Glimpses of the Northwest.

We have been furnished, through the kindinteresting private letter, written by another highly esteemed friend, who has recently visihighly esteemed friend, who has recently visited the great North-West, and whose impressions may be gathered from the following, which we take pleasure in laying before our readers.-ED. JOURNAL.

As a member of an excursion party, formed in commemoration of the recent connection between New Orleans and Chicago, I purpose giving you a few items of travel by the way. Our train, which was separate from the regular train, moved on from the junction without incident or accident till we reached Jackson, Tene, where a considerable accession was made to our number from the citizens of that place and persons brought thither by the Mo-bile and Ohio road, which here intersects the road from the junction. We again proceeded on our way, and though it was night, the brightness of the moon joined to the purity rait, gave us an exhileration and pleasure not usual to night rides. On reaching the Mississippi at Columbus, about 2 or 3 o'clock we took a large steamer and enjoyed a pleasant river ride. The moon was just full, and shone with a peculiar brilliancy, shedding a mild radiance over the broad surface of the noble river, and here and there tracking the path of its reflected light with silvery points that tip-ped each ripple of the agitated surface. I sat with a few friends upon the front of the boat, enjoying the feeling of sub-lued exhileration oduced by the scene when Cairo loomed up in the distance. This town is built upon artificial earth, raised perhaps fifteen feet above the general level of the natural surface, but

About sunrise we started upon the great Il linois Central Rail Road, direct for Chicago. This is a magnificent road, macadamized between the crossties much of the way, which gives it a solidity and strength quite unusual. It passes first through the low-grounds of the fork of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers for about fifteen or twenty miles, where the land scape presented us with extensive forests of swamp-trees of the largest growth, with often a-thick undergrowth of shrubbery. After this we came to a broken country of hills and valleys of limited extent, covered with a "drift" formation, made of earth and fragments of stone overlying extensive beds of solid blue limestone which cropped out here and there at the surface, and this limestone itself rested upon beds of soapstone of ten or fifteen feet thickness. The surface soil of this region does not look unlike the broken upper portions of South Carolina, though the presence of lime makes it more productive than a similar soil would be without it. This was a very unattractive portion of the country ; no evidence of thrift or comfort in where presented itself. But these comfort in where presented itself. But these comfort in where presented itself. But these comfort in which is the comfort in which is the comfort in the control of the con

frequent overflows have produced an appear-

ance of waste and desolation over the whole

disappointment, I must confess, traces of prairie the p wider plains. The skirts of became narrower and further apart, the soil miles along our track, growing wider and rich-I stood for hours as our train sped its arrowy flight across this sea of land. Look out; the of the sun; a gentle breeze sweeps across the far beyond the utmost verge of distinct human vision stretches a deep blue line of light, markrow-our speed is fearful-our exhilarated that there was a negro in the assembly. ost lift us from the earth. Thus evershifting panoramic views. No description can give a proper conception either of the praiage of grass and prairie flowers.

The roving herds of cattle, the flocks of praimowing operations, the large potatoe fields, the hundreds of acres of corn in one body as body. This corn is not higher than a man's county would make fifty bushels, on an average, per acre. These lands are broken up with I saw as high as ten. I also saw one steam plough in the field in Champaign county.— Such lands, according to situation, in the wild State, can be purchased at from \$5 to \$20, and in the cultivated state from \$15 to \$100. The great difficulty as you see, is the want of places they are using wire and live hedges.— and that neither explanations nor entreaties This last must be the final resort of this councould bring him back. try. It costs about \$4 per acre to break up nd enclose these open lands, and an ordinary farmer, in the best part of the prairie, would have from one hundred to one hundred and farms. The people there are all new settlers free thing; whoever has industry enough goes out on the prairie, and wherever he finds good

would suppose, where the grass is so abundant. to indulge me in this. In return I beg the one,) who ever made a slave of a freeman, Most of it, however, looks too coarse for curing, and will probably make inferior hay.— void, every reference to his lordship that is in saw frequently at the depots, cribs one hundred feet long, still full of old corn. These cribs are generally about twenty feet wide by fifteen high, and the neighboring farmers deposit their crop in them till they wish to send much unoccupied land along this road, even the wood lands are but little cut down except by the rail road, to fence in its track, which is one entirely through the prairie from Cairo to Chicago: a long lane-three hundred and

