

By the East Mails.

From Washington.

Correspondence of the Southern Standard.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1852.

I never saw politicians so taken aback, as are the army of Seward, by the recent publication in the *Herald*, of Gen. Scott's "Americus" paper. They had hoped, through Seward's demagoguism, to induce many thousands of the Germans and Irish, who have heretofore voted with the Democrats, to support their candidate in the approaching election. This "hustiest plate of soup," however, renders such a consummation among things impossible. As yet, they say not a word concerning this last discovered political *fine pas* of the General, but when it is mentioned in their presence, they look "unutterable things." Scott evidently writes with a fated pen, for he has never put ink on paper for the public eye, without managing to damage himself, more or less, in so doing. Were it not for the want of courtesy in the expression, I should be tempted to join the Mississippi delegate to the Whig Convention, who, after a recent first interview with him, remarked, that while he was confessedly the greatest living American general, "he was also beyond comparison, the most unmitigated fool." Your readers may shortly expect a very bitter newspaper war between Seward's Scott-army and the conservative whigs, who respect and regard Mr. Webster. That gentleman's sturdy refusal to sustain Seward's nominee is about to draw upon his head the most virulent abuse from all quarters of the Union. In Washington, the Scott men are most liberal in their denunciations of Mr. W. already.

You will have perceived that not a single senator or representative known before the nomination of their convention as a Webster or Fillmore man, has so far uttered a word in debate in favor of Scott. This shows that Seward cannot expect effective assistance from them. As soon as the Scott committee realize the probable result of their attitude on the election, they will break out like so many mad dogs against Webster and Fillmore.

Efforts are being made to induce Congress to legislate to the end of putting a stop to the circulation of worthless individual paper purporting to be issued from this district. The remissness of Congress in failing to legislate effectively to this end, has induced many speculators on the public credulity to commence the business of irresponsible banking in Washington and Georgetown. The nuisance has increased of late, so as to make it questionable whether there are not more Washington City and Georgetown notes under the denomination of five dollars circulating outside of the District limits than of New York city small notes circulating outside of the limits of the city of New York the first with a population of some 55,000 souls, and the last with 550,000.

The extraordinary state of things—the continued inflation of business—resulting from the receipts of gold from California, has prevented the blow-up for a year or two past. It must come however. It is estimated that at this moment there are at least two millions of this district small money afloat, most of it at remote points. Its manufacturers cannot, all of them, raise money and property to the value of one hundred thousand dollars, and some of them own, actually, hardly more than the pen and inkstand with which they are coolly signing promises to pay to the tune, it may be, of five or ten thousand dollars daily. Champagne and soft-crabs, now that the canvass-back and oyster season is passed—are chargeable with much of the remissness of Congress in this connection. I trust, however, that ere the session closes, the remedy will be applied. A simple provision declaring such issues uncollectible by law, and another authorizing the Justices of the Peace for the District of Columbia, to fine the issuers double the amount of the face of the note, with costs, on each note so issued, after a given period would put a stop to this nefarious swindle in short order.

Learn that the Hon. Harry Hibbard, of New Hampshire, has received a letter from Franklin Pierce, in which that gentleman indignantly denies the truth of the most recent Sewardite slander against him, viz: That when addressing the democracy, in order to induce them to throw Atwood overboard, because he had taken ground for the repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave Law, he (Pierce) declared that he hated and hated the particular statute. The charge itself is in such direct contradiction, not only to the purpose he was at the time laboring to carry out, but to the whole tenor of his public life, as to make it too preposterous to require even explanation at his hands.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier WASHINGTON, July 18.

No appointment of the Secretary of the Navy has been yet made. The office has been tendered to several gentlemen.—This administration will terminate in seven months from the first of August, and it is difficult to find a suitable man who will take the post for so short a time. In the first place, it would be attended with expenses to an amount exceeding the salary to an establishment for the winter, and no great amount of reputation could be made

Lancaster Ledger.

