From Mr.Makin's Model American Courier. NEEDLES FROM MY NEEDLE-BOOK.

BY MISS KATE CONVIGUAM.

OVERTON PARK, TENN. June, 18:

My dear Mr. M' Makin: When you hear that I have been to the great "Nashville Convention," I fear you will have no more to do with me. It was curiosity that empted me, and being a "Yankee girl," I felt greatest desire to be present at a meeting which was drawing the attention of the whole world. The Colonel is a true Southern man in interests as well as in feeling, and at the 3d inst., he said, in his badinage manner.

"Kate, what say you to going to the Convention ?

The Nashville Convention, sir?" I exclaimed

with a start of innate horror. "Yes. It begins its session to day. It is but a three hours' drive into town, and I am gong in to see what they are going to do. Isabel is desirous of being present, as ladies are especially invited to grace the assemblage."

"I thought they were to meet with closed doors, Colonel," I said in my innocence, having the ghost of the Hartford Convention be-

"No. They will do all open and fearlessly, Kate. If you can overcome your Yankee scruples enough to be one of the party, we should be delighted to have you to go.

After a few moments' reflection, I concluded to consent, though I must confess with some compunctions of conscience, Mr. M'Makiu, for I verily believed the Convention to be traitorous in its spirit, in its views, and in its tenden-

The carriage was at the door, as soon as breakfast was over, and after three hours' ride we entered Nashville, a city as I have before remarked, presenting the most charming aspect, to the approacher of any inland town in the Union. The tall Egyptian towers of the Presbyterian church, the gothic battlements of the Episcopalian, and the pointed turrets of the Baptist the fortress-like outline of the half finished Capitol, and the dome of the Court house, with the numerous cupolas, galleries, groves, and bridges, together form a coup d'oil, that enchants the eye. On our road, we had overtaken a open traveling barouche, containing two South Carolinians on their way to the Convention. One of them being known and recognized by the Colonel, we had quite an animated conversation, as we rode side by side, of exclamations upon the beauty of the opening scene before us.

Arrived in town, we stopped at an elegant mansion, the abode of a relation of the Colonel, where we were made as much at home as we would have been at the Park. We found the city thronged with strangers from all the Southern States, and the houses of the best families were hospitably opened to entertain them .-Upon expressing my surprise to an eminent whig jurist opposed to the Convention, that he should have thrown open the largest and best rooms of his house to the members of the Convention, he remarked that "he could never forget the laws of hospitality, and that it was his opinion that strangers visiting the city should be received with kindness and civility." I honored the venerable gentleman for this specimen of old Roman feeling.

The Convention first convened in Odd Fellow's Hall, a large and beautiful edifice, but not being found convenient for the accommodation of spectators, (especially the ladies, Mr. M'Makin,) the M'Kendree Church which is the most spacious in the city, was offered to it and accepted. As we entered the vestibule, which was thronged with gentlemen, I noticed a placard, reading in large letters, as follows : "The pews on either side of the church, on the floor, reserved to the ladies; and no gentleman without amember. This rule will be strictly enforced."

members occupying the body of the church, the ladies, like borders of flowers, (that is a them on each side, and the galleries packed ing, on which a dozen little gre with lookers-on and lookers-down, some of placed for editors and reporters. them with their hats on their heads, for there are some men that don't know when they ought to keep their hats off.

Through the politeness of Col.—, a gen-tleman as distinguished for his patriotism as for his politeness, we were escorted to an advantageous seat near the platform, although we did not turn any gentleman out of his seat in order | Perhaps since the meeting of the Signers of the to get places for ourselves.

I know of nothing more uncivil or worthy of being rebuked, than that rudeness so common among ladies which would lead them to make a gentleman sacrifice to them a seat, which, perhaps, he had with much difficulty obtained for himself. It is the duty of every man coming into a crowded room with ladies, to find places for them without discommoding other men. I saw two "ladies" come in and stand before a pew, and look steadily at an elderly gentleman in it, as if they were resolved to look him out of his seat, though his wife and daughters were with him in the pew; but the height of impertinence is for a man with females under escort, to ask another gentleman to rise and give his seat to the ladies; yet, during the session of the convention, I saw this thing done repeatedly.

