

From the Newburn Spectator.

Hon. H. L. Pinckney's Address.—A friend at Chapel Hill has favored us with a copy of the Address written and intended to be spoken, by Mr. Pinckney, before the two Societies at our University. As a literary composition, the Address is any thing but perfect, or such a model in this respect as should be offered for the imitation of the youth of the University. There are in it, however, some beautiful flights of fancy, some truly eloquent passages, and the intention throughout seems to be to direct those before whom it was read to the path of honor and of duty, although the advice and examples are in some cases not well chosen. There are in the Address a seeming want of connexion, a grouping of incongruous ideas, and a laxity of grammatical rule, which we did not expect from a gentleman of Mr. Pinckney's reputation. Nor is this all. There are in it sentiments which are condemnable, as subversive of right, and promotive of that restlessness which is uniformly the precursor of anarchy. The chief ground of this charge may be found in Mr. Pinckney's allusion to the land-jobbers' war in Texas, and in various allusions to the Author's favorite doctrine of Nullification.—What man of regulated mind and good sense would hold up that mercenary insurrection, the aim of which is lawless robbery, and the means characteristic of the end, as a noble example of virtuous men struggling for liberty. What other man would have had the hardihood to place so disgraceful an example before the youth of our University, as a noble effort in the cause of rational liberty, and worthy of imitation?

Hear Mr. Pinckney, lest we misrepresent him. Even in old Spain; the spirit of liberty heaves and throes, though Pelion has been piled upon Ossa to crush it to the earth; and at this very moment, it nerves the arms, and animates the hearts of a gallant band in a neighboring territory who with the true nobleness of the Anglo Saxon blood, have firmly resolved to achieve their independence, or to perish in the effort. And may we not rejoice at the brilliant victory of San Jacinto, and the consequent capture of a tyrant whose deeds of blood have disgraced humanity! And may we not trust that the period is near at hand, when the people of Texas shall indeed be our brethren, and when the chorus of freedom shall reverberate from the Hudson to the Sabine, and from the banks of the Colorado to the heights of Bunker!

Have we done the writer injustice in our condemnation of his offering the war of cupidity now waging in Texas as an example of brave men contending for their rights? We think not. While he tells the young gentlemen that they may weep over the scenes of the Alamo, where a few of the invaders of Texas perished, he offers, as a cause of virtuous and moral rejoicing, the destruction of nearly eight hundred Mexicans, who fell while fighting for their country! We really cannot understand the distinction as the writer intends it to be understood, and we condemn, with all the strength of condemnation, the imputations of such principles, and of feelings so erroneous and indiscriminating, in the minds of the youth of this State.

Whether from ignorance or egotism, we cannot say, but Mr. Pinckney assumes for South Carolina an honor to which she is not entitled,—the honor of achieving the victory at King's Mountain. History denies this claim, living witnesses attest the truth of history. The claims of Cleveland, Shelby, Sevier, and McDowell, with those of the brave North Carolinians whom they led on the occasion, are too dear to us to be laid aside by the breath of Mr. Pinckney, unsupported by facts that warrant his unguarded assumption. South Carolina had a share in the gallant affair of the Mountain, but a comparatively small share, and although Lacy, Hawthorne, and Hill—some of her noblest sons—won laurels there, they were mainly indebted to the hardy mountaineers of North Carolina and Virginia, especially to the former, for their deserved honors.—Many of Mr. Pinckney's auditors could have corrected him on this subject; and had he been present he would no doubt have been told of his error.

Other inconsistencies are obvious, which require a passing notice.

Mr. Pinckney is known to be, in the common language of the press, a red-hot nullifier, and yet he writes as follows to the Societies of our University.

The world has produced no parallel. It [our federative system] may have defects, but they are spots in the sun, almost invisible in its radiance, and not worth the trouble of detection. Whatever, therefore, may be the defects of the system, of the errors or abuses of authority under it, let nothing strike at the existence of the government itself. Defects may be remedied, abuses corrected, all minor evils may be eradicated or endured; but destroy this Union, and who can rebuild it? Dismember these confederated States, and who can save them from irreparable ruin? Extinguish this light of the Republic, that now guides the efforts and animates the hopes of suffering humanity, in other portions of the globe, and "where's the Prometheus heat that can this light re-illumine?" Bear with me, gentlemen, in the expression of these sentiments. Be assured it is not superfluous or unnecessary. The language of disunion has become too common. Time was, when, like the first approach of vice, it excited horror; but, like vice, familiarity has not only diminished its offensiveness, but even rendered it, to a certain extent, an object of desire.