Lancasterville, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1852.

The Crops.

We continue to hear the most flattering news about the growing crops—particularly the Corn. On yesterday several gentlemen rode over and examined the crop of Mr. Joseph A. Cunningham, of this District, and we have been informed that his corn crop, of 100 acres, mostly upland, will average from 20 to 25 bushels per acre; that his Cotton is large and growing and bids fair to yield abundantly. Besides a crop of cotton and corn, Mr. C. has raised a good wheat and oat crop, and has now a watermelon patch about maturing, the fruit of which looks, tastes and eats well.

"ASTONISHING NEWS OF TRUTH.—The Editor of the *Lancaster Ledger* informs its readers that General Pierce is from an Abolition State. This takes every body here by surprise. They would be gratified if the Editor would further inform them how long it has been since old New Hampshire fell into the Abolition gulf, and whether there is not yet some hope of getting her out of it.—*Southern Standard.*

The above had escaped our notice in the Standard, and we never should have been aware that the Standard was so much behind hand had we not noticed the article in a Sumter paper.

New Hampshire not an abolition State! It is true, New Hampshire may not be as rank an abolition State as Massachusetts, but strictly speaking, all the New England States are abolition States. Query: Mr. Standard, why did New Hampshire send Jno. P. Hale to the U. S. Senate? Ans. He was elected as an independent candidate, by the Whigs and Free-soilers. Does that show that New Hampshire is not an abolition State?

We dislike extremes, and we call upon you, Mr. Standard, as a duty you owe to your State, to restrain your feelings. In waging war against Separate State Action, do not permit your feelings to carry you into the other extreme, to kiss all the Yankees and call them brothers.

The Contemplated Rail Road.

At a meeting held at the Court House on last Saturday, the following resolution was adopted, viz: "That a meeting of the citizens of this District be held in the Court House on the first Monday in August next, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may tend to the accomplishment of this great work"—the building of a Rail Road from Lancaster C. H. to some accessible point.

It is certainly known to every citizen of this District, that no project can be conceived of, which would tend to advance not only our pecuniary benefit, but to promote our comfort and convenience, than a Rail Road to connect this place with some other point, by which we could be brought into closer proximity with the metropolis of the State. It is thought (and we have reason to think) that there will be an abundant crop of corn made this year—with a Rail Road running by our doors, when we have a surplus, it could be sent to Charleston, where it would find a ready market. On the other hand, when our crops are short, and we find ourselves forced to purchase, the cars would bring it to our plantations, and we would be enabled to effect purchases at least 20 or 30 per cent. cheaper than we could without the road.

It is of no use for us to rehearse to the citizens of Lancaster District the benefits they would derive from a Rail Road running through her borders—they know the advantages to be derived as well as we do. The people on the line from here to Chesterville are anxious for it, and we have heard of several gentlemen who would subscribe one \$5,000, and several others smaller sums, and no effort has yet been made. It really appears to us that there never was such a pretty prospect of raising the required amount for building a Rail Road anywhere, than this; all that is needed is for men to use some exertion, to put their shoulders to the wheel and keep pushing. We hope to see a large success on sales day.

On Monday night of last week, the young gentlemen of the village, fired with a laudable zeal to see our District moving on in the great work of improvement, will give a grand Rail Road Ball at the Catawba House. With all these attractions, we hope to see a favorable demonstration made to build the road.

The Pic Nic at Land's Ford.

On Saturday last, in company with several friends, we left the noise and bustle of "city" life, and betook ourselves to the above place.

The idea struck us, what is our object in going to this Pic Nic; to leave a quiet home and endure the heat, riding eight or nine miles to attend a picnic.