there universal thrift and rapid growth of self to leave behind me a word of comment upwealth and comfort? Directly the reverse, if on a most remarkable incident of that visit. It we may judge from present appearance. By the side of the waving cornfields we see perhaps a small one or one aid a half story dwelling, with two or three records a small one or one aid a half story dwelling. haps a small one or one and a half story dwell-ing, with two or three rooms, and out in one little. I came hither as a Delegate (and, by corner of the yard a shelter for a horse, and perhaps a small crib attached to it. This is the entire outfit of the great majority of all the farm houses seen along the road. Not a tree or shrub even gives promise of a future shade for the comfort of a family. Nothing to shield them either from the scorching sun of summer or the bleak blasts of winter, which must sweep with fearful fury over these exposed regious during the cold season. One great re-lief of the prairie, is the existence, particularly in the lower parts of the State, of exhaustless coal beds, twenty, thirty and even sixty and eighty feet below the surface of the soil. These coal mines are beginning to be largely worked for market now, and may be very profitable in the future. The country is new, and when the people get some successful and cheap method of enclosing their farms and supplying them with water, which is also very scarce, the resources of the exhaustless fertility of this region may make it a marvel of prosperity.

Chicago has 140,000 inhabitants. Seven or eight years ago it had only 40,000. The first sidence was built (and still stands) in 1831. I saw to-day a granary which can take from the cars and transfer to a ship, 2200 bushels of wheat in fifty two minutes. It does this by machinery. I saw, also, a mechanical bakery, where all the materials were handled by machinery. It can bake 200 barrels of flour, or up the flour into dough at the rate of ten bush els in ten minutes. Two hundred thousand times sent per day from this port. Such is the scale on which things are done here, and who scale on which things are done here, and who

I write in great haste, surrounded by the oisy whirl of the ball room, Very truly Yours,

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the London Morning Chronicle, 21st July. The American Delegate and Lord Brought at the

mediately from that to away, and after travelling through five or six hundred miles of the State, with feelings of lisaryoutheaut I must confide the state of a six lisaryoutheaut I must confide the six of lisaryoutheaut I must confide the six of six of lisaryoutheaut I must confide the six of six of lisaryoutheaut I must confide the six of six o er on which the; might be written. I lands began to appear, at first in small sections, reserved them, therefore, for my own Government. After waiting awhile to see what comwoodland which divided these prairie tracks ments the papers would make upon the opening scenes of the Congress, I commenced my deepened in color, becoming a richer black, of dispatch to my Government; but a friend, in greater depth in surface mould, till finally, the whose opinions I have great confidence, said "Grand Prairie," as it is called, burst with all he thought I ought to address the people here its unparalleled boundlessness upon our view. in vindication of myself. Upon this intima-At first, at long intervals the path of some tion (for it was rather an intimation than counwinding stream would still be marked by skirt- sel,) I sat down and, amidst a thousand doubts ing trees and shrubs, omitting which, this mag- and interruptions, wrote the subjoined comnificent plain extends more than two hundred munication. I was just bringing it to a close for the press yesterday (Thursday), when I reer as we approached Chicago. Now go with ceived the information that, at the opening o. me to the platform of the hindmost car, where the meeting on the day previous, Lord Brougham had explained his remarks at the first meeting, as I would see in a paper referred to, and air is pure ; fleecy clouds veil the burning face the information came with the request that I would return to the Congress. I read the exwaving grass that carpets the boundless view; planation in that paper and two others. They only differ in their reports of it, but they all concur in making his lordship disavow any ining a skirting wood of some passing stream; a tention to show any disrespect to the Amerimoment more and this is gone, and nothing can Minister or the United States; and they left to bound the boundless. We are out upon make him say that he merely meant to call to an ocean—our track is as straight as an ar- notice an interesting or a statistical fact, viz:

Now, I found myself in a very ticklish pre we pass, mile by mile; again there appears dicament. It was not his lordship's remarks upon the view a moving mass, sometimes just so much as the reception they met with by all visible, sometimes distinct and near at hand- my associates of the Congress, that determined tis cattle feeding in herds of hundreds that me to leave it. The signs were infallible that roam to and fro. I often counted more than in that body I could not be received as an a hundred in a herd. But why detail? there equal, either in country or in character, while is nothing like it except the heaving ocean, the negro was received with open arms. They and that lacks the life, the varying beauty, the understood his lordship as I did. All the papers understood him in the same way, and some of them glory in the exposure of the rie itself or of the effect it produces upon the American Minister, and promise themselves a mind. It must be one of the largest open rich treat when the President shall discover in praries in the world. It stretches in some di- what contempt his Minister is held here. All rections between two and three hundred miles. this remains precisely as it did before his lord-In one case I stood upon the platform while ship's explanation. Of course, therefore, I canmiles and no not return to them. They would receive me where did we pass a break in this vast pastur- courteously no doubt-possibly, now, with plandits; but why? Not from personal respect to me or my country, but to avoid schism ric hens, rushing up here and there, interest- in the society-to preserve its popularity. I ed me; the long unbending track of the road am only three years removed from an English (sometimes sixty miles without a crook,) the man (I date from the birth of my Government,) excavated coal mines, interested me; teams of and I have too much English spirit in me to ten oren in one plough breaking the prairie to thrust myself into any company upon charity.

