

THE VINDICATOR.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1860.

S. H. COPE, Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN M. BARKER, of Highland, is our authorized agent for subscriptions to our newspapers to the Vindicator, and other claims due us.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Vindicator has a large advertising circulation in this and the adjoining states, and a valuable medium for advertising.

For great influence to those who will use its columns.

Vindictive Accoumts.

The accounts of the Vindictive for subscription to the 1st of January, and for advertising and job-work to the 1st of April, are now being made off and will soon be presented.

As we are very desirous of closing up our business, we hope all those who are to return to us will be prepared to pay up when their accounts are presented.

April 1, 1860. — **MICHIE & CO.**

NOTICE.

The accounts due for subscriptions to the Vindictive from the 1st of January, 1860, are payable to the present proprietor. As it is our desire to establish nearly as possible the cash system, we hope and expect every subscriber who has not already paid in advance, to come forward and do so immediately. It will simplify and prevent confusion in accounts, and be better for both us and our patrons.

County Court.

Nothing of much interest transpired in the County Court at its April term. The usual number of licenses to taverns and merchants were granted, and an election presided was established at Petersburg. Court adjourned on Tuesday.

Thos. James Gentry.

The New York Herald thinks the gentleman has the best chance of the Charleston nomination, now that Wise, Davis and Slidell have withdrawn their names. We should support him most cordially, if nominated, but for our life we can't see how any body can foresee this or any other result. We wait for the vote.

The Market Report.

Will not our City Fathers look to the Market House? Until it is paved, it cannot be comfortable. Until it is looked and the negroes are put out, it will be dirty.

This is a subject of great importance, and we invite attention to it. Our present efficient Chief of Police, we are confident, will be active and energetic in carrying out any resolution the Council may adopt.

Mrs. H. A. Wise.

The letter of this distinguished engineer will be found in another column, and will be read with interest.

We expected as much from Gov. Wise. "Principles, not men"—"Virginia a unit."

Gov. Wise's name may be regarded as withdrawn for the time, but should Mr. Hunter fail to get the nomination, who can say that it may not again be presented, and with greater prospect of success than ever before?

Committed.

Before Justice Birds and Polots, on Tuesday, McMullin (white) and Tom Caylor (free negro) were arraigned upon the charge of breaking open the smoke-house of Mr. Davis, and taking therefrom some twenty pieces of bacon, on Monday night, the 16th inst.

After hearing the testimony, they were committed. McMullin for examination, and Tom for trial at the next term of the County Court. An application to admit McMullin to bail was made, and refused by the Justices.

The Convention.

At this writing (Wednesday) nothing definite has been heard from the Charleston Convention; and everybody seems to be in a state of feverish excitement as to its probable action.

For ourselves, whilst we feel some anxiety as to the platform to be adopted, we are not at all exercised over the question as to what set of delegates shall represent New York or Illinois, nor are our fears around last this or that objectionable man shall be nominated.

"Principles, not men" have ever been the watchword of the South, and however much our Conventions may differ and even quarrel over the "Men," so long as they continue to preserve the integrity of the "principles" the whining sneer will be harmonious, and the people will rally to the nominations. We expect to hear of some times in the Convention—of threats, demonstrations, and all manner of noise and confusion—but we are confident that all this will be in the character of mere noise, and cause of a short, calm and healthy session.

The Convention won't break up in a row—there will be no withdrawal of Southern delegations from it—but will "the Douglass" turn their faces towards Baltimore.

Which of the twenty-six party platforms will be selected to bear the standard of the Democracy. "Let time and chance (for which is pretty much the same thing) the Government determine." Either, we are assured, will bear "M. D. & Co." The old dog may be a little tattered and torn, but now that the issues between States Rights and Opposition—the Constitution and Higher Law—the Union and Dissolution—is abundantly fair to be made up, we need not expect hands it may be pleased, willing these hearts will rally around, good, honest, and decent.

Whether it will add to the result of the Convention before this number is given.

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CHARLESTON.—S. C., Ap. 21, '60. We reached this beautiful city yesterday morning, after forty-eight hours travel from Staunton. The road was excellent, which invigorated all of us, and the people in the Valley of Virginia were kindly disposed here. The hills of West Virginia were experienced the heat of mid-June, and the altitude, were unprepared with wardrobe for the change of temperature, and consequently, are gradually dying, by profuse perspiration, our surplus heat. The thermometer stands to-day about 93 degrees.

