Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1851.

The Compromise discussion still drags its slow length along, but does not excite the same eager interest as the previous debates on the same question, while its passage was pending. Gens. Houston and Cass, as well as Mr. Douglas, have taken a hand in it; and Mr. Foote, before his departure, signalized his last day by a bitter personal altercation with Mr. Houston, who took ground against him and his resolution. The controversy was most undignified, and even indecent in its character, but very much in unison with the parties engaged—a perfect dog-fight. Foote was by far the most bullying and abusive of the two: Sam kept his temper admirably; and got the better of his opponent, who had been buffeted unmercifully on all sides. He goes home very sore indeed—baffled and beaten, and quite crestfallen. His last hope is to attach himself as the caudal termination of the Democratic party, finding his Constitutional Union experiment a dead failure. His proceedings in Mississippi should be closely watched, for he is an inveterate mischief maker and plotter, and can never be silenced or subdued by any series of disgraces or defeats. His absence creates a pleasing void in the Senate Chamber—it is like losing a troublesome termagant from a neighborhood, of which her shrill tongue has been the scourge. When the old Hunkers of his coalition, like Sam Houston, assail him, it is proof positive of his lost position and waning influence. The instincts of hounds always lead them savagely to assail a cripple member of the pack, and these old spoilsmen act under instincts as strong, and very similar.

The caution displayed by General Cass in his treatment of the subject is very characteristic. The old gentleman, however, is getting very desperate, believing this to be his last chance; and closely dogged by Douglas, who he knows to be good looking to the reversion of his influence, and prospects, is displaying the demagogue in great perfection. He and Senator Walker of Wisconsin, are trying to outbid each other for the radical Agrarian and foreign vote of the North. But while Cass carefully bestrides the Kossuth movement, Walker boldly vaults into the saddle, and spurs the war-horse with greater energy than discretion. The Wisconsinian presented in the Senate a few days since, the Kossuth Intervention platform, as the proper policy for the government to adopt—progressing to keep pace with this age of progress. While the cautious Whig Conservatives of the old school, shake in their shoes with terror at the bold avowals of Kossuth, and the applause they excite among half-drunken dinner givers in New York; while the national Intelligencer pipes its childish treble in nervous apprehensions, Mr. Walker and his set make themselves equally ridiculous by running into the other extreme, and embracing the wild schemes propagated by the Hungarian Missionary. The sober judgment and cool reflection of the people will scorn alike to embrace either extreme. It is not in the power of any man, however [illegible] foreigner, of an [illegible] country into foreign difficulties, nor direct the energies which achieve such glorious triumphs through the arts of peace into the blood-stained paths of war. The apprehensions and the hopes of either faction are equally groundless and idle, and both will find their proper level in popular apprehension. Kossuth has no exciteably Marseilloise to rouse in this land of ours—no red Republicans to inspire with martial ardor; but he may, and doubtless does succeed in raising contributions in money, with which, if he desires, he may procure arms necessary to equip the men who only want them, to furnish him an army greater than that with which the safety of the Au trian capital was menaced before. His visit here, fixed on for the commencement of the next week, will be an interesting one, but the thermometer of opinion has run down here from fever heat in his favor, almost down to freezing point. Great dissatisfaction, not to say disgust, has been occasioned by his latest developments, and the treatment which his worshippers gave the honored Judge Duer, for simply dissenting in the mildest and most courteous manner, from the wild propagandism which he and they preached up as a public duty. Things are arriving at a pretty pass in this free soil of the North, when the honest utterance of opinions, consecrated by the lessons of the fathers of our republic, is to be brutally silenced by the hisses of a mob, while the privilege denied their own fellow citizen is so liberally extended to his foreign adversary. The Cincinnati proceedings also indicate the turn things are taking at the North. The resolutions and speeches there are redolent of revolution—they out-Kossuth the Hungarian's programme of operations, and call for armed intervention in foreign affairs on the part of our government and people. His reception in the Northwest will be a triumphal march. Madness seems to rule the hour there.