We will be candid with you, reader, and give you our reasons, for we were actuated by several. In the first place, we wished to see that section of our adopted District; secondly, we thought it would do no harm for the Ledger to become more generally known; and thirdly, the novelty of dining under shade trees in the forest, was some inducement. Were these expectations realized? First, as regards the appearance of the country:—

The wild, romantic appearance struck us very sensibly. The Catawba River is very wide here, and the huge rocks, partly exposed with the water swiftly flowing by, really does possess attraction. We are told there is a fall of twenty feet at this place, and we observed, with pleasure two merchant Mills in progress of erection, one belonging to Mr. Foster, the other to Mr. Cureton.

The Pic Nic, or dinner, was gotten up in good style, and there was the greatest abundance of catables. It has never been our fortune to attend a picnic where everything was so well conducted. There was no running away from the table with a chicken bone and a biscuit as we have observed on similar occasions. Every one appeared comfortable, and every man wished to see his neighbor enjoying himself. We were a stranger in "those parts," and take this opportunity of tendering our thanks to the residents of it at section for the kind attention extended to us.

Catfish Soup.—It appears to be a "standing rule" to have a picnic at Land's Ford on the 23d of every July, and on these occasions it is a matter of the greatest importance that there should be Catfish Soup. The fish are easily procured, and we noticed some very large ones which were caught on Saturday. A large quantity of soup is made, (and very good soup it is) and every one who does not partake of it is looked upon suspiciously as deficient in the upper story. At first we refused to try the soup, and after dinner our friend Williams inquired how we liked the soup. Of course we replied we had not partaken of any. "Eat no soup!" said our friend in the greatest amazement. He hastily obtained a cup, and going to the pot dipped it up full. "Here," said he, "try it and you will pronounce it to be the best soup you ever drank." As a little child tremblingly takes the spoon of castor oil from maternal hands, so did we take the cup of soup, but observing Dr. Galluchet partaking freely of his, by the persuasion of Mr. W. to try it, we sipped ours, and were agreeably surprised to find it most excellent soup.

We cannot forbear mentioning one circumstance about the soup. While we were at the table enjoying other luxuries before trying it, we observed one of our villagers partaking of the soup very freely. After dinner we observed him at another pan full, having emptied the first. Sometime after we walked by the table and he was at another pan full. Surely, thought we, this man will kill himself, he surely has never heard of Catfish before. After having been absent a quarter of an hour, smoking a segar probably, we again approached the table for some purpose, perhaps to look for our companion, and there was our soup man at another new pan full. How much more he consumed, we know not. We must certainly mark the Major down as a Gen. Scott man.

The candidates, with few exceptions, were all present, and every free born citizen had to undergo the operation of having his hand squeezed.

It will be observed by advertisement, that a picnic will be given near Bethel Church on the 13th of August, to which the people are invited.

The Ledger will endeavor to be there.

It is amusing to see what means are resorted to by the Political Party Press, to prejudice the minds of their readers against the rival candidate for the Presidency, and what efforts used to place the "favorite" in the best light possible.

The following we take from the Raleigh (N. C.) Times, a Whig paper in favor of Scott and Graham.

"Give the Devil his due"—the Times is right, for we have observed biographical sketches of Gen. Pierce in some of the Democratic papers, taken from this book by Hermitage, but we have never seen the following:

"LIFE OF FRANK PIERCE.—We have been favored with a copy of a book bearing the above title, by 'Hermitage,' which we suppose is the authorized exposition which the Democrats endorse and circulate to obtain votes. It is quite a rich production—a remarkable book; and contains not only the Life of Pierce, but the lives and exploits of his father, brothers, brother-in-law, and many other relations. His father was a wonderful man; a kitchen cabinet man; and the grave history, in addition to his other lofty attributes, gives the following account of his learning, which we have not seen copied into any of the Democratic prints of the State, and which we therefore present as 'fresh and fine.' We quote from the tenth thousand of the Book, chap. 14, p. 15:—

"Old Gen. Pierce was no scholar. He had devoted all his life to deeds and not to books; and it is said that while he was sitting by the kitchen fire one night writing his annual message to the legislature, he came to a full stop on one word he could not possibly spell. After rallying all his own literary forces, and manoeuvring them as skillfully as he could, he was obliged to draw off and see for quarters. 'Frank,' said he to his son sitting near by, 'how the devil do you spell that?' Frank had been through college, and he very soon helped the General out of his dilemma. 'B-u-t,' said Frank, 'be hanged to these little words,' replied the veteran; 'they bother me dreadfully; but when I come to constitution I can spell that without even looking into a book.'"