When we entered, Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, was addressing the Chair, which was tion while this one was in session, as if waiting filled by a dignified Andrew Jackson-looking for the result of its deliberations. And there is man, who, I learned from the Colonel-who knows almost every body-was Judge Sharkey, of Miss. Mr. Hammond's head struck me as very fine. He is of a pale intellectual aspect, and I heard gentlemen, who dined at the house with a high forehead, white and polished as marble; indeed, his whole face was almost as colorless as alabaster; and seemed chiselled out of marble. What he said was moderate and conservative; what particularly surprised me throughout the nine days' sitting of the Convention, was the calm, dignified and impassioned opposed as I was to the convention, I cannot attitude taken and held by the South Carolina withhold justice where it is due. At first the delegation. They spoke but little, giving the lead to other States, rather than taking it themselves, yet it was perhaps the most talented, favor. The galleries (the people sovereign) their smiles," the President made a neat fare-Mississippi alone excepted, delegation in the thundered applause, and the ladies smiled ap-Convention. Barnwell Rhett, of S. C., spoke probation. The members beguiled the teduring the day, and made a favorable impression. He is a strong minded man, with a head

A Lady's Picture of the Southern Convention. this finished courtesy seems to me characteristic of these Carolina gentlemen, Mr. Barnwell, (since chosen U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. more) also made a short reply to one of the

legates. He is a strong man, and holds rank

with the leading intellects of the South. His weight will be felt in the Senate. Mr. Cheves, of the same delegation, is a hale, white-headed old gentleman, with a fine port wine fint on his florid cheek. He has a high reputation, I believe, but during the session of the Convention, speech on the sixth day, that surpassed any thing in the way of forensic eloquence, I ever emperors which I have seen on a coin, Nerva, I think; and his oratory is worthy of the Fo rum. By turns, calm and tempestuous, gentle and strong, witty and withering, logical and beating surges; and at another showered upon with flowers. His rhetoric was profusely ornamented with figures and metaphors, like ex quisite mosaic. Altogether he is one of the most finished orators it has been my good fortune to listen to; and the Colonel says his speech on this occasion was worthy to be compared to the most noble efforts of Wirt and Patrick Hen-Carolina truly sent her jewels here, and their talents have won them golden opinions. of this State have been entirely misrepresented. Throughout the Conventien her sons were models of conservatism and healthful patriotism. Seated near them, was the Mayor of Charleston; called the "haudsome Mayor," Mr. Ha worthy descendant of Col. Hutchinson of Cromwell's time, and of the Mrs. Hutchinson think he is the handsomest man in the house?" Vienna." He has been to the mammoth cave near here, within a few days past, and his description of it to me, I must give you, it is so truthful. "The sensation," said he, "on beholding it when standing beneath the main dome, is precisely like that experienced in gazing upon Niagara, it is Niagara in repose.

The Virginia delegation took a very active part in all the debates. It was, if possible, more ultra than any of the rest. The Hon, Beverly Tucker, a half brother of John Randolph, spoke often, but what he did say did not please me. He is moroover past his vigor, and entering his dotage. His speech was exceeding bitter and of Nashville, and is very popular in this State, out of temper. It was almost the only one that and will probably be its next Governor. All was recriminating against the North; for a spirit of forbearance against the North has pecularly marked the whole body. The North is alluded to as " out northern brethren," or " our sister states," &c., and as I have said a total absence of vituperation. Mr. Tucker, however, something in the spirit and something in the manner of Randolph of Roanoke, let out his bitterness; and was sometimes forgetful that ladies were present. He is a venerable and gentlemanly looking man, and bears a high reputation, I believe, but it is rather for what he has been. The most able and patriotic member of the Virginia delegation was Mr. Gordon, who spoke always well and to the purpose.— He has something of the massiveness of Webster in his manner of speaking, and was always

listened to with deep interest. The several delegations from the several States, (nine in all,) were seated each by itself. The two places of honor, the front pews on each side of the broad aisle, directly in front of the President's chair, was given to S. Carolina and Mississippi; on the right of the latter was Virginia, occupying two pews, on the left of Carolina was Florida. In the rear of S. Carolia was Alabama, and in the rear of Mississipi was lady to be admitted on the floor unless he is placed the Georgians. The Tennessee del-member. This rule will be strictly enforced." egates among which was General Pillow, in a Upon entering, we found the house filled, the military white vest, and Major W. H. Polk, the late President's brother, occupied the side view on the left of the pulpet. In front of the pulpit gallant delegate's figure of speech) enclosing is a carpeted platform, within the chancel railing, on which a dozen little green tables were