In the mean time, while these foreign topics are enlisting the attention of our people, with [illegible]w but sure strides steals upon them the great [illegible]mestic question adroitly forwarded by it, and [illegible]de in the hands of the Freesoil faction a [illegible]ost potent engine of mischeif. Every one must have remarked that the leaders of that faction in New York, have contrived to catch the popular breeze in favor of Kossuth to fan their sails. Seward in the Senate, and the Abolition editors in the North, have got the start of everybody else, and made him their capital. Chief among his active agents are the radicals, the agrarians, the socialists, the freesoilers, and "universal liberty,, men. They make the restoration of Hungarian freedom, subsidiary to their great scheme of universal emancipation, and boast in anticipation of their approaching triumphs, through the instrumentality of the principle they wish to establish. The feeling at the North, instead of subsiding since the passage of the Compromise measures, has gained new strength since those fatal breaches in Southern defence were made. The result of the "treason trials" in Pennsylvania, affords confirmation of this. Well has that proceeding been termed "a solemn farce" by the Southern Press of this city; but it is a farce which Southern men should not smile at. The rioters and murderers of Christiana pass unscathed through the ordeal and the loss of property and of life are the forfeits which the patient sons of Maryland must bear. But did not the President issue a proclamation and promise justice? and is he not a disunionist and a traitor, that dares to murmur at the righteous verdicts of Northern juries, and the blessings of this glorious Union? But, patience is a great virtue, and the Southern people are a patient people—slow to anger, and much enduring. Let them "grin and bear it," for, are not these spoilers "our bretheren of the North," and are not people privileged to take *little* liberties (such as robbery and murder.) with their relations? Therefore, be not unreasonable Southern "Hotspurs," but wait the "good time coming," of which Seward is the prophet, and your own "glorious Union" men the obedient disciples.

There is a fearful fermentation taking place in the Northern mind at this very hour, the results of which are perceptible to every eye that looks in that direction. The South slumbers on in supine security, but the awakening may be dread and disastrous. The avalanche of abolition rolls on—no human hand can stay its descent. Shall it crush a sleeping, or startle, ere it falls, a people roused to a sense of danger? Foreign alliance is fast being added to domestic assault and internal treachery—and still the South sleeps on.

The prophetic prescience of Calhoun foresaw and foretold these dangers; but, like the warnings of Cassandra, they were laughed to scorn. A time will shortly come, when they shall be copions founts—not of laughter—but of tears. But this strain may be regarded as out of place. It is not: for standing on this neutral ground, the out-look is better, and the movements all around more plainly visible, than any other stand point. There is always a kind of lull in business here, and a sort of recess in the transaction of public affairs, for the two weeks preceeding the New Year, and hence your correspondent, in the dearth of Congressional news, can venture a little, with your permission, to take a wider scope.

FROM HAVANA.—By the *Empire City*, the New Orleans *Crescent* received several letters from its Havana correspondent, to the 19th instant, of which it gives the following as the substance:

He charges Commodore Parker and his officers with a great want of energy in prosecuting their inquiries in regard to the execution of Col. Crittenden and his command, and the alleged brutal abuse of their remains. He asserts positively that there were many eye-witnesses to the execution and subsequent scenes, whose evidence could have been obtained under proper management, but who would not risk their lives by going voluntarily on board the Commodore's ship to make their statements.

Our correspondent states that the U. S. sloop of war is in port, but that there is little intercourse between the officers and any on shore.

Mr. Owen ceased to act in an official capacity on the 15th, leaving, according to the [illegible] of our correspondent, an unfavorable impression with both Americans and English. He represents himself to be a much injured man, and expresses his confidence in being able to show the people of the United States that he had acted under instructions, and that his Government was responsible for all his immediate acts.

Our correspondent charges Mr. Owen, however, with even retarding the efforts of Mr. Thrasher to obtain his rights, by withholding documents which had been prepared by the latter to be presented by Gen. Concha. He also charges Mr. Owen with retaining in his hands, documents necessary to the release of Mrs. Patterson's son of Mobile, threatening to render them ineffective, unless Mrs. P. would deny, in writing, that the Bishop had told her that his (Mr. Owen's) supineness, had cost the lives of thirty prisoners on the fatal 16th of August. The denial, our correspondent alleges, Mr. Owen wanted for his defence.