flad the Delegates received his lordship remarks with a silent smile (ill-timed as they thick as a cane-break and as level as the plain were,) and Dr. Delany's response in the same on which it grow, all interested me; but noth- way, I never should have left the Congress .ing more than the vast ocean-like prairie itself. But the plaudits came like a tempest of hail stretching out with its hundreds of thousands upon my half English spirit. Nothing, then, in of acres entirely unbroken by fence, or field, or the piece needs qualification but what refers to house. Generally near the depots there would his lordship's intentions. Learning these from be some cultivated tracts, and in some cases his own lips, I sat down to correct it in all that three or four hundred acres of corn in one imputed to him, directly or impliedly, wrong intentions and wrong feelings; but I found head, but it is well eared, and has three and that they were so often referred to in a vast four and sometimes six and seven stalks in a variety of ways, so often intermingled with senhill. I was told that the whole of Champaign timents void against the principal, but good against the endorsers, and in all respects good against the leading spirits of Europe and the from two to ten oxen attached to the plough. Congress, and so essential to the harmony and grammatical construction, that if I undertook to correct generally, I should hardly leave it printible or readable. And yet the piece must now appear; for if not, it will go forth to all Europe that the United States Delegate took offence, pro-slavery like, at an old man's playtimber. The fences are of plank and in some ful remark, left the Congress at its beginning,

I have neither time nor patience to remodel it, much less to re-write it. I am called away to-day; I should have been off from London before. In my dilemma I have concluded to road ten to twenty acres are the usual size of publish the piece just as I wrote it; not now as fairly representing his lordship, but as exactly representing my understanding of him and seem to be poor. The hay making is a when I left the Congress, and the reasons. 1 am at the bar now, and I am to be judged of by the reasonableness of my interpretations,

debtor for his Judicial Reform Bill to my native State, there is the most remarkable coincidence between the two systems that ever ocit off for market. I was surprised to find so curred since the world began. If he is, he ought to esteem me for my State's sake. Be this as it may, we are too old to quarrel. A. B. LONGSTREET.

Before I terminate my first and last visit to ixty-five miles long.

Now what of this magnificent country? Is Europe, I deem it due to my country and mywas made by request of the authorities of this country. I am a native of the State of Georgia, the birthplace of two gallant Tattnalls; the one well known to me, the other well known to England. He was that humane and chivalrous Commodore who, at the peril of his commission and his life, rescued the captain and crew of Hope's sinking ship from a watery grave at Peilio. He has received much praise borne from the battlefield at Point Peter severely wounded by British muskets. What is done in war should be, but is not always, forgotten in peace. The Commodore's conduct ment which Mr. Dallas represents at the Court of St. James.

The Statistical Congress convened, a prelimdelegates were declared to be Vice-Presidents. and they took their seats on the platform with the presiding officer. Mr. Dallas, a compli-mentary visitor, took his seat to the right of the chair; Lord Brougham to the left. All things being now in readiness for the opening 600 barrels of crackers in one day. It mixes of the regular meeting, his Royal Highness, Prince Albert, appeared, took the chair, and opened the meeting with that admirable adcan tell what these extended prairies may yet long rescanding plaudits ceased, Lord Brought the stand as one of the Wice-Presidents, and

was received with loud applause! Now if the noble lord's address to the Amer- ments has he been incited? be permitted to say that the time, the subject ever and anon peeping out, which convince and the place were exceedingly impropitious to such sallies. If it was meant for sareasm, below the white man in public estimation, even it was equally infortunate in conception and in Europe ; and, until this is conquered, let not mercilessly cruel to his lordship's heart, refine- upon his daty to the slave or upon the equaliment and dignity, and moral sense. I could ty of the races. Why, if the thing is fated to the latter, we can collect uncrringly its import. ought to plume yourselves upon it, for it is It was meant as a boastful comparison of his your benefaction. If a curse, you should not lordship's country with the Minister's. It was embitter it. We regard it a meant as a cutting reflection upon that counbest that can be made of it, and the dignity of the American Minister's character and But suppose it a sin; has God commissioned office, his entire disconnection with slavery you to reform it? And do you think you ever ted as the vehicle of it before the assembled you will be content with that we will live in they all soften its rugged features somewhat - place to Dr. Delany, and we can beautify you The Times is the most-correct, but at fault in making Lord Brougham preface his remarks intercourse with us do not for your own sakes, to Mr. Dallas with, "I hope my friend, Mr. forget all the rules of delicacy, benevolence, Dallas, will forgive me for reminding him," and humanity, for every adult of us can stand &c., and in making Dr. Delany (the colored up and say, "I am a man!" Farewell to thee gentleman) say to Lord Brougham, "who is al- London, for a short time! One more brief ways a most unflinching friend of the negro." If one or the other of these remarks was made, Another visit to Liverpool; I like ber better