In the centre, before the desk, sat Judge Sharkey, and the vice-president, Gov. McDon ald, of Georgia, supported by their secretaries. What, with the vast assemblage before them, and the reflection upon the important subject which had convened such a house, the whole scene was imposing and solemn in the extreme. Declaration of our priceless Independence, no convention has been assembled in the Union so fraught with profound and sober interest as this. It was no assemblage of young politicians ambitious for notoriety. Everywhere, as I looked over the house, my eyes fell on gray heads ven-erable by wisdom. The majority of the members were men whose names are known to the world with distinction-men who are the pride and glory and honor of the South. Governors, judges, exmembers of Congress, eminent jurists and distinguished orators, composed the assembly. Dignified in its character, calm and deliberate in its debates, as if impressed with the solennity of their combined attitude before the country and the world-they struck me as forming, for the time being, the true congress of the country; for the constitutional assemblies at Washington seemed to be suspended in aclittle doubt but there was as much talent in this congress as in that. All its proceedings were marked by the severest parliamentary etiquette; where we were guests, say that the whole tone and temper of the proceedings and discussions were not unworthy of the United States Senate. I am afraid, Mr. M'Makin, you will think I am getting to be quite a southerner, or a disunionist. But I must write as I saw and as I feel.

withhold justice where it is due. At first the dium of the reading of the resolutions in go-

of the handsome widowers, and married men, savoir faire way of doing just what ought to be too, to say nothing of bachelors, who seem to done. live single in order to flirt. Brilliant parties had been given nearly every evening to the delegates, and dinner parties were the order of the day. The whole city, all the time of the session, was in delightful excitement, and fair widows and beautiful girls reigned in all their splendor and power. Many a heart was lost-and some of the most firm disuntonists brought over to the opinion that one kind of union is at least he said but little. The most eloquen man of this delegation is Mr. Pickens. He made a seen so gay a fortnight as that during the sitting of this brilliant Convention.

The most talented and active member of the imagined. He has a face like the old Roman Mississippi delegation was a Mr. McRea, a man, but who has made himself a man of work by the display of his talents for debate on this occasion. The most exciting speech made was by the Hon. Mr. Colquitt, of Ga. He is built imaginative; at one moment the audience would | like an athletae -short, compact, and iron-lookbe electrified with the thunders of the rock ing, with a large intellectual head, thick with wiry, gray hair, growing erect all over it, a jutting, black mouth, and a firm mouth, the whole man and whole face being stamped with a rough, fiery energy. He rose to reply to some moderate member, against the Compromise I believe-and growing excited, he jumped from his pew into the broad aisle, to have more space. Here he spoke with perfect abandonment! His voice rung like a bugle! He would rapidly advance sometimes five or six steps as if about to Be assured Mr. McMakin, that the sentiments leap the chancel railing at a bound, and then stopping full, terribly stamp his right foot and discharge his artillery-like thought, which seemed bursting for more vehemence than he could give, (and never man had more,) at another time he would retreat step by step, speaking slowly in whispering irony, half down the aisle, when suddenly leaping into the air, he would explode whose memoirs are so well known. He was pointed out to me by a lady with: "Don't you turn round and appeal to this delegate-now face an opposite one; now he would advance He is not a delegate, but a "looker on here in like a skirmisher, and utter hoarse, denunciatory whispers to the President in the chair as if for his especial ear. In a word, he made a most extraordinary speech, in which the manner of all the best orators in the land was mixed up with that of some of the worst. It was oratory what a medley would be in song! It was wild, fierce, terrible, dreadful, mad-yet most wonderful to listen to, It was eloquence tied to the back of a wild horse, Mazeppa-like! General Pillow also spoke several times, and