Do not these sentiments, coming from the ex-Editor of the Charleston Mercury, strike the reader with astonishment? They would

assuredly so strike us, if they came unaccompanied by qualifying clauses that indicate the true feelings of their author. Among these are flourishes about independent sovereignties, exercising,—jointly (!) certain common powers, and all the mystical trash that bewildered the ignorant and hid the motives of the disunionists during the reign of nullification.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

"Much has been said about the evils of a large National debt; but if the experience of the American people is to be taken for any thing, the evils of a large surplus revenue are still greater. So sensibly are these evils felt at the present time, that we are persuaded another session of Congress will not be suffered to pass away without an effort to reduce the revenue to the actual wants of the Government. So many articles of import are already duty free, that the process may be difficult, without infringing upon the compromise; but difficult or not, it must be accomplished. One method which we are inclined to think will be resorted to, or at least urged upon the attention of Congress, is a reduction of the price of public lands to actual settlers, limiting of course the amount which each settler may purchase at the reduced rate. Such a measure would abate the eagerness of speculators, and thus in two ways diminish the amount of revenue from the public lands. But all the reduction which can be effected by such a system, unless carried to an extreme which we should entirely disapprove, will fall far short of bringing the public revenue within the requisite limits. The next step ought to be, to inquire through a Committee, what further reductions or repeals can be effected on articles not coming in competition with home manufactures; and the next, what reductions can be made on articles which do come in competition with home manufactures, consistently with the proper protection of the same. This branch of the inquiry might properly be referred to the Committee on Manufactures, who will very possibly conclude, that a more rapid reduction on sundry articles than is contemplated by the present Tariff, will be better on the whole for the manufacturing interest, than the sweeping reduction which, if the "compromise" is rigidly adhered to, will inevitably take place in 1842. There will be many, however, both in and out of Congress, who will deny the right of one body of legislators to bind their successors in a matter purely legislative, and not partaking of the nature of a contract, as in the case of a charter for which a large bonus is paid. These men will be for proceeding without reference to the compromise, and for slashing away upon the Tariff until the revenue is reduced to the desired limits.—And unless the Tariff men are prepared to make liberal concessions, this party will become predominant; for, at some rate or other the accumulation of surplus revenue must be stopped, and that speedily. Its collection from the people, by an indirect and almost imperceptible process, is one of the least of evils, which it brings. It is however an evil, and one which being entirely unnecessary and useless, ought to be remedied. After it is collected and placed under the control of the Government, it becomes a still greater nuisance. What is the fact at this moment? Why, that the Government has claims upon different Banks, more than equal to all the specie in all the Banks in the United States; and every dollar of these claims it possesses the legal right to draw out in specie. The consequence is, that all the deposit Banks in the country, and our whole financial system, and the property of every man and woman in the nation, are in an important sense, at the mercy of the Government. By a single stroke of the pen one man, (and he not apt to stick at trifles,) can break half the Banks and half the merchants in the land; can revolutionize property, transferring that of men in active business and moderate means, to the hands of overgrown capitalists who alone can withstand such a crisis, as it is in the power of the Government to produce. We do not say it is the wish of the Government, or any member of it, to use the power which they possess, for the destruction of the monetary institutions of the country and the immense interests there with connected;—if we thought so, we should not hesitate to add, that the fate pointed out by Gen. Jackson as due to the members of the Hartford Convention, would be too good for any such member of the Government, by whatever name he might be called. But without any intention in the case, a Government wielding such tremendous power over the business concerns of the country, may do incalculable mischief, and if disposed to try experiments, will most assuredly accomplish it. We might even allow that the Government were in every way competent to manage the most complicated financial affairs, and that they had fulfilled their duties connected with the surplus revenue, as wisely and skillfully as men living could do, it would be impossible to manage a floating capital of \$10,000,000 or \$50,000,000, without causing the most serious inconvenience to business men, who rely upon a stable currency and a quiet state of the money market as essential to the prosperity of their concerns. What are the evils connected with a large surplus revenue in the hands of the government, we are fast learning by bitter experience. Those connected with its distribution we shall know hereafter. In the State treasuries it will produce violent contentions, corrupt

combinations, and after all, much of it will be squandered. The perpetuation of such a system would do more to corrupt public men than almost any thing else which could be invented. It would give the dominant party immense means of sustaining its power, and would place from year to year such masses of money at the disposal of the government, that money and politics would ever be mingled, and business would ever be trodden under the feet of hostile political parties. It would keep the money market in endless turmoil, so that no man could tell what was before him."