have used the last. the last man on earth who should east con- Never in all my long, long life did my hearttemptuous reflections upon the United States, and the delegates the last men on earth who should have countenanced them. Not one of who approached me and said, "Mr. Longstreet them, not a man on all the broad surface of I must get acquainted with you. I love your Europe, can assail that country without assail- country, I have several kinsmen there." ing some near home-born friend of his own natural, that's woman-like. It is for man to language and blood, or some kinsman by short draw favors from a country and curse her.lineage from a common accestry. She spreads God bless her! And God bless the family in herself out from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which she said it. As Abraham, Isaac and from the Gulf to the Lakes, and, through all Jacob, slaveholders, are in Heaven, I hope to her length and breadth, she is one vast asylum get there too. May I meet them all there !for the poor, the oppressed, the down-trodden, But, whither am I wandering! Liverpool, the persecuted of the world. Her sons are a another look at Liverpool, another benefice to ions, and tongues, living together in harmony, Europe forever and forever! ace, and equality, so far as these can possibly prevail within her borders. Say what you my, think as you may, sneer as you may at her "peculiar institution," she is, after all, the good Samaritan of nations. Do a people cry and waste from famine? She loads her ships with supplies, and lays them at the sufferers' doors without money and without price. Do an oppressed people strike for liberty? You will find some of her sons under their flag .-Does a wife's cry come across the water for help to find a noble, long-missing husband? She fits out her ships, her volunteers man them, they search nearly to the Pole, learn the husband's fate, disburden the wife's heart from suspense, and then lie down and die from the exposure and toils of the search. Does she find was Col. Isaac Hayne, of South Carolina. a nation's sloop-of-war affoat, still sound but man, who, by amiability of character and high ummanned? She puts her in decent trim and sentiments of honor and uprightness, had secured sends her to her owner, in charge of her own the good will and affection of all who kaew him men, and at her own expense. "Bear with He had a wife and six small children, the class me." If 'I am become a fool in glorying, ye a boy thirteen years of age. have compelled me, for I ought to have been commended to you."

not by Great Britain. Her slavery is a herit- deepest commisseration. age, not a creature of her own begetting. It was forced on her against her wishes, her pray- executioner, and then struggling in the halter, ers, and her protestations-screwed down upon stood like one transfixed and motionless with her, pressed into her, until it has become so horror. All then he had wept incessantly that it is now impossible to eradicate it. The his tears was stannehed, and he never wept term "slave property" is borrowed, it is not of more. He died insane, and in his last moments equality, the or'y logical finale of which is than as a degraded as

they do not seem to be as industrious as one his lordship, in consideration of my situation, not ten men living (until very recently, not brought tears from the hardest hearts. the slightest degree inconsistent with his exprice at our feet.

[Judge Longstreet next glances at the immense loss and disaster, which immediate em-ancipation of the slaves in the Southern States would entail, showing that nine millions, at least, would certainly be rained by it (the slaves and their masters,) as the first fruits of the measure; and hundreds of thousands, if not nillions more, in the free States and kingdoms, i. c., all who are dependent upon Cotton, Rice and Tobacco in any way for a living, as its ul-

timate fruits.]
Whatever his lordship did not intend by the remark—and I am ready to believe that he did not intend to wound - he certainly did intend to bring to the Minister's notice that Eng! land made no distinctions between men on account of their color. And herein his lordship was lamentably unfortunate, for the whole scene showed that not only he, but all his applanders, made a marked distinction between colors. Would not his lordship have had more respect for the feelings of any white man, than to have made him the object of special notice, and such a notice to men gathered from all quarters of the world? Would his lordship's iscourtesy to a white man have been applauded as it was by gentlemen of refinement and delicacy? True, it hit Dr. Delany's sensibilifor the deed, but not quite all that is due to ties exactly in the right place, for he returned him, for in yielding to his generous impulses thanks for it; but the chances are a thousand he forgot that his no less gallant brother was to one that it would have enkindled his indignation. "What," he was likely to have said, "is it a boast of the nobility of England, that I am admitted to a seat among white men ?" His thanksgiving, too, was applauded, a thing was approved by his Government, that Government not exactly in keeping with our ordinary dealings with white men. And when he proclaimed the indubitable fact "that he was a man," again he was applauded. If any other man inary meeting was held to appoint officers and had arisen in the assembly, and said the selfarrange the order of basiness. All the foreign same thing, he would have been laughed at, not applauded.