poke well. I had the greatest curiosity to see him, having heard so much of him. He lives in elegant and opulent retirement, not far south those foolish stories told about him by the papers, have been proved to have no foundation, and ought to be dismissed from the public mind. He is in the rene of life, decidedly a handsome man, with a marked military air. There is a smile in his eyes, and which generally plays about his finely shaped, firm mouth, that renders the expression of his countenance singularly pleasing. He looks like a gallant and chivalrous man, and his speeches were all patriotic and to the point. This distinguished man has been called vain, because some suppose he wrote a self-commending account of the battles in which he had fought so well. There is classic authority for such a sentiment, which I believe is not an unworthy part of human nature. Pliny says, in his XIXth letter, book IX, to Rufo: "In my opinion, every man who has acted a great, a distinguished part, deserves not only to be excused, but approved, if he endeavors to secure immortality to the fame he has merited, and to perpetuate an everlasting rememberance of himself.' Frontiaus forbade a monument to be erected to him, saying, "The rememberance of me will remain, if my actions deserve it." Some men call this modest in Frontinus, but in my opinion it is the perfetion of vanity; for he is so certain that his actions will be remembered that he proclaims it to the world. I think every man who performs noble actions, should They accused him, (Mr. Hale,) of descrating take pains that they are set right for the eyes of posterity; and if such a course be vain, then is Cæsar the vainest of men, as he was among the bravest and wisest.

Why is it, Mr. M'Makin, (listening to the debates has led me to the reflection,) that men talk to one or two persons, but declaim to a hundred? You see the absurdity of making a loud and oratorical harangue to a single auditor, yet let another and another be added, till there is an assembly, and the conversation is elevated to oratorical declamation. Pliny, who is a great favorite with me, speaking of the same subject, says:

"The reason I imagine to be, that there is I know not what dignity in the collective sentiments of a multitude, and though separately their judgment is, perhaps, of little weight, yet, when united, it becomes respectal le."

Major Wm. H. Polk spoke two or three times early in the session. He has a remarkable voice, deep as a volcano. He is a handsome man, but is bearded like an Ottoman chief. His manner of delivery is striking; from his emphatic enunciation. With every word, he makes an energetic nod forward, and the vowels are all enunciatied with the precision of an elecution- journment. ist, in particular the terminations ion, which he pronounces round and full in two distinct syllables, like a Spaniard speaking his own sonorous | 27. tongue. He always spoke to the purpose, and with great boldness.

To show you how little popular applause can be appealed to as a criterion of opinion, I heard the galleries one hour applaud a suggestion of "non-intercourse" from one member, and the

next hour a defence of the Union from another. After passing their resolutions and Address to the Southern States, on the ninth day of the Convention, adjourned to meet again at Nashville, where they have been so agreeably entertained, the sixth Monday after the adjournment of Congress, if the action of that body prove hostile to Southern interests. Moderate men regard this as an imprudent challenge, and perilous to be taken up. After a few local resocitizens here were opposed to it; but day by lutions, voting thanks to the citizens of Nashday, as its sessions advanced, it grew into ville for their hospitality, and "to the ladies for well speech, and the House adjourned. The gallant South Carolina delegation won high favor by making a present to the Church of a ing from pew to pew, chatting with the beautisuperb carpet to compensate for the wear of and a manner highly corteous in debate; and by some very interesting flirtations on the part | South Carolina gentlemen have a thoughtful | in the Senate.

Now Mr. M'Makin, I have given you a sketch of my impressions of this famed Convention. I

hope you will not deem it treasonable to publish it. What the result and influence of the action of this body will be, is not for a female pen to venture to say, but I believe firmly that it will have a tendency to consolidate the Union. The whole temper and tone of the proceedings cannot fail to command the respect of the North and I hope and heartily pray that the end of this unhappy difference will be to settle upon a firmer basis the institutions which command the admiration and homage of the nations of the earth. Respectfully,

From the Baltimore Sun.

Thirty-First Congress--1st Session. WASHINGTON, July 26.

SENATE. - Mr. John Davis presented the petition of Edward Everett and others, in favor of accompanying the Mexican boundary commision with a scientific corps.

Aftersome morning business, the compromise oill was taken up -- the amendment of Mr. Rusk to the caucus amendment, establishing a commission, pending. Mr. Rusk's amendment prorides that the State of Texas is entitled to all ights which she possessed to the territory east of the Rio Grande at the day of the ratification of the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo and since.