FURTHER MEXICAN NEWS.—*Alteration in the Tariff.*—The Mexican Congress, at the latest advices, had the subject of an alteration of the tariff under consideration, and the following plan had passed the Chamber of Deputies, but its success in the Senate was doubtful:

1. To reduce the duties on all objects of general consumption. 2. To make such alterations in the duties on articles of luxury and liquors, as the Government may deem proper. 3. To permit the importation of raw and coarse manufactured cotton; the former paying a duty of over three cents a pound and the latter six cents per yard. 4. To exempt the cotton manufactories from the taxes under which they at present suffer, in the inierior of the Republic. 5. To liquidate, call in and annull the permits for the introduction of cotton, now outstanding, and to set apart for this purpose 50 per cent. from the duties. 6. That the Government effect a loan of two million and a half dollars by public adjudication; (i. e. by selling it to the best bidder) giving a lien on the duties to be collected from the articles of which the importation shall be permitted according to the preceding project.

A portion of the forces of Carvajal had attacked the town of Cadareyta Jimenez. This place is thirty leagues from Victoria and only ten from Monterey. A courier sent by Gen. Uraga to the authorities of Tamaulipas had been waylaid and his dispatches taken from him.

A diplomatic dinner was given to the Spanish legation at the city of Mexico, on the 19th ult., in honor of the birthday of the Queen.—Four of the Mexican Secretaries and the Foreign Ministers were present.

Subscriptions were being taken up at the capital for the relief of the sufferers by the besieging of Matamoras. The city council appropriated $500.

A bill was before Congress to levy a higher tax on newspapers than that now imposed.

The Senate had adopted a report adverse to the proposition to construct a railroad from Acapulco to the capitol.

Gen. Almonte had sent in a memorial to Congress recommending that a junta be formed of the principal officers of the army an navy, for the permanent defence of the nation.

FOREIGN AND DOME[illegible] AND POL[illegible]LITICS

The advent of Kossuth [illegible] the nine days wonder which [illegible] the attention of the public [illegible] speculation and newspaper [illegible] will all subside or at least [illegible] festation, but the effects wil[illegible] deep and permanent influen[illegible] policy of the country.

This man Kossuth who ha[illegible] and editor in Pesth, the cap[illegible] and finally, Parliamentary rep[illegible] that city in the Hungarian Di[illegible] a member of the government [illegible] when in 1848, the Hungarian [illegible] and obtained from the Empero[illegible] responsible cabinet, to be c[illegible] tive Hungarians—and was cl[illegible] when the rupture occurred wi[illegible] an open appeal was made to [illegible] contest which ensued the Austr[illegible] feated on all hands. Although, [illegible] themselves and weaken their [illegible] had stirred up a civil war amo[illegible] races under the government of [illegible] Diet. The eloquence of Kos[illegible] people almost to madness, whil[illegible] ministrative ability organized [illegible] kept on foot large and well-ap[illegible] The result is known. The Im[illegible] driven out, and the House of [illegible] cluded from the throne of Hung[illegible] state of things. the Austrian Emp[illegible] to his brother despot of Russia, [illegible] his assistance an army of 180,000 [illegible] tables were turned, the Hungarians [illegible] Kossuth and some of his men too[illegible] the territories of Turkey. The tw[illegible] demanded him to be given up—to [illegible] it said the Sultan refused; detained [illegible] Asia Minor for nearly two years, wh[illegible] the Sultan relying chiefly upon the [illegible] England, determined to release the[illegible] the threats of Austria and Russia and [illegible] ted States offered them an assylum a[illegible] vessel of war to bring them to our [illegible] The Mississippi received them at the [illegible] nelles, and the main body arrived in her [illegible] York. After calling at England, Kos[illegible] also in this country, and great ovations [illegible] consequence