The weather through which we passed both in North and South Carolina, before we reached Charleston, is veryatisfying, and is easily described in the fact that its appearance is novel. The large orange orchards, so to speak, are sights with which none of us were unacquainted, and of course were viewed as of the new things that are always presented in traversing strange countries. The soil is very barren, and, to all appearances, totally incapable of sustaining a population, save only by means of the "pitch, tar and turpentine" manufacture.

The foliage of the trees is beautiful. Vegetation is much further advanced than I had anticipated, and awakens a lively remembrance of the month of June and July in Virginia. The graceful and symmetrical bolywood, luxuriant in its verdant apparel, and fastened by the growth of moss, hanging in negligent grace from every boough and twig, impersonating, figuratively to speak, a lovely maidens in dishabille—and very attractive, and from which we could scarcely turn our eyes, to glances at other pleasant sights, gradually developing as we neared the city.

Charleston is a handsome, compactly built city, containing between 30 and 40,000 inhabitants. From appearances, its business is brisk and large. Some of the most beautiful houses I have ever seen are to be found here. The streets are narrow, a defect traceable to the French taste of those who must have laid out the city.

A man's feet are often his best friends. Their evil designs are overruled for good. Their efforts to afflict an oblique because the means of discerning an existing calamity.

This is strikingly illustrated in the last development made by Cuyler's Inaugural Committee,—a Committee, whose existence is a rumpus upon an American Congress, and whose functions are disgrace to the originators and a humiliation to the actors.

It is known as the "steering Committee"—raised upon specific allegations, and charged with the duty of settling out something to the disadvantage of President Buchanan if it can. Cuyler has shown himself servile in his work, and no eager to penetrate the confidences of even private life, as to have drawn upon himself the censures of even Horace Greeley.

During the Kansas difficulties, President Buchanan wrote a private letter to the Hon. Robert J. Walker, then Governor of the territory, concerning which must have been written.

The letter was not published, but many ungenerous and disparaging allusions have been made to it, as showing Mr. Buchanan

a defect similar to the one which he indulged in, and embarrassees the city of St. Louis. There is a strong element of the French and Spanish races discernible in the population.

The negro population is far inferior to the same class in Virginia. One of our best negroes is worth a half-dozen of the swarthy, disfigured, ugly creatures which swarm the streets of Charleston. Their dialect is different, and almost unintelligible, resembling more the chattering of a monkey or a parrot than the mirthlessness of a human being. Indeed, it is a question whether some of these "baboons" (I beg your

Wise's pardon) are not a modification of the ape, and divested of that element of our Creator which partakes of the divine.

Mr. Memminger, the gentleman recently sent to Virginia from this State, to discuss the nomination, now that Wise, Davis and Slidell have withdrawn their names. We should support him most cordially, if nominated, but for our life we can't see how any body can foresee this or any other result. We wait for the vote.

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Governor Walker.

We republicanized the pages of this issue, the letter of Fred. J. Buchanan, to S. C. Walker, and the opinions of various writers on the subject of the proposed convention, were all removed here. The editor of the Vindictive, who never experienced the heat of mid-June, and the altitude, were unprepared with wardrobe for the change of temperature, and consequently, are gradually dying, by profuse perspiration.

Many confusion and excitement was caused by Mr. Fisher jumping upon his right to present a letter from the Wood delegation, with its resolution attached; but the chairman decided the subject to be out of order.

A spirited debate took place on the resolution of the Wood delegation, and the Committee on permanent organization. Mr. Burrows offered an amendment that the committee shall consist only of members from States where there is no contest.

Meigs, Richardson, John Cochran, Cook, and others participated in the discussion. It was finally decided that the New

York delegation be excluded from the Committee on Organization, by a vote of fifty-four against forty-four; and a Committee

was appointed to be admitted without reservation. A resolution was introduced, requiring the delegates of New York and Illinois not participate in the organization until the right of seats for delegates had been settled. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was carried—aye 229, nays 44.

The question of admitting half of each of the New York delegation was rejected—aye 220, nays 210; the Dean Stockton delegation, half of each of the N. Y. delegation, was admitted.