From the Carolina Watchman.

MR. CALHOUN'S PROJECT.

We have read Mr. Elmore's letter to the Editor of the Carolina Gazette, with some emotion. From that, it appears that our Legislature was assured by at least a quasi representative of South Carolina, that the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road, must necessarily enter our State on this side of Blue ridge, and so deeply convinced were the leaders of that measure of this fact, that they forebore to make any legislative provision on the subject. We hold then, that the attempt of Mr. Calhoun and others, to carry its location on the margin of Georgia, and thence down the Cowee, is not in good faith. We have perused Col. Elmore's letter to the Editor of the Carolina Gazette, also the remonstrance of the Richland Delegation against Mr. C's plan; and we invite the attention of our Legislature to the necessity and propriety of providing that no part of the funds of North Carolina shall go in aid of the work, unless the fair and equitable understanding of our citizens be carried into effect in its location: viz. unless it shall come into our State this side of the Blue ridge. The work will certainly be of small importance to us if it only cuts through a sharp angle of our State, not yet acquired from the Indians; we cannot therefore be blamed, if we withhold our contribution to its accomplishment. We hope our Legislature still learn from this proposal, in making joint charters with other States—to take care and guard the interests of her citizens with legal provisions, and not leave all to the magnanimity of the others. We have no idea that Mr. Calhoun's scheme will ultimately prevail, but the mere agitation of it is enough to learn us a lesson of wisdom.

From the Boston Gazette.

Steamboat Incident.—On Wednesday, the steamboat Providence made a passage from Providence to New York, amid one of the most violent gales of wind that have visited the Sound these many years. She had on board about two hundred passengers, and fortunately reached her port of destination without any particular damage, although three quarters of her passengers suffered severely from sea-sickness. While the gale was piping to its utmost, an incident of thrilling interest occurred which it may be well to relate.

One of the upper state rooms was occupied by Miss Clifton the actress, and her servant—the next one by Mr. Coster of New York and another gentleman—and the farther one at the stern of the boat, by two respectable young ladies belonging to Abington in this State. While the gale was at its highest pitch, the chambermaid was sent by Mr. Coster to the room of Miss Clifton on some errand, but mistaking her room, she knocked at the door of the one occupied by the ladies just referred to, one of whom, Miss Hobart, laboring under the severe effects of sea-sickness, and frightened by the roaring of the elements, and still more alarmed at being saluted at such a time by an unknown voice, sprang from her berth in her night clothes, and instead of flying to the door which opened into the saloon, attempted to escape from the window, which is only one foot square!

On getting out she found a projection of about two inches only to stand on—beneath and around her were the raging billows of the Sound. If she had released her hold, the billows would have formed her winding sheet; but, fortunately she became sensible of her situation, and cried piteously for help, when one of the gentlemen in the next room fled to the rescue of the sufferer, while the other held her by the hand from his berth, and fortunately she was rescued from her perilous situation, taken over the railing, and again conducted to her room.—An incident better calculated to call all the sympathies and anxieties of human nature into action could not have occurred.

In consequence of the violence of the gale, the Providence was twenty-six hours on her passage;—her wood was exhausted, and it was only by burning the vessel's handspikes, the sweeping of her woodhouse, and such other combustible materials as were at hand, that she was enabled to reach the New York Dry Dock, several miles from her usual place of landing.

From the Louisiana Advertiser.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON.

