclination and my sense of duty equally dictate this course.

No party, gentlemen, had ever higher motives for exertion, than has the great Democratic party of the United States. With an abiding confidence in the rectitude of our principles, with an unshaken reliance upon the energy and wisdom of McNulty, upon a plank extended across public popinion, and with the success the nill race, and while thus crossing the government, when committed to its off into the water. This occurred about during more than three-fourth of its exthe reward of past exertion and the mothe as- tive for future, and, at the same time, a Mr. William Harper, a boy of 12 years guarantee for the accomplishment of of age, immediately ran to their assistwhat we have to do. We cannot conceal from ourselves that there is a powerry in the country, differing from shall, to secure the ascendancy of their Augusta Constitutionalist, 7th inst. principles, by securing the election of their candidate in the coming contest. citizens as deeply interested in the pros- would be if all people were accustomed The Senate is much agitated with the vention, informing him of his nomina- perity of our common country as we can to speak exactly as they think. That to promote and perpetuate it. We shall but we believe that if some people spoke Gentlemen-I have the honor to ac- soon present to the world the sublime precisely as they thought we should hear knowledge the receipt of your letter of spectacle of the election of a Chief Ma- occasionally, such dialogues as the fol-

sence of all force but the moral force of our institutions; and if we should add to this distinguished honor, and distin- all this, an example of mutual respect for the motives of the contending parties, so that the contest might be carried ty it may eventually bring with it, and on with that firmness and energy which with a profound conviction that it is the accompany deep conviction, and with newing it, should the bill be so amended kind confidence of my fellow citizens, as little personal asperity as political divisions permit, we should do more for This 12th section of the bill recogniz- which has placed me thus prominently the great cause of human freedom thro'es the laws already made by the Provi- before the American people; and fortu- out the world, than by any other tribute we could render to its value. We have a government founded by the

> creed teaches that the people are com- est. petent to govern themselves; it is, indeed, rather an axiom than an arricle of Hamilton to our days, the party opposed gagement off. great exponent, if not the founder--while the capacity of man for self-government, you mine. subordinate and auxiliary to this, and ing with doubt upon the issue of selfgovernment, one party is prope to think the public authority should be strengthened, and to fear any change, lest that not true that the world hates piety,other, strong in its convictions of the in- charities, and makes a man gentle to lieves that original power is safer than of universal love and veneration. But sists in governing with the least force, hate canting and hypocrisy; they hate and leaving individual action as free from advertisers and quacks in pirty; they do This letter, gentlemen, closes my pro- restraint as is compatible with the pre- not choose to be insulted; they love to

As a party, we ought not to mistake the service of my country, and has been mind, that this is an age of progress-of marked by many vicissitudes, and at- advancement in all the elements of in---- cantiously indeed, but wisely and cheerfully-to the advancing sentiments and necessities of the age, it will find its moral force impaired, and the public will determined to do what the public authority itself should readily do, when the indications of popular sentiment are clear and clearly expressed.

With great respect, gentlemen, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

Democratic Convention, and the-Vice Presidents of the same.

A Brave and Generous Act .- Wo take pleasure in recording an act of generous heroism by a boy of this, (Augusta, Ga.) which occurred on Tuesday last at Mr. James L. Coleman's Mill. A mischievous boy, named - Cables, about ten years old, enticed two little children, a girl about seven, and a boy about four years of age, children of Mrs. which has crowned the administration of the swift running stream, he shook them keeping, (and it has been so committed one hundred feet above the point where the stream makes a perpendicuistence,) what has been done; is at once lar pitch of thirteen feet into the return channel. William Harper, Jr., son of ance, jumped in, and the children clung to him funtil the three were recused by us in regard to many of the fundamental work some distance off. By the time principles of our government, and op- he reached them, they were very near posed to us in their practical application, the brink of the fall, and in a few seconds which will strive as zealously as we more would have been swept over .-

SPECIMENS OF PLAIN ENGLISH .- The That party is composed of our fellow moralist sometimes inquires how itbe, and seeking as earnestly as we are question we do not pretend to answer;

The Lovers .- Youth -- The time, learest, has now arrived at which I feel that we should no longer delay our union. One only doubt, sweet girl, prevents me from proposing that our marriage should instantly take place. My doubt, fairest creature, is simply how much your papa will really-leave you at his his death.

Maiden-I always feared that you did ot love me for myself alone, and now I see clearly that you only want me for my money, you selfish fellow.

Youth-No love, not exactly so. I don't seek to marry you merely for your money; but I should not like to marry all, and administered for the good of all. you without your money. I hope what I have said has not offended you, sweet-

Maiden-Yes it has; and I do not think, now, that we were made for one political faith. From the days of Gen. another, so we had better break our en-

Youth-I am grieved to hear you say so; for I certainly like you a good deal,

Maiden -- Now go away instantly, and and never let me see your face again.

Youth-Well; I suppose that is the

Maiden-I will, since I shall othermuch rather keep them.

The Piety the World Hates .- It is which fills the heart with all human others and severe to himself, is an object