A motion to give the Wood delegation honorable seats at the floor of the Convention was laid over till to-morrow.

The Convention adjourned at 7 o'clock.

IMMINENT FORTUNE.—A family of sixteen, residing in this city, had the felicity, a few days ago, of hearing that a rich relative had died recently, in Oregon, leaving a fortune of \$100,000 to be divided among all his immediate heirs, or their children. The owner of the Cope, in the country in which the wealthy old gentleman died, informed the above mentioned happy family that there were two hundred and one claimants, most of whom had furnished incontrovertible documentary evidence of the validity of their claims, and that after paying all expenses, each claimant would receive \$350. The family aforementioned constituted one claimant. Each member of the family will therefore receive our of the \$100,000 the sum of \$21,14, which will be remitted to them in Oregon money, on the receipt of their signatures by the commissioners.—*Patriotism* (Va.) Express.

ANOTHER SLAVES DECISION.—A case has been decided in the United States Circuit Court of Alabama, at Mobile, in which the main question arose as to the validity of the title of a purchaser of negroes illegally brought to this country and sold to him.

The Court decided that the offense was not indictable under the laws of the United States. It held that Federal jurisdiction extended over slaves precisely as in case of any other property, and so long as unbroken merchandise arrives in unbroken bulk, the Federal jurisdiction extends over it; but as soon as the cargo is broken and the merchandise dispersed among the several purchasers, it can only be reached by process of the State Courts. Hence, whatever laws Congress may have enacted against the original importers of African slaves, they cannot be made to apply to the purchaser who acquires the property within the limits and during the course of any individual State.

CHAMBERLAIN.—The following is a fuller report of the Convention proceedings:

A warm debate took place on the anti-slavery. Among the speakers was Randal, who declared that certain refractory members in the Pennsylvania delegation proposed to violate and misrepresent their constituents' voting for Douglas, whose nomination, in his opinion, would lead to certain defeat. He entered upon a review of the preceding action of the Democratic Conventions upon this subject.

Mr. Cushing's inaugural address was eloquent and patriotic, and was greeted by bursts of enthusiasm. About half an hour afterwards, to carry the decision of the people, Parthenon was again ratified.

In some way the letter is now before the public. We find it in the papers of this morning. We print it in this issue of the *Standard*.

We unhesitatingly pronounce this letter, over which Mr. Buchanan has been so long and so darkly stabbed, to be a credit to him, and a good letter. It is an excellent letter.

We are glad that it is published. We thank Mr. Cushing for sending it out. We are glad that his canine instincts have been made the means of relieving a statesman, who was in the act of publishing a speech of most unprecedent length and brilliance, of a calumny which it has been sought to fasten upon him.

In this letter Mr. Buchanan expresses his hope that the people of Kansas would submit their constitution to a popular vote. That practice he had never, either in his life or death, recommended. They did indeed submit the same question, the only one over which there was any controversy. But Mr. Buchanan never claimed the right to dictate to the people of Kansas, as to the climate of the state, or to the private correspondence of any man.

It is a good letter. It is an excellent letter. We are glad that it is published. We thank Mr. Cushing for sending it out. How long had the gentleman been in the Democratic ranks?

This occasioned much tumult and anxiety, mingled with cries of "order." Mr. Richardson, however, proceeded. He did not desire, after a life's services to the country, to be represented by the recruits of yesterday.

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, was influential in the "climate" argument which he introduced, and was greatly instrumental in securing the adoption of the same.

It has long been the opinion of many distinguished members of the legal profession, that no better basis for a new constitution could be found than the adoption of a new state, or a new nation.

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The vote was then taken on that part of the rule relating to the presiding officers, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Pleasant, in retiring from the chair, delivered a short address, commanding harmony and denouncing sectionalism; and expressed the hope that no further division would be made to division.

Mr. Cushing, the permanent President, then addressed the Convention. He was frequently interrupted by applause. He said, among other things, that it was the duty of the Democratic party to strike down and conquer the traitors and fanatics arrayed against it.

At 12 the Convention adjourned. The question was called on the motion to strike out the rule in relation to the right of members of each delegation to vote as they may desire, unless instructed by the Convention which appointed them. The vote was taken on the rule.

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