Again, his lordship pointed him out as " negro"-that was the word-not as some of the gazettes have it, "a colored person," o "colored gentleman;" the Times has it right. Now, if he had felt a due regard for the Doctor's rank, would be not have softened his de signation, as the papers have kindly done for him? I am told that the Doctor is a member dress which has been published, and which of the Geographical Society, and a delegate am rose, and after a few remarks strongly and placed right between Mr. Dalias and myself deservedly complimentary of the address, and Here would have been a scenic representation after calling upon all present to testify their of thrilling noral effect, more eloquent of Old approval of it by holding up their hands (!) he turned to the American Minister, and address-mastery than all lip-compliments of all her noing him across the table of his Royal Highness, said, "I call the attention of Mr. Dallas for the Doctor, why was he not placed between I hope he will fraging an urgro product and Lord Brougham and the Chair? Had I seen I hope he will fraging an argue product and Lord Brougham and the Chair? Had I seen This appeal to do not a seen and the compliment to noble Old Eng-ceived with ge

ted to either. To how many of the entertain-

can Minister was meant for pleasantry, I must Now, in all this I detect a lurking feeling delivery. If it was meant for insult, it was the European assume to decture the American readily have found an apology for it in his us, like death, can any man of common hulordship's locks and wrinkles, if it had not been | manity and generosity take pleasure in throwso triumphantly applauded. The European ing it in his teeth? Slavery is either a bless delegates understood it-the colored gentle- ing or a curse. If a blessing, why disturb us man understood it; and, from the response of in the enjoyment of it! You Englishmen disenchant us of the delusion ? You say "it i try, where negres are not admitted to the coun- a sin." I doubt it, as I find it, and shall ever cals of white men. This is the very least and doubt, while l'aul's Epistle to l'hilemon is uni versally acknowledged an inspired epistle.personally, and his peculiar position in the as- will reform it by eternally sprinkling vitriol were no protection to his country upon the master? As for your contempt, we from this humiliating assault; may, he is selec- would rather not have it to be sure; but if wisdom of Europe, who signify openly their peace forever, for it is an article in equal store approbation of it. All the city papers I have on both sides. If you cannot condescend to en differ in their report of this matter, but our company, we will not complain at giving a with four millions precisely such. But in your look at thy wonders, and then farewell forever. I did not hear it; the Doctor would hardly than London, because she likes my people bet

ter. "Interest!" "Cotton!" It may be so, bu Now, I take leave to say that a Briton was I am grateful for love of any kind in England strings knit around a fair one so quickly and so closely as they did round a lady in London sultitudinous brotherhood of all climes, relig- the English Cunard line, and then farewell to

A. B. LONGSTKEET. P. S. I forgot to mention many kind invitations that I have received from distinguished personages. I declined them all, not indifferently nor disrespectfully, but because the were obviously given to me as a member of the Congress, which I was not when they

reached me, and never shall be.

[From the Hopkinsville (Ky.) Southerner,] Death of Col. Hayne.

BY S. C. MERCER. Among the distinguished men that fell victims during the war of the American Revolution.

Col, Hayne was taken prisoner by the British forces, and in a short time was executed on the Such a nation is not to be taunted, certainly gallows, under circumstances calculated to excite

His son, seeing his father in the hands of the upletely incorporated with her very being but soon as he saw that sight, the fountain of

History of South Carolina.

"Bring out the rebel to his doom!"

This was the Briton's stern command;

With muffled drum, and fife and plume, They lead to an untimely tomb The Bayard of the Southern land;

South Carolina's noblest heart Who long had played the patriot's part, Fighting for life and liberty Against King George's tyranny, Leading the South's heroic sons Against his searlet myrmidons-The lion-hearted soldier, Hayne-Walks there such soul on earth again? Long time his voice in council heard The timid like a clarion stirred. Long time his unsheathed crimson brand Flashed like a meteor o'er the land, And wheresoe'er his footsteps trod Leaped warriors from the tecnning sod, And to each man he did impart Something of that which thred his heart, To give the haughty monarch's slaves To shameful flight or gory graves. Like some portentous engle flew His death-flag in the wild haloo, Dropped dead the wary sentinel Nor fired his signal as he fell, Dropped the red scout upon his path The victim of an unseen wrath, For never did his ritle's aim Its fated target fail to claim Or put the marksman's nerves to shame; Each caue-brake and savanna green His lightning sally oft had seen, And 'neath his sabre stroke had drank The Briton's life-blood as he sank; Through wild-rice swamp, and open plain Hurtled his storms of leaden rain, Until to every forman's ear. And every squadron far and near, The name of Hayne was one of fear.