The circling months have sped rapidly away, and with the return of fine and bracing weather we hail the approach of days that are already ushering in another season of business, life, and activity.—The birds of flight, whom motives of prudent precaution led to a temporary absence from shores of which we may, perhaps, be permitted to say they stand but too much in dread, are seen dropping back one by one; from their close coverts, on the borders of bays and inlets, scarce-

ly less suspicious in point of health than the banks of the Mississippi, which they have been so sedulous to eschew; others; from the high and healthy precincts of Baton Rouge, and from the dry and wholesome ranges of the Pine wood country, and others again, and those by far the greater proportion, from the older lands of their immediate Saxon progenitors. In every direction are they seen pouring in; from over the Lake, up through the passes of the Mississippi, and wafted down its stream. It may lead them somewhat to regret their absence, when they learn what excellent and uninterrupted health our city has enjoyed during that time, but they will not regret to see that even the intensity of a summer's sun has not interrupted either labors of more immediate utility, or works of taste and elegance. The will be gratified in seeing that our railroad to Nashville has been rapidly progressing; that it has penetrated through the swamp in the rear of Canal street; that it is making clearances on the borders of Poncechartrain, and driving piles for a passage over the neck of the Bayou Manchac. Nor, while this colossal work has been advancing, have the great contributors to the beauty and symmetry of our city been inactive. The two hotels and exchanges, those great ornaments of the first and second municipalities, are approaching their completion; and that the Muses are preparing to take, not as heretofore, a transient and temporary, but a fixed and permanent station in the nearly completed pediment of the St. Chartres' theatre. All these things our friends, who are hastening to return amongst us, will witness with no common feelings of delight and exultation. And next to this, they will be delighted to see our levees piled with the produce of the new, and, contrary to expectation, abundant crop of the season; nor will they be less delighted to count, even at these very early days of the young season, no less than forty ships, ten barques, fifteen rigs, and upwards of twenty schooners, already filling up the crescent that shapes its graceful crevice in front of our city; not forgetting the fine range of steamboats that fill that crescent in front of the North American Hotel, and carry it out to the second municipality. All this is no fiction: it is the plain unvarnished truth. Our city needs no exaggerating pencil to portray its rising greatness and prosperity. It needs no puffing; that of our steamboats is the only thing of the kind we will recognise. On whatever side we turn, wherever we take our walk, the faces of returning friends meet us, and to one and all we speak a cordial greeting, and extend the hand of welcome!

Elegant Extract.—"He who would undermine those foundations upon which the fabric of our future hope is reared, seeks to beat down that column which supports the feebleness of humanity.—Let him but think a moment, and his heart will arrest the cruelty of his purpose. Would he pluck its little treasure from the bosom of poverty? Would he wrest the crutches from the hand of age, and remove from the eye of affliction the only solace of its woe? The way we tread is urged at best; we tread it, however, lighted by the prospect of the better country to which we think it will lead.—Tell us not it will end in the gulf of eternal dissolution, or break off in some wild which fancy may fill up as she pleases, but reason is unable to delineate, Quench not that beam which, amidst the night of this evil world, has cheered the despondency of ill-required worth, and illuminated the darkness of suffering virtue."—Mackenzie.

There is scarcely anything more likely to develop the intellectual character of an individual, than epistolary correspondence with friends. In writing to those in whom we have confidence, we throw our whole soul—all our feelings and views. Indeed, when letters thus interchanged, are collected, and chronologically arranged, they may not only form a test of intellectual character, but serve to show the various steps in the process of cultivation, by which an individual arrives at eminence in literary attainments. This is most decidedly the case with respect to the correspondence of Mrs. Hemans, which, in our opinion, forms the marrow of her "Memorials." These have just been published by Saunders & Otley, Ann street New York; and the letters of Mrs. Hemans are just such as you might expect from that mind, the beauty of which seems to beam forth in her frank and open countenance, her keen and brilliant eye, as they are represented in her likeness, which adorns this beautiful and only authentic American edition of her Memorials, 2 vols. 12mo. Sunday News.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The Copartnership heretofore existing at this place under the firm of Crosby & Richardson, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, the whole business of the concern will be settled by J. J. Richardson.

