St. Petersburg.

A century and a half ago the low marshy shores of the Neva, and the islands formed by the branches into which it separates just before it empties itself into the Gulf of Finland were inhabited only by a few Finish fishermen. But commanding the entrance to Lake Ladoga, it was a military position of some importance, and the Swedes had long maintained there a fortress, the possession of which had been often unavailingly contested by the Russians, up to 1703, when Peter the Great made himself master of it. He determined to found upon this desolate spot the future capital of his vast empire and at once commenced the task, without waiting for peace to confirm the possession of the site. He assemhad a vast number of the peasantry from every quarter of his empire, and pushed forward the work with the energy of an iron will armed with fuit. absolute power. The surrounding country ravaged by long years of war, could furnish no supplies for these enormous masses, and the convoys which brought them across Lake Ladoga were frequently detained by contrary winds. Ill fed and worse lodged, laboring in the cold and wet, multitudes yielded to the hardships, and the foundations of the new metropolis were laid at the cost of a hundred thousand lives, sacrificed in less than six months.

With Peter to will was to perform; he will-ed that a capital city should be built and inhabited, and built and inhabited it was. In April, 1714, a ukase was issued directing that all buildings should be erected in a particular manner; another, three months later ordered a large number of nobles and merchants to erect dwellings in the new city. In a few months more another ukase prohibited the erection of any stone mansion in any other portion of the empire, while the enterprise of the capital was in progress and that the lack of building materials should be no obstacle, every vessel, whether large or small, and every peasant's car which came to the city, was ordered to bring a certain specified number of building stone. The work undertaken with such rigid determination, and earried on with such remorseless vigor by Peter, was continued in the same unflinching spirit by his successors; and the result was the present St. Petersburg, with its aspect more imposing than that of any other city on the globe, but bearing in its bosom the elements of its own destruction, the moment it is freed from the control of the iron will, which created and now maintains it :-- a fitting type and representative of the Russian Empire.

The whole enterprise of founding and maintaining St. Petersburg was and is a struggle against nature. The soil is a marsh so deep and spongy that a solid foundation can be attained only by constructing a subterranean seaffolding of piles. Were it not for these the city would sink into the marsh like a stage ghost through the trap door. Every building of any magnitude rests on liles; the granite quays which hue the Neva re s on pile . The very foot pavements cannot be laid upon the ground, but must be supported by p les. A great commercial city is maintained, the harbor of which is as inaccessible to ships, for six months in the year, as the cent e of the desert of Sahara. In the ne ghboring country no part produces any thing for human sustenance save the Neva, which Turnishes ice and fish. The severity of the climate is most destructive to the erections of human hands; and St. Petersburg, notwithstanding its gay summer appearance, when it emerges from the win-ter frosts, resembles a superannuated belle at the close of the fashionable season'; and can only be put in proper visiting order by the assiduous services of hosts of painters and plasterers. Leave the capital for a half century to the unrepaired ravages of its wintry climate, and it would need a Layard to unearth its monuments.

But sure as are the wasting inroads of time and the climate, St. Petersburg is in daily peril of an overthrow whose accomplishment would re quire but a few hours. The Gulf of Finland forms a vast funnel pointing eastward, at the extremity of which stands the city. No portion of the city is fifteen feet above the ordinary level of the water. A strong westerly wind, blowing directly into the mouth of the funnel, piles the water up so as to lay the lower part of the city under water. Water is as much dreaded here, and as many precautions are taken against it, as in the case of fire in other cities. In other cities alarm signals announce a conflagration; here they give notice of an inundation. The firing of an alarm gun from the Admirality, at intervals of an hour, denotes that the lower extremes of the islands are under water, when flags are hung out from the steeples to give warning of danger. When the water reaches the streets, alarm guns are fired every quarter more and more frequent, until minute guns summon boats to the assistance of the drowning population. So much for the lower jaw of the monster that lies in wait for the Russian capital; now for the upper :- Lake Ladoga, which discharges its waters through the Neva, is frozen over to an enormous thickness during the long winter. The rapid northern spring raises its waters and losens the ice simultaneously; when the waters of the Gulf are at their usual level, the accumulated ice and water find an easy outlet down the broad and rapid Neva. But let a strong west wind heap up the waters of the Gulf just as the breaking up of Lake Ladoga takes place, and the .waters from above and below would suffice to inundate the whole city, while all its palaces, monuments, and temples would be crushed between the masses of ice, like 'Captain Ahab's' boat in the ivory jaws of 'Moby Dick.' Nothing is more probable than such a coincidence. It often escaping

up columns, like whales in the death agony. The streets were filled with abandoned equipages, and deserted horses struggling in the rising waters. The trees in the public squares were crowded with those who had climbed them for refuge. During the night the wind abated, and the waters receded. But the pecuniary damage of that one night is estimated at twenty millions of dollars, and the loss of lives at eight thousand. All through the city a painted line traced upon the walls designates the height to which the waters reached. Were ever house-painters before engaged upon a task so ghastly ? But suppose that, instead of November, April had been written as the date of this inundation when the waters from the lake above had met those from the Gulf below; St. Petersburg would have been numbered among the things that were .- Ilium

MASSACRE OF THE CREWS OF TWO ENGLISH SHIPS .- Advices were received at Lloyd's March 17, communicating the details of two most frightful events at sea,-the massacre of the commanders and portions of the crews of the British ships Victory, of London, and Herald, of Leith.