And doomed to an untimely death, No erayen fear his soul dismayed, But with heroic hope and faith Which man's nor demon's power could quell, A vestal flame unquenchable, He calmly heard The fatal word,

And now by Tory hate betrayed

While not a thrill his pulses stirred: "To gallows let the rebel come With death-march and the muffled drum!" No paleness blanched the warrior's cheek, Nor quailed once with feeling weak; Calmly and smitingly he goes To death as childhood to repose; What recks the upright heart and brave The gate it passes to the grave? Some pitying angel from on high In kindness touched the chieftain's eye, And Haman's dark, accursed tree To his rapt vision seemed to be The deathless palm of liberty; Planted by Heaven, foredoomed to stand The proudest beacon of the land, Dressed in immortal garb of green, And majesty's resplendent sheen, ed by every freeman's tears,

stronger with the flight of years scathed and storm usel The ruffian Balfour's craven heart

Skilled in inquisitorial art Even by the menaced death of shame, Refused the captive's prayer that he Might die the death of chivalry, And to his native soil bequeath His heart's blood as he ceased to breathe; Might pour on Carolina's sod The patriot's last appeal to God, And seal in death's dread consecration His life with freedom's red libration. To him a momentary trial, The petty tyrant's barsh denial, A transier t shock, as you might deem A truant's rock disturb a stream Which flinging wave-wreaths to the shore, Glides unimpeded as before, Onward into its native sea In bright and grand tranquility. Even generous forman interceded,

And matrons in compassion pleaded, And salvered heads, and tender years, And manhood's prayers and beauty's tears Besought the hangman chief to show A soldier's mercy to his foe; Their earnest prayers were all in vain, And kindly tears which fell like rain-Lake rain-drops on the desert sand Which make no tender bad expand, But mock the wretch, who, self-accursed Dies 'neath the flery scourge of thirst. Like rain they fell-but not in vain; Returned to Heaven the gentle ram, And glittered every precious tear A rambow in the upper sphere, A bow of hope to span the grave Of Hayne, the faithful, just and brave. No deaths-man his assistance leads,

As up the scaffold he ascends; Steady and firm his martial tramp, As when he walked amid the camp, And as defiant his dark eye, As in the hour of victory. Unmoved he fe't the fatal cord, Nor shuddered at the fatal word-The stern command is given, And Freedom's martyr claims a tear from Heaven

To thy young heart the blow more dread Oh darling boy, than to the dead! Heart-broken and disconsolate, The son bewails his father's fate; Cries the torn dove beneath the falcou's beak, So falls upon the ear the orphan's shrick, Who fe is the sorest pang that hate can wreak, And like Mimosa, beaten by the bail, Droops to the earth all weeping, bowed and pale

The Greeian sage breathed out his soul In rapture o'er the poisoned bowl, And made the hemlock's hated plant The holiest herb of the Levant; And one of yet more awful name Rescued the Roman tree from shame So Freedom, in her highest strain, Trumpets the sacred name of Hayne; With tears bewail his early loss. As one who in the crowning pride Of manbood and of virtue died, And made the once ignoble tree The banner staff of Liberty, And next in glory to the Cross,

Letter from Hon. W. W. Boyce. SABINE FARM, August 3d, 1860.

GENTLEMEN .- My high respect for you in nees me to hasten a reply to your note. If Lincoln be elected, I think the Southern States should withdraw from the Union; all. if not all, then as many as will, and if no other, South Carolina alone, in the promptest manner, and by the most direct means,

To comprehend the full significance of Lincoln's election, we must remember the princi- our purpose. oles, the character and the sentiment of the

grass mows and cures it for market, though by the reasonatorness of my interpretations, and in magast moments and of my conduct founded on them. I beg her coinage. In all her slave States there are often called upon his father in terms that channel and of my conduct founded on them. I beg her coinage. In all her slave States there are often called upon his father in terms that

ded for obvious reasons of policy to appear conservative, yet raises the veil in part. This platform says, "we hold that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty," &c., and this on the motion of Mr. Giddings. This is intended to morning and find the flag of a Southern Coninclude negroes. It follows, therefore, according federacy floating over us. That would be a to Republican faith, that no one can rightfully great deal better than paying tribute to the

The Republican party are bound, therefore, hands if she will only play them. The consti-The Republican party are bound, therefore, so far as their constitutional power goes, to remove that wrong. At present their practical point of attack is the Territories; when this ted there. A few are richer than the Kings of question shall no longer exist, then the District the East; the multitude labor for their daily Columbia will receive their attention, and bread; much of this wealth is breath-the so on with the other outposts of slavery. Sup- breath of credit. A civil convulsion will bring posing these outposts disposed of then the their paper system of credit tumbling about movement necessarily must be directed against their cars. The first gan fired in civil war will slavery in the States.—The party will be bound cost them \$500,000,000, and strikes will not be to exercise its constitutional powers to destroy confined to the shoe-makers, but will become slavery in the States. It would be considered entirely constitutional by the Republicans, to agitate the question so as to influence the last argument of kings against us-very well. South by moral means to abolish slavery. And When, in sixty days, they have lost \$500,000, as soon as the admission of new free States, and the change of status of some of the border States furnished the necessary majority to doctrine of negro equality will not be quite so always the Constitution the Republican party popular, and the beginning of a powerful reacchange the Constitution, the Republican party would be sure to demand such change, and thou beginning of a powerful reaction may take place, the harbinger of long years abolish slavery in the States. The Republican of peace and fracernity. But if no reaction party has but one stopping place—emancipation. Mr. Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, putting us to our mettle—very well. If nothing one of the ablest men in the Republican party comprehended the mission of his party, when he said in Boston, "I tell you here to-night, that the agitation of human slavery will continue while the foot of a slave presses the soil of the American Republic."