JOS. J. CROSBY.
J. J. RICHARDSON.
Fulton, August 10—32—46

FANCY DRAB,

BROWN and Mixed BROAD CLOTHS suited for overcoats, also, rich, check'd and striped CASSAMERE and SATTINETTS, for sale by
E. W. BONNEY.
Oct. 29—37—46

MISS ARDRE.—Miss MARTINEAU has written a book of travels in which it is said, this country is to be abused abundantly (as a matter of course.) And in which we are also to have a discussion of slavery and abolition. Let her do her worst, she will not be likely to injure any one more than her publisher, whose pocket will doubtless suffer for it.

THE PHILOSOPHERS STONE.—A Mr. GROSS, of Bloomfield, England, professes to have discovered the art of making diamonds, and precious metals, by various chemical experiments, which he had repeated a hundred times with success.—We shall of course believe this when we see it—and not before; having heard of the same discovery about fifty times already, and having as often afterwards ascertained that they would not "stay" discovered!

FIRE.—A very destructive fire occurred in the city of Newark on the 25th ult, which destroyed property the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, only half of which was insured.

A splendid theatre, with several other buildings was destroyed in Cincinnati on the 21st ult.

The Legislature of Tennessee, at its recent session appropriated five thousand dollars for the purpose of surveying through that State, the route of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.

THE RACES.

Our streets have been filled for some days, with persons from various parts of the State, who have gathered here to witness the Races which came off this week. We are no sporting character, and must therefore be excused from giving an account of any sayings or doings upon the occasion.

We had expected to be furnished with the official account, in order to gratify those of our readers interested in such matters, but in this we have been disappointed.

PRODUCE.—Cotton has poured in upon us this week. On one morning we counted before our door twenty-five wagons laden with this article, presenting to the eye a very imposing cavalcade. Indeed our country friends seem so anxious to get in with this, that they appear to have forgotten some lumber, but more necessary products, which we can assure them would meet not only with ready sale, but high prices, and ready money. For instance a few hundred pounds of butter, would be a very acceptable accompaniment to the loads of cotton. The cows in this vicinity refuse us our accustomed supply and we must therefore depend entirely upon our mountain friends for this article, and we hope that it will be forthcoming, at least before Christmas. The Salisbury Watchman recommends that their friends bring some buckwheat to eat with their butter. And we forewarn them, that it is useless to bring buckwheat, unless they bring butter to eat with it.

Firewood is selling here at \$3 per load, higher than it has been for ten years. Our papers are all complaining of the same thing, in Washington city it is six dollars per load.

BUSINESS OF CAMDEN.

During the present season thus far, our Town has presented quite a bustling aspect in the way of business. The streets have been crowded with wagons, carts, &c. bringing the staple to market. We have heard some of our merchants remark that for four or five weeks past there had been more business doing in Camden than in any former season, within the last six or eight years, and from our own observations, we believe the fact is so. We rejoice in this evidence of a re-assertion in the business of our town, and hope that all engaged in trade may reap the reward which their enterprising merits.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.—These philanthropists seem to have their hands full of business, particularly in Boston. It appears however that there are some of the subjects for whom they are laboring, quite ungrateful for their services. A writ of habeas corpus was recently placed in the hands of the sheriff at Boston, by which he was required to take the body of a female slave, supposed to be on board of a vessel just arrived from the South. He obeyed the requisition so far as to proceed to the ship, and find the woman; but he and behold! says the account, she would not leave the vessel, or even get out of her bed. They told her that they had come to break her chains and make her free; whereupon she thanked them very kindly, said she did not want to be free, and civilly requested them to go about their business. And so they did."

The Alexandria Gazette says that the wife of a German, now residing in Cecil County, Maryland, presented her husband a few weeks since with twins. The age of the happy father is only sixty-three!—that of the mother seventy!

KNICKERBOCKER.—We are indebted to the proprietors, Messrs. CLARK & EDSON, for the October number of this elegant Magazine. It is got up in a style of neatness and taste in its mechanical execution, unsurpassed by any publication in this country, and its literary merits are too well known and appreciated to require a word from us on this subject. Some of our nearly all, of the best writers in this country are contributors to its pages. Indeed it stands at the head of the monthlies in the United States.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH.

CHARLESTON, 2d Nov. 1836.
The following gratifying report, received from the Medical Committee of the Board of Health—is with much pleasure published by the authority of the Board, for the information of the public.
ROBERT ELFE,
Chairman of the Board of Health.
CHARLESTON, 2d Nov. 1836.
The Medical Committee of the Board