The Victory was the property of Messrs. Cook and Wilson, shipowners, of Dockhead, Bermondsey. She was a bark, of 579 tons burden, commanded by Mr. William Lenox Mullens; and having sailed to some Chinese port, was chartered to convey Coolies to Calloa. It appears, that on the 5th of December, she sailed from Cumsingmoon, with upwards of 300 Coolies on board and a general cargo. On the afternoon of the 10th, between three and four o'clock, the Coolies made a rush into the cabin, and with little difficulty, possessed themselves of the ship's arms. The slaughter then commenced. They murdered the master, the 2d mate, the cook and several seamen. They then endeavored to beat up the coast to Cochin China, but that being difficult, they bore away for Pulo Ubi, where the ship was ultimately brought to anchor. During this cruising they took every precaution of avoid-ing detection. Obtaining the ship's papers and log-book, they tore them up, and finding a convenient place on the coast where they had brought up, they went ashore, carrying with them a considerable amount of the cargo. They then deserted the ship, and, Mr. Fagg, the inate, sub-sequently obtaining some a 4, she was got to Singapore in the latter part of January.

The Heraid, under the command of Mr. Lawson, left Shanghai for Leith in the course of last October, and in addition to the master and his wife, Mrs. Lawrence, these were on board two European mates, a steward, a carpenter, a cook, a Portuguese seaman, 12 Manilla men, and a Manilla bey. Some four or five days after the Hetald had leit Shanghai, the crew were put upon the customary allowance. This seemed to annoy the Manillamen. They began to be dissatisfied, and before the vessel had made Angeer, they had gone to the captain some four or five times and demanded more, which was refused.

About the 25th day of the voyage, during the whole of which time the European portion of the crew were kept in a state of painful suspense as to the movements of the Manillamen. Angeer was sighted, but there being sufficient wa-ter and provisions on board to last them, as it was thought, until they reached the Cape or St. Helena, the Herald was not brought to anchor, as one of the best Juvenile Magazines in the United but continued the voyage. This more exaspera-ted the men, and early on the morning of the 26th the Portuguese sailor was alarmed by his hearing his name called in a loud voice. He ran on deck, and, meeting some of the Manillamen, they told him that they had plenty of water and provisions at their own pleasure, as they had sent the captain and his officers to the other ies of Mr. Lawson, the carpenter and officers, miles is only 5 cents per annum. Published at 150 who, with the exception of the chief mate, were quite dead. Mrs. Lawson, the wife of the captain, was seen near the corpse of her husband erying bitterly. The villains attached heavy weights to the legs of the bodies, and, taking them on deck, threw them overboard. The poor mate had not breathed his last when brought on deek, and he was heard to say, "Good God !" One of the Manillamen, a gunner, then took the command, and appointed two of his truth, yet we are moulding the destiny of those around companions as first and second officers. In the us, and sending down to the end of Time, the influence course of five or six days the wretches recommenced the slaughter. The steward, the cook, viduals, it is equally so as to communities and Nationsand the Portuguese were tied up and told that With what serious consideration then, should we retheir last hour had arrived. The steward, it would seem, made an appeal to them for mercy, when the fellow who acted as chief mate split country, and with what vigilance should we view the open his head with a hatchet, and to render his acts of the government which do not alone influence the death more certain, ran a long knife through his body. The Portuguese and the cook, who was a native of the coast, contrived to move the wretches to spare them, and they were eventually released, but enjoined to keep the greatest secreey. On that day it was determined to leave and scuttle the shin. The boats were got ready, and Mrs. Lawson, hearing of their contemplated abandonment, appealed to the Manillamen who had the command to take her ashore, and not leave her behind. The villain unheeded all her entreaties, however, and stated that his companions would not permit him to do so. She then implored them to allow her a spar to eling on to, but this was denied. Indeed, so determined were the villains that she should have no chance of saving herself, that before they deserted the ship they secured the unfortunate lady in one of the cabins, where she should have no chance of Frederick county, (Md.) 90 years of age, came to his About 10 o'clock at night they, with the Portuguese cook and Manilla boy, quitted the vessel in one of the large boats, and shortly afterwards she was seen to founder. Early on the following morning the boat reached Java; the murderers landed at Sjilkang, but the authorities hearing of the horrible occurrence, no time was lost in arresting them, and being secured, they were sent on to Batavia to await the operation of the law. The Portuguese seaman, the cook, and boy have also been secured, in order to give the necessary evidence against them.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1852. THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

Our Market.