to the Northern States—both its candidates are Northern men. The idea of the majority section banding together for the purpose of seizing upon the Government is at war with the spirit of the Constitution. The great idea of the Constitution is the equality of the States. The and the Southern States sink into an inferior our fathers entered. It was ushered in by the administration of Washington, a Southern slaveholder, who had humbled England.

The new order of things which the Republican party propose to introduce would be in-augurated by the administration of Lincoln, a Northern Abolitionist, who would humble the South. Between these two administrations what a profound gulf. The first represented the perfect equality of the States, the second would represent the domination of the North and the subjugation of the South. A half dozen unsuccessful campaigns could not put the South in a more abject condition.

By the sentiment of this party, I mean its antagonism to the South. It requires no elaborate proof to show that the feeling of this party is that of hostility to the South. The tone of the Republican press, the temper of public

be held in slavery. Slavery, then, is a great wrong.

sectionalism. It is a party confined entirely equality and our country. But I have no fear seizure of the Government by one section is a and fraternity in the Union if possible; but one practical revolution in the Government. The thing there is which we are determined to have. Northern States then become the master States, in the Union or out of it-equality. Woe to condition. This is not the Union into which bring great calamities on their country, them-

gelies, such as are delivered by Sumner and men in the party

the great passion on which the Republican passer by will often notice a grey-haired man party rests is hatred to the South.

South to consent to its domination, is to consent to death. Not that I apprehend any startling measures of aggression by this party immediately. No, its policy is too obviously a wise moderation, and its leaders are men of too much sagacity, to be driven ahead of their programme. But the mere fact of such a party taking possession of the Federal Government, with the acquiescence of the South, will be the most fatal blow the South has ever received. The whole power and patronage of the Government will be placed upon the side of negro equality; the Northern majority adverse to us will be stimulated to new life, they will feel the exultation of being the master States. The Southern States on the other hand will be wounded in their prestige, their equality gone, hopeless of the future, they will be prepared for defeat because they will have despaired of victory.

Great as are the moral effects, important practical results would also speedily follow. The patronage of the administration would be used to build up a Republican party in the border slave-States; and the Federal judiciary would be remodeled, so that the dogmas of fanaticism would become the decrees of the Supreme Court. Nor could we obtain peace by an abject submission, if so inclined the agitation would go on with increased volume when it was found not to be hazardous, and we would ultimately be forced to yield all, or b resist under circumstances infinitely more discouraging than exist at present. To acquiesce in the vast powers of the Federal Government going into the hands of our would-be masters, with the intention of resisting at some future time, would be to emulate the infatuation of the Numidian King, who delivered his treasures, his arms, his elephants and his deserters to the Romans and then renewed the war, having needlessly deprived himself of the means of

If the South acquiesces in a Republican administration, I think the question of negro equality is settled against us, and emancipation only a question of time. I have regarded this question in the same light for years, and I have considered the success of the Republican party in the Presidential election as involving the necessity of revolution. So regarding it, I have thought the great paramount object of our policy was to let this Republican success occur, if it must occur, under the most auspicious circumstances for a disruption, and those auspicious circumstances I thought would consist principally in the largest attainable sympathy North, and the greatest unity South. conditions I thought were most likely to be reached by a wise and pradent moderation on the part of the South. And I accordingly advised and acted in that direction, and I am satisfied I never gave wiser counsels. I said do but walk the rope and suffer the torture of to my constituents last summer, that we must act with the most consummate prudence ther, in order to profit by the most desperate boldness if it became necessary,-prudence to give no pretext for the election of a Republican, boldness to relieve ourselves from such election if it must take place. My policy was a consistent policy, prudence, when prudence, might be advantageous, boldness when nothing else was left. The time is now approaching when in my opinion the only alternative will be bold-If the Republican party triumph in the Presidential election, our State has no choice but to immediately withdraw from the Union. Nor is this so hazardous an undertaking as

might be conceived at first sight. Suppose we have done this. Then only two courses remain to our caemies. First, they must let us alone; secondly, they must attempt to coerceus. Either alternative will accomplish

Suppose they let us alone-very good. We Republican party.