The Hungarians and the people of [illegible] States have been both mistaken. The[illegible] supposing that the action of Congress co[illegible] ted the United States to any active interfe[illegible] in European affairs, whereas in fact a sa[illegible] honorable asylum alone was offered, and [illegible] tional vessel sent to convey the exiles he[illegible] token of sympathy and respect. The pe[illegible] of the United States were mistaken in su[illegible] sing that Kossuth was going to settle [illegible] quietly here, forgetful of the past an unm[illegible] spectator of events in the other hemisph[illegible] He would be neither a patriot nor the man [illegible] take him for if he should thus desert the c[illegible] of his country, while a hope of her resur[illegible] tion remains; and cerrainly nothing can [illegible] more arrogant and unreasonable than the [illegible] nunciations heaped upon him by some pap[illegible] because he has openly expressed a desire [illegible] engage the United States in the active sup[illegible] of the doctrine of non intervention. His [illegible] tion after having defeated its proper oppon[illegible] was crushed by the foreign interference [illegible] Russia. In the event of a second war betwe[illegible] Hungary and Austria he wants no assistanc[illegible] for Hungary, but simply a stand up fight an[illegible] no Russian interference. He wants the U[illegible] States and England to join in guaranteeing [illegible] this.

We do not think that he will succeed in his mission, or that the policy of the country will be changed for some considerable time, but it *will be changed.* A man might be the most peaceable and unintermedling soul in the world, but that would be no reason why he should stand still and see two big fellows fall on one little fellow and whip him to death, without lifting a finger to see fair play. Governments are but aggregations of men and represent human feelings on a large scale.—It is not in human to possess the power which this country will possess in a few years, and not assist in preventing nations struggling for principles similar to those which guide ourselves from being crushed by iniquitous combinations of despotism.

The speeches of Kossuth the discussion of of the question in Congress and through the public press will set the people to reflecting upon the subject, and a great though noiseless revolution will be effected in public opinion and that expressed through the ballot box is law. Like every other matter which is brought forward, this will no doubt be dragged into the political arena and although the struggle may last for years and years, still the party of progress will eventually succeed because more in consonance with the popular impulse, and because the growing strength of the country will take away from the arguments of their opponents most of the strength they now derive from considerations of policy and a regard for consequences.—*Wilmington Journal.*

CONSERVATISM NECESSARY TO THE SOUTH.—The institutions of the South are all necessarily conservative. Our security consists in our stability, in our adherence to the old, to what is true in the old, to what has been tried and proved by the experience of our two hundred years of life in America. We dare not experiment upon this experience. To a poor, adventurous people at the North, while nothing to lose, experiment is always productive of some results. With us, a heedful veneration of what has been transmitted from our fathers is the secret of our safety. Our region is increased by native growth, not by the influx of a foreign population. These are necessarily adventurous and experimental. They risk nothing when they call for change, and demand a progress to the unknown and the indefinite.—This is not the case with us. We risk everything by change. Our progress is necessarily *slow*, but it is *sure!* We have few fluctuations. If we make less show than our Northern neighbors, our condition is more substantial. An agricultural people should be, and is always the most conservative.—*Ere, News.*

It has been discovered that nutmegs grow in abundance in the interior of California.

[illegible] CA DE[illegible]

FRID[illegible]EVEN[illegible], JAN[illegible]

THO. J[illegible]RREN[illegible]

[illegible]ur Notice.

The year hav[illegible] expired, [illegible] portunity to not[illegible]ur patrons [illegible] want money, a[illegible]*must* have [illegible] will do us the k[illegible]ness to call [illegible] demands agai[illegible]em. It wi[illegible] convenience to [illegible]em respec[illegible] same time com[illegible]very great [illegible] friends recollec[illegible] and oblige[illegible] ble request. T[illegible]mounts du[illegible] subscribers wil[illegible]p us out a[illegible] trouble to thos[illegible]o pay us. [illegible] and do your d[illegible]

Mi[illegible]aries to C[illegible]

Rev. J. W. [illegible] and Rev. [illegible] been elected b[illegible]e South C[illegible] and appointe[illegible] Bishop [illegible] session [illegible]

Dr. Boring[illegible]ndant o[illegible] will preache[illegible]n on S[illegible] ry next; sore, Mo[illegible] Chestervilly 6th, a[illegible]

Persons p[illegible] contri[illegible] forward thems to [illegible] of the Southstian A[illegible]

[illegible]ur Mark[illegible]

The rec[illegible] cotton [illegible] been light[illegible]light de[illegible] taken place[illegible]quote at [illegible]

[illegible]erms for [illegible]

We beg the particu[illegible] patrons to [illegible]s of our p[illegible] rigidly adhe[illegible]he ensuing [illegible] ticularly to [illegible]t all overt[illegible] marked on [illegible]argin stin[illegible] they are to [illegible]serted in, [illegible] times they [illegible] be publis[illegible] shall invariab[illegible]lish in ha[illegible] charge accor[illegible] till or[illegible] contracts for [illegible]ar reived [illegible] desire the sa[illegible]herwise [illegible] charged.