DR. HINES AGAIN IN LEMBO.—The Savannah Republican of Thursday says that Dr. David T. Hines had been arrested in that city on the previous morning, at the instance of Mr. Isaac Mendenhall. Mr. M. charged the Doctor with having possessed himself of his watch, valued at \$50, and \$10 in cash, and with taking out of the Post Office, under false pretenses, one of his letters with money in it. The Doctor was carried before Justice Raiford, who committed him to jail to await his trial.

MR. J. VANE.—We received an invitation from the above named gentleman on Thursday last, to become one of a class to be instructed in the art of detecting spurious Bank Bills. Mr. Vane has received high encomiums from the Press, which he merits; and he also has in his possession certificates of his proficiency, from various monetary gentlemen of this State, North Carolina and Virginia. There is no humbug about it; he taught us how to detect counterfeit, as well as altered bank bills; and if any of our subscribers doubt it, we will say—as our correspondent Usury says about the steel yards—just send us some genuine Two's, and we will exercise our knowledge.

MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT is confined to his bed by dysentery, and will be unable to attend the contemplated Whig demonstration at Niagara.

JACOB BELL, the extensive ship builder of New York, died on the 21st inst.

BISHOP HENSHAW, of Rhode Island, is dead. He was Bishop of the Episcopal Church.

TAE RT. REV. JOHN J. CHANCEY, Catholic Bishop of Natchez, died at the city of Frederick, Md., on the 21st inst.

THE Homestead Law of Illinois, which protected the head of every family in the possession of a homestead from execution, to the value of \$1000, was repealed by the called Legislature which has just adjourned. The law had become very unpopular throughout the State, as it hindered the collection of debts.

MR. J. W. HARRISON, one of the Editors of the Anderson Gazette has retired, and Mr. F. M. Norris, his former copartner, assumes the control of that journal.

The Columbia South-Carolinian regrets to learn that the caterpillar, or army worm, has been very destructive to the cotton plant on some plantations on the river below that place. A few made their appearance some weeks since, but have spread with rapidity over several hundred acres. The corn crops in the same section are said to be the most luxuriant that have been raised for many years.

DREADFUL.—On Wednesday night last, a man by the name of Rossineault, employed in the New Edinburg Mill, near Raleigh, N. C., in attempting to light his pipe from the gas light immediately over one of the circular saws, slipped and fell upon the saw. In a moment he was a ghastly corpse—the saw in a single revolution exposing the poor man's heart and lungs to view.

The Secretaryship of the Navy has been tendered to Mr. Kennedy, and it is said he will accept it.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

The weather for some time previous to last week had been quite dry, and we were beginning to suffer a good deal with the drought, but during the past week we had abundance of rain, and in consequence vegetation of all kinds have sprung almost into new life. The prospects of the corn and cotton crop of this District are said, generally, to be excellent.

We cannot yet predict, with certainty, as to what will be the result of the cotton crop, but we consider the corn as made and that there will be an abundant crop of it, throughout this and the greater portion of Chester District.

In the upper part of Chester and some portions of York District, on the Charlotte Road, we have been informed that the corn crops have suffered quite seriously for want of rain, and that in consequence they will not be so good.—*Wilmington Herald.*

THOMAS F. MEAGHER was prevented by indisposition from being present at the annual commencement of the St. John's College, at Fordham, N. Y., on Thursday.—During the day, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Mr. Meagher, by the Faculty. He is shortly to visit Philadelphia, and pass a few days with some friends who have invited him to join them.