A discussion followed, in which Mr. Clay, Mr. Rusk, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Hale, Mr. Seward, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Houston and Mr. Mason took

Mr. Rusk's amendment was then rejectedeas 12, nays 35.

Mr. Mason moved a substitute for Mr. Bradnry's amendment, which was rejected-yeas 20. nays 29.

Mr. Clay offered an amendment reserving the ights of both parties in case the report of the ommission should not be adopted. Mr. Butler opposed it.

Mr. Seward offered an amendment for the admission of New Mexico as a State as soon as her constitution is presented, and spoke at dength in its support,

Mr, Pratt opposed it, and insisted that the Senator from New York had avowed doctrines

here for which he ought to be turned out.

Mr. Pratt asked the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

Mr. Dayton requested the Senator from New ork to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Clay objected.

Mr. Seward said he would vote for the proposition if he stood alone. He proceeded to vindicate it. If he was expelled, he should still assert that there was a law higher than human despotism-justice was above law. He read the declaration of the State of New Mexico, and stated that the Senator from Maryland could not succeed in his opposition to those principles.

Mr. Pratt said if the Senator imputed to him opposition to those principles, he was bound to say that he had undertaken to say what was ot true.

The Chair .- Order.

Mr. Dayton opposed the amendment.

Mr. Hale said if Senators were to be expelld for maintaining that there is a King of Kings and a Lord of Lords before whom even stubborn Republics must bend-that there was a law above human government-he must also be expelled. If it was a crime, he would plead guil ty to it. He would not put the Senate to the trouble to prove it. It was adverse to the constitution, to law, to Divine Providence.

Mr. Pratt said it was easy to utter a state of facts. I, said he, have a higher respect for the most High, than those who daily descerate His name here.

Mr. Hale. - Order.

Mr. Builer.-Take down the words. Mr. Hale submitted the name of the Almighty here.

Mr. Pratt.-No I said "so frequently desecra-

The Chair said he had so understood it, or he should have arrested the remarks.

Mr. Pratt proceeded. If he made the motion to expel the Senator from New York, he would include the Senator from New Hampshire with pleasure, if held the ground that the Constitution was not to be regarded so far as it protected slavery.

Mr. Hale denied that he ever uttered such a doctrine or opinion.

Mr. Pratt reverted to his original allegation, that the Senator from New York had appealed to a law higher than the Constitution; not to Divine wisdom in harmony with the Constitution. In the Divine power he (Mr. Pratt) was an humble believer.

Mr. Baldwin read and explained Mr. Sewbeen, as he thought, misconstrued. He also opposed the amendment of the Senator from New York.

Mr. Jefferson Davis was not prepared for this theological disquisition. He moved an ad-

Mr. Clay called the yeas and nays. The motion to adjourn was rejected, yeas 23, nays

Mr. Chase said it was better to act than to threaten. If gentlemen choose, he wished they would move the expulsion of those who maintained the doctrine referred to and just read.

Mr. Foote said he would gratify the Senator, and make the motion. If he would put the odimove his expulsion. Now, the principle was disavowed, and ingeniously sought to be explained away, though it was certainly understood by every one, to have been asserted here in the first speech of Mr. Seward.

Mr. Seward's amendment was rejectedyeas, Mr. Seward; nays 42.

Mr. Berrien moved an adjournment.

Mr. Foote called the yeas and nays. Mr. Clay.—You might as well give up. The motion to adjourn was carried - yeas 30, nays, 17. The Senate adjourned.

Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, the Boston Courier suggests, will probably be appointsomething like late Attorney General Legare's, ful women, and the sessions were thus varied that upon the floor during the session. These cd by Gov. Briggs, to succeed Daniel Webster THE JOURNAL

CAMDEN, S. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1850.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A T the request of many Citizens a Public Meeting will be held on Saturday the 3rd day August next, at 11 o'clock, at the Court House, to adopt measures necessary for building a Plank Road to the North Carolina line,

JAMES DUNLAP, Intendent T, C,

Telegraph Struck by Lightning.