THE [illegible]-WEE[illegible]

Is published a[illegible]e Dollar[illegible] dvance, or Fo[illegible]ars if pa[illegible] enths.

THE[illegible]EEKLY[illegible]

Is published at[illegible] Dolla[illegible] ollars and Fifty[illegible]ents, if [illegible] nths, and Thr[illegible]ollars, [illegible] ar.

ADVERTISE[illegible]TS w[illegible] es: For one squ[illegible]14 li[illegible] e dollar for the[illegible]rt, a[illegible] bsequent insertic[illegible] n the weekly, sev[illegible]enty-fi[illegible] thirty-seven a[illegible]n half [illegible] ion. Single insertions [illegible] The number of inserti[illegible] published in, must be [illegible] ments, or they will [illegible] ed to be discon[illegible] monthly [illegible] arged the same as for a sgle insert[illegible] ☞All communications by mail m[illegible] ure attention.

Voca[illegible] Music.

[illegible]r. Everett propose[illegible]to give a Lectu[illegible] [illegible]oon at half-past thre[illegible] o'clock, at the[illegible]ture [illegible]m of the Presbyterin Church, on t[illegible]interest[illegible] [illegible]cience of Vocal Mu[illegible]ic. We hope [illegible]may be [illegible]ed with a full attendance of our ci[illegible], those [illegible] feel any interest in this pleasin[illegible]. H[illegible] [illegible]ently asserts that he can teach [illegible]perso[illegible] [illegible] who has an agreeable voice [illegible] and a[illegible] [illegible]pable of discriminating betwe[illegible]nds," [illegible] terms are very reasonable, [illegible]s refe[illegible] [illegible]or ability as a teacher of M[illegible]e amp[illegible] [illegible]tisfactory.

The Weather

[illegible]g recently been so very [illegible]eable, we [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible]loss to know how t[illegible] pre[illegible]he morn[illegible] ing [illegible] [illegible]e day before us—whether [illegible]t or cold. The[illegible] [illegible]nanac we suppos[illegible] will but little [illegible] ligh[illegible] [illegible]n the subject, as is ma[illegible]-a-change [illegible] -of-w[illegible] [illegible]er-about-this-tim[illegible]—dur[illegible]-month-of [illegible] Janu[illegible]

Anothe[illegible] Ye[illegible]

Has [illegible] made its appra[illegible]as we have [illegible] entered [illegible] [illegible]on our duties[illegible]we [illegible]t kindly to [illegible] tender [illegible] [illegible]sincere ackn[illegible]le[illegible] to our sub[illegible] scribers [illegible] [illegible]d friends, f[illegible]the[illegible] patronage [illegible] during [illegible] [illegible]one which as [illegible] The success [illegible] which h[illegible] [illegible]crowned [illegible] e[illegible]retofore, will [illegible] give us [illegible] [illegible]hopes for [illegible]