Among those who graduated as Bachelors of Arts on the occasion we perceive the name of Patrick Kilbride Malone, of Bamwell District, South Carolina, who delivered an original discourse which is well spoken of, the subject—"Is a polished society always a civilized society."

THE WILL OF HENRY CLAY.—Louisville July 16.—The will of Henry Clay was presented in court on Monday last, and admitted to record. It is drawn up by his own hand, and bears date of July 10, 1851. It relates almost entirely to the disposition of his estate among the members of his family. The only exception being that which relates to his slaves. It provides that all the children of his slaves born after the 1st of January, 1850, are to be liberated and sent to Liberia.—The males at the age of 28; and the females at the age of 25—three years of their earnings prior to emancipation to be reserved for their benefit for the purpose of fitting them out; prior to their removal they are to be taught to read and write and cypher. Slaves in being before 1850 are bequeathed to his family. Ashland is left to Mrs. Clay, for her sole use and benefit during her life, and at her death is to be sold and the proceeds divided amongst his children. The following are the only specific bequests outside of his family:—To Dr. W. Dudley, the gold snuff box presented to him by Dr. Hunt, late of Washington; to Henry S. Duncan, a ring containing a piece of Washington's coffin, and to Mr. W. N. Mercer, a snuff-box said to have belonged to Peter the Great.

Mrs. Clay was appointed executrix, and the Hon. Thos. A. Marshall and James O. Harrison, executors; with the provision that no security should be required of either.

SHOCKING HOMICIDE.—On the evening of the 9th inst., an old man by the name of Mathew Wooten, aged 78, was stabbed by one Jordan Beard, both of this District. It appears that Beard was at the house of Wooten, where there was kept a sort of unlicensed grog-shop, making some unnecessary noise, and was requested to stop it; this he refused to do; upon which Wooten struck him several blows with a stick and both parties drew knives and began stabbing each other. Wooten stabbed Beard in several places, but not dangerously,—finally Beard stabbed him some where about the heart and he died almost instantly.

A warrant has been issued and lodged with an officer to apprehend Beard, but we have not yet learned of his being arrested. We have no knowledge that an Inquest has been held over the body.

The difficulty occurred in the lower part of this District, near the Charlotte Rail Road. Beard, we believe, is about 22 or 23 years old, living with his mother and having no family of his own.

Wooten was a man of family and was well known throughout a great portion of this District.—*F. Herald.*

FROM THE BOSTON OLIVE BRANCH.

THE MODEL CLERK.

Has his hair and whiskers curled and perfumed every morning; wears a seal ring on his little finger, and no mistake! has a praiseworthy ambition to wear a bigger bow to his cravat than any man of his inches on the street; never budges the length of a yardstick to wait on a female customer who is neither young nor pretty, (unless his employer stands by.) Makes it a point of conscience to pass over to Irish women and children all the crossed "fopenspennys" and questionable quarters and ninpences; thinks it a great proof of dry goods genius to "crack up" some obsolete shawl or dress, to the amount, as the "very latest fashion," "the only one to be had in the city"—always tells "cash" to be as slow as possible when a pretty woman stands waiting for "change." Is as obsequious as a lackey to the lady whose horses stand prancing at the door, spinning a somerset, double quick time, over the counter (to the damage of his favorite ringlet) in order to pick up her pocket handkerchief. Believes in cigars, cologne, cream of roses, "soft soap," and swearing—rattans, rope dancers, Roman punch, and "rows" puts all he earns on his own adorable person, and "never saw the country, 'pon honor!"

FANNY FREE.

LOOKOUT FOR THE VILLAIN.—Under this head, a letter from Georgetown, D. C., July 30, in the Washington Telegraph, says:—

"A lady who resides in Baltimore arrived in our town this morning, in pursuit of an unfeeling wretch who some days ago kidnapped her small child and ran off with it.—She traced him from Baltimore to Frederick city, from there to Rockville, and from there to the District, where it is supposed he now is. He goes about begging, carrying the child with him, for the purpose of exciting sympathy."