The wires between this place and Columbia were struck by lightning on Sunday afternoon last, and so damaged the apparatus in the Camden office, as to suspend its operations on Mon-

J." by some strange freak of the mail, has just come to hand. Its eloquent description of the Funeral ceremonies will be the apology for its late forthcoming.

We are pleased to notice the arrival of several brass pieces of Ordnance in our town for the purpoze of organizing an Artillery corps to be attached to the Cavalry. The day has come when cannon should be the Orators-learn how to apply the sword and bullet arguments.

Clay and Rhett.

The scene in the Senate on the 22d capped the climax of the "Adjustment" Drama. The language of Mr. Clay was the ebullition of the irritation of a disappointed gamester. He saw the clouds of defeat gather about his cherished scheme, and vented his wrath, his unsenatorial irritation upon a South Carolina Ultra, an ultra of the Patrick Henry school. It has come to this that a Southerner cannot talk of his rights, and speak of resisting a dastardly and insidious scheme, wrought by a President-seeking emancipationist, but a Senator, a Senator who should have had some dignity, who, age, at least should have taught some patriotism, must brand him as a traitor-and myoke for him a traitor's doom. It is time for Rhett's doctrine lie supinely a while longer, and they will have gained the power, and will inflict upon us, the martyr's doom, which the tongue of the insidious oppressor would call the traitor's fate. Rhett's words were but the words of Carolina. We are all such traitors—and to a man we'll meet the traitor's fate-ere we yield to the hemp threatening Senator's compromise. The last, but not least, detestable part of this scene was the effrontery and impudence which Clay exhibited in going over to-Senator Butler, and offering his hand, with the remark "Come, my dear Butler, we must have no war between Kentucky and South Carolina." No! we would-we will have none between Kentucky and South Carolina, but let the Olive Branch between Henry Clay and South Carolina be ever a withered stem. We would Mr. Butler had taught him more forcibly than by coldly receiving the proffered hand-that a few words of Clayey blarney, was not a palliative to the feelings of even one Carolinian, for the disgusting assault made on one of her sons, and that son R. Barnwell Bhett.

The Greatest Evil.

Under this title we publish to-day an article from the South Carolinian, it is not necessary that we say it accords with our sentiments. The fact of its republication in our Journal is sufficient evidence of that. We call particular attention to the article as it contains some of those "stubborn things" called Facts.

Rail Road Preights.

- Some of the citizens of Columbia are warmly opposed to the tariff of freights between that town and Charleston; a correspondent of Wednesday's Carolinian, signing himself "Common Sense," suggests in a very emphatic manner the propriety of "Columbia and the up-country" being "freed from the oppression of this great chartered monopoly, which would be better called the Georgia Railroad in South Carolina, than the South Carolina Railroad," thinks this could be effected by constructing "a rail or plank road to some point on Congaree river below the falls;" where "capitalists in Charleston are ready to supply the steamboats needed. A meeting of the Commercial Association is also called to take the subject into consideration. We have no particular objection to peo-ple suiting themselves, if they can succeed in doing so. Competition is the life of trade, but how is ward's "higher law" speech, showing that it had the South Carolina Railroad company to do every. thing that every body wants. Don't the citizens of Columbia want dividends from the company.— Have there not been complaints long and loud against the company that we were getting no dividends. Our people must expect to submit to some inconvenience for awhile, until the Road runs out of its present and former embarrassments. With the South Carolina Railroad company we have little fault to find,

You and your neighbor have tracts of land joining together, you both jointly acquire another tract lying on the west of both your original tracts. In appropriating it, you say to your neighbor, "let ous principle in distinct language, that Senators the old line between our tracts be stretched through were bound to resist the constitution, he would this also, it will give you the larger and richer part of it." He says, "No, you give me all the newly acquired tract and enough out of your original tract to make me two fields, and I will order that when your cattle stray on my tract, they shall be returned by your proving them to be yours, and paying the costs of proof," &c. There you have the principle of the famous Adjustment bill. Now suppose the farmer would say, well, to save a friendly union between us I will agree to it."-Southerners, you who favor Clay's hill are acting the part of this submission farmer. Could it be possible for his children to reverence his memory; the memory of him who disinherited them? farless will your children reverence your memory, who not only disinherit them, but throw over their country a disgrace.