The Je[illegible] [illegible]AL was fi[illegible]ed in the town [illegible] of Camde[illegible] [illegible]n the year 82[illegible]od of twenty[illegible] six years. [illegible]s public[illegible]on that time, has [illegible] been at int[illegible] [illegible]als suspde[illegible] thirteen years [illegible] past, it ha[illegible] [illegible]en in s[illegible]ration, and [illegible] *now* in a m[illegible] [illegible]flouri[illegible]ion that ever [illegible] Notwithstan[illegible] [illegible]g the di[illegible]ferences which [illegible] have occurr[illegible] [illegible]from [illegible] in our Distric[illegible]nal, Mr. O[illegible] the JOURNAL [illegible] [illegible]s becom[illegible]n its [illegible]uniary [illegible] matters. Its [illegible] [illegible]iendl[illegible] firm, led [illegible] *true.* The frie[illegible] [illegible]dship of [illegible]atrons worth[illegible]d Commerc[illegible] having, and wo[illegible] [illegible]otwithstanding [illegible] majority of our [illegible] [illegible]patr[illegible]ffered th us i[illegible]broad. [illegible] the policy which [illegible] [illegible]ha[illegible] to a[illegible]ate, [illegible] to Spanish Co[illegible] have the satisfa[illegible] [illegible]ng thin a fe[illegible]nt port, our du[illegible] isolated cases on[illegible] [illegible]s per be discontin[illegible]receive[illegible] [illegible] ued on account o[illegible] [illegible] Ne[illegible]all of ou[illegible]true [illegible] subscribers have [illegible] [illegible]per [illegible] towar[illegible]nsideration for w[illegible] us, and have sho[illegible] [illegible]ty wr[illegible]pable [illegible]r. A[illegible] appreciating our [illegible] [illegible]ive were[illegible]g at le[illegible] [illegible] to respect our opi[illegible] [illegible]ns, dopt[illegible]entiments. [illegible] This is all we as[illegible] [illegible]hay t[illegible]hest differ[illegible] ences of opinio[illegible] [illegible]amen, a[illegible] betokens [illegible] puny minds whe[illegible] [illegible]n agreeously upon [illegible] abstract question[illegible] [illegible]w[illegible] not [illegible]ve serious [illegible] principles. It is [illegible] [illegible]me that [illegible]should learn [illegible] wisdom from th[illegible] [illegible]pa[illegible]our [illegible]ance for the [illegible] future. The ho[illegible] [illegible]est that [illegible] may well be [illegible] questioned, who [illegible] [illegible]ve all[illegible] to think as [illegible] he does. irrespec[illegible] [illegible]their [illegible]gs and senti[illegible] ments. No man [illegible] [illegible]be the[illegible]ier of another [illegible] in matters wher[illegible] [illegible]es cap[illegible] judging for [illegible] himself.

We do not int[illegible] [illegible]ndlengthat this article, [illegible]

[illegible] For the [illegible]

THE CONFIRMATION.

[illegible] The Episcopal Ch[illegible]h at Dorchester, o[illegible] [illegible]he weekly resort [illegible]e young, the gay, [illegible] [illegible]le grave, is now [illegible]st hidden by the [illegible] [illegible]ounding evergreen[illegible]ts brick walls are [illegible] [illegible]n good preservatio[illegible]though there is no[illegible] [illegible]estige of the inner [illegible] remaining. [illegible] The walls whic[illegible]e echoed to the [illegible] [illegible]ones of the organ, [illegible]ent back the yet sw[illegible] [illegible]r notes of woman[illegible]ice, now answers [illegible] [illegible]o the lowing of [illegible]or the scream of [illegible] [illegible]ild bird which [illegible]s therein. There [illegible] [illegible] time, when the [illegible]serted village of [illegible] [illegible]hester, was a pl[illegible] some note; enjoy [illegible] [illegible]sufficient trade to [illegible]it the appearance [illegible] [illegible]ively country vill[illegible]d having in the ne[illegible] [illegible]borhood many re[illegible]ble families who m[illegible] [illegible]their summer re[illegible] On [illegible] [illegible]April, in the ye[illegible], [illegible] [illegible]Church; it was [illegible]tfu[illegible] [illegible]perfumed with [illegible]gra[illegible] [illegible]bassoms, [illegible]ded [illegible] [illegible]e of those love[illegible] [illegible]e, at this de[illegible] [illegible] drew nea[illegible] [illegible]arch, the steps wow[illegible] [illegible]nts alighted, beheir [illegible] the bell ceased toll, [illegible] [illegible]gan died away. [illegible] [illegible]se with the minuall [illegible] awe seemed to the [illegible] [illegible]proceeded. [illegible] [illegible] a pause, the [illegible]er [illegible] [illegible]pit, several famil[illegible] [illegible]tar, most of th[illegible] [illegible] of life. T[illegible] [illegible]mmenced the [illegible] [illegible] bowed at the [illegible] [illegible]ticular who se[illegible]