COMPLIMENTARY.—The following sentiment, complimentary of our distinguished fellow-citizen, we find among the toasts given at the celebration of the Fourth at Hamletville, Northborough District:—

"By S. I. Townsend, Oration of the day.—Col. James Chesnut, Sr.—A statesman, whose private character, political honesty, and superior talents, would confer honor on Carolina in any station he might assume him.—*Camden Journal.*

That state of life is most happy wherein superfluities are not required, and necessities are not wanting.

THE CREDITORS OF TEXAS.—Gen. James Hamilton, despairing of the efforts to secure at the present session of Congress full payment of the claims of the Texas creditors, has published a notice requesting such of said creditors as are willing to accept the settlement which has been tendered, to inform him of the fact at Washington, as soon as practicable, in order that he may have their authority to memorialize Congress forthwith, so to modify the provision in the boundary act as to relieve the five millions appropriated to their payment from their present suspension in the treasury of the United States and thus to enable them to sign their releases separately at the treasury and receive their money with the least possible delay. He has no doubt that Congress and the Texas legislature, at a future day, will accord the Texas creditors ample justice.

THE PRESS OF CAROLINA.

It is pleasant to think how rapidly the newspapers of South Carolina have improved within the last few years. The memory of the youthful even will carry him back to the day when there were scarcely a half dozen journals in the State, out of Charleston and Columbia. Now, almost every District has its paper. And all of them, we believe reflect credit upon those who conduct them—while many of them are hardly surpassed in any part of the Union. The high courtesy which characterises the Press of our State is another truth no less well established than gratifying.

There are a score of papers which at once suggest themselves to us (for we have been long scanning them with critical pride) of all which nearly the same description may be given—viz: They are as able edited and as admirably conducted journals as can be found anywhere.—

We congratulate our esteemed brethren upon the tone, judgment and style which mark their columns as being worthy of the State they are struggling to represent. We can extend this congratulation now without the hindrance of a single unkind thought. For we are all pulling together again for the weal of our beloved Carolina with peace and good will.—*Edo perpetua!*—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

A BEAUTIFUL AND AFFECTING SCENE.—As the Steamer Ben. Franklin passed the town of Rising Sun, Indiana, on Thursday last, on its way to Louisville with the sacred remains of Henry Clay on board, thirty-one young ladies, representing the different States of the Union, stood in conspicuous view on the wharf, in front of the crowd of citizens that had assembled.—All, save one, were dressed in virgin white their heads covered with black veils. The one excepted was robed in deep heavy mourning, and represented Kentucky, and occupied the centre of the line. How touchingly beautiful the scene, and what pride—sad pride she must have felt, as in that galaxy of beauty, she found herself the representative of that State whose broad land, from one extreme to the other, was bedewed with tears!

AN EDITOR IN HEAVEN.—A southern editor gives a long obituary of one of his brethren of the quill, under the above caption. The closing paragraph of itself forms a glowing picture:—

"Are we not also glad that such an editor should fall upon his distracted care. There he sits never be abused any more by his political antagonists, with lies and detraction that should shame a demon to promulgate. There he shall no more be used as a ladder for the aspiring to kick down as they reach the desired height, and need him no more. There he shall be able to see the immense masses of mind he has moved, all unknowingly and unknown as he has been during his weary pilgrimage on earth. There he will find all his articles credited—not a clap of his thunder stolen, and there shall be no horrid typographical errors to set him in a fever."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 18.—The celebrated Maine Liquor Law went into effect in this State to-day. It is intimated, however that those desirous of refreshing themselves with a little of the stimulant, can obtain it without going to the expense of buying thirty gallons.

THE WINBORO REGISTER comes very irregularly. As we never receive some numbers, we apprehend it must be the fault of the Publishers.

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