The Cotton Market has been somewhat animated since our last, with an upward tendency in prices.-We quote extremes at 5 to 7 5-8. Charleston quotations, 6 to 8 1-4.

Presentment of Grand Jury.

In another column may be found the Presentment of the Grand Jury at the Spring Term of our Court. There are several suggestions which are opportunely made, and we hope may be productive of good.

Spring.

We have often desired to be able to make a concord of jingling words-to be a poet-but never so often as in the beginning of the Spring season, when Nature in its first beauty and freshness, emerges from the icy F. M. McAteer, on account, \$2.00. embrace of gray-beard winter, and the frosts and blight R. D. Montgomery, on account, \$2.00. of the surly tyrant are seen no more. When "far to the North" the "ruffian blasts" have gone, and

"Softer gales succeed at whose kind touch, Dissolving snows in livid torrents lost,

And mountains lift their green heads to the sky. No season of the varying year presents such charms as Spring. The trees seem joyous and speak a language to the heart; their plumes are waving in the breeze, and the birds are singing gaily in their branches. The little flowers are springing into life, and the little boys and girls, (bless them) are as happy and joyous as the birds and flowers are beautiful. Everything is full of life, and life itself seems full of Spring. There is a spring-time of the heart-it comes in youth-

> "When worldly cares, and sorrows keen, Formed of our shares no part, In the bright hey-day of our youth,

The spring-time of the heart."

How bright! how beautiful is earth, when seen in Spring! We look through the magnificent array of Nature up to Nature's God, and confess there is a perfection in the works of Deity. How cold is that heart which feels no generous impulse, and bows not in adoration before that power, which said "let there be light' -which gave the seasons their respective courses and guides, and directs the vast machinery of the universe, with as much ease as man his creature, performs the smallest action. We join the invocation of the poet of 'The Seasons:'

"Come gentle Spring, ethereal mildness, come, And from the bosom of yon dripping cloud, While music wakes around, veiled in a shower Of shadowing roses, on our plains descend."

Brother Carolinian,

You have our thanks for the kind solicitude which you manifest in our behalf. Nothing more at present, out remain your's truly, till death, &c., &c. This is in and about the best we can do at present.

Juvenile Publications.

We have received from the prolific press of M ssrs. WALKER, RICHARDS & Co., copies of the "School-Fellow," a most excellent Magazine for boy's and girls. A publication of this character should be sustained, because it richly merits all the patronage which has hitherto been bestowed upon it, and from the zeal and industry of the publishers it is bound to maintain its character States.

Price one dollar per annum, published monthly in Charleston, S. C.

THE CHILD'S PAPER .- Is one of the neatest little publications we have ever seen-superbly printed on the best kind of paper, and filled with choice matter for the juveniles. Ten copies of this little monthworld. The Portuguese was sent to assist in ly paper, will be sent to one address for one dollar. clearing the cabin, when he discovered the bod- The postage on the paper, each copy over a thousand

Subscriptions Received, Commencing 5th of March to Date. John U. Ingrem, to 1st January, 1853.

Jno. L. Dixon, Sr., to 22 October, 1852. W. M. Shannon, to 1st January, 1853. Major Jno. Whitaker, to 1st January, 1852. Capt. Jno. Boykin, """ 18 John McCaskill, to 22d October, 1852. 1853. J. W. Arthur, to 1st January, 1853. Major Jno. Rosser, to 1st " Miss I. S. McRa, Mrs. Martha Mickle, " " " James Biggart, on account, \$2.00. John Motley, to 1st January, 1852. W. Bracey, "" W. C. Moore, "" 46 1853. Capt. J. T. Mickle, 1852. Levi Nelson, "" Mrs. Ellerbe, "" 1853. Wm. Dabney, on account, \$3.00. J. Massey, to 13th March, 1852. J. Plylor, on account, \$2.00. Thos. E. Haile, to 1st January, 1853. Dr. S. M. Reynolds, " 1852. J. B. Cureton. Col. Wm. Drakeford, 1853. Thomas Moore, to """ Samuel McDowall, (Ill.) to 1st March, 1852. Wm. B. Fletcher, to 1st January, 1853. Washington Myers, to 1st December, 1852. Mrs. L. Haile, to 1st January, 1853. Moses Hough, Sr. to 1st December, 1852. A. D. Jones, Jr. to 23d March, 1853. Jno. Barnes, to 1st January, W. G. Duncan, to 1st February, " Capt. Jno. Drakeford, to 1st Jan. Maj. D. D. Kirkland, to 1st Feb. Joseph