The vital principle of this party is negro very well in our happy mediocrity, far better will have free trade with Europe and get along delite of a gorgeous sys-

to look at their platform, which, though inten- shame for us alone. We would not have to pay any taxes, direct or indirect, to Northern bolitionists-that would be some consola-

Suppose they undertake to coerce us; thene the Southern States are compelled to make-John Brown sympathisers.

The South still has splendid cards in her epidemic. If Lincoln is elected, let us put them at defiance, and if they incline to try the 000, and hear the curses of their unemployed mob, demanding bread or blood, perhaps the will do them but the sword, be it so.

Let us show that we can grasp the sword as well as they can, that we are not degenerate descendants of those glorious heroes from whom we draw our lineage. If the worst comes to the worst, we can but fall, sword in hand, By the character of this party, I mean its fighting for all that makes life desirable, justice, as to the result, if it comes to a question of arms. We can give blows as well as receive them, and we are as apt to have our winter quarters in the city of New York, as they theirs

n New Orleans. But we do not desire war. We wish peace those who would rob us of this, for they will selves, and humanity.
WILLIAM W. BOYCE.

Messrs, D. L. PROVENCE, W. S. LYLES.

The Last Survivor of Bunker Hill. The statement has frequently been made by he newspapers, and endorsed by Mr. Everett in his late Fourth of July oration, that there is no one left of that band of heroes who first withstood the shock of British arms in the open field. Eighty-five years having elapsed since that world-renowned struggle, the burden of probabilities would favor such a con et the statement is not o that took part in that in subsequent event living, "full of year

moral worth as well ser lices. In the town of A II., stands a co

dence of a very respectable antiquity. The reading attentively by the window, or walking about with a single cane-perchance engaged in the ordinary labors of the husbandman. The stranger will perceive nothing very remarkable in the thick-set, slightly-bent figure, and well preserved, swarthy features, of this old man of apparently eighty; but the residents of the adjacent country involuntarily bend with reverence as they pass him. And well they may-he is the last of the Bunker Hill pa-

David Kinnison, who long survived his confederates of the famous Boston Tea Party, was living in 1851 in Chicago, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and fifteen years. He has ince passed away. Ralph Farnham, the last of the Bunker Hill heroes, still lives, although he has nearly attained a span and a half of the space allotted to man. His one hundred and fourth birth day was celebrated at Milton Mills on the 7th. We have already given, from the pen of a correspondent, some notice of this interesting affair. Although no pains were taken to extend a notice of the event beyond the immediate vicinity of the veteran's residence, a very large concourse of people was in attennee. The features of the occasion were an address, and one hundred and four greetings from a twelve pounder, and a dinner, enlivened

with toasts and speeches. Mr. Farnham, we learn, was not in the midst of the battle. Having been enrolled only on the day previous, it was his lot to be detailed among a guard to take charge of artillery and baggage, at some distance from the redoubt. In so close proximity to the principal scene of strife, the observations which he made, and distinctly recollects to this day, are highly interesting, and we trust they will be given to the public by some competent pen. When we reflect how few persons living can ever remember the event itself-as a child of twelve at that time would now be ninety-five years olda living actor in that bloody drama becomes at once an object of interest, respect and veneration,-Boston Journal.

BLONDIN ON FIRE.—Blondin, the celebrated tight rope performer, met with a serious accilent a few nights ago, during his exhibition at Chillicothe, Ohio. The Cincinnati Gazette SAYS :

After dusk he gave a performance of trundling a wheelbarrow across a rope, and to make the feat more terrific, he encircled himself in a blaze of fire works, which were ignited simultaneously with his starting. Before he had accomplished half his task, one of the pieces prematurely exploded and set fire to his clothing. The peril of his situation could not be seen by the thousands of spectators below, in conscquence of the continued emission of sparks, and the adventurous Blondin had nothing to being slowly roasted. Having accomplished the distance, he, by his own efforts, succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before his back was very badly burned.

The rope was stretched across the street, at a distance of 75 deet from the ground, ar I none save Blondin could have withstood the pain he must have suffered. We are inclined to the opinion that the Mons, will not attempt any more tight-rope performances with pyrotechnic concomitants. It is very well to hazard the surging waters of Niagara, in hand-baskets, coffee sacks, &c., but shrouded in a sheet of flame, with a chance of burning to death, added to that of falling, smacks a little too much of the dangerous to be much relished even by the intrepid Blondin.

MANNER .- There is no policy like politeness; and a good manner is the best thing in the world to get a good name or to supply the want of it.

Dividend.-The Commercial Bank of Wil nington, N. C., has declared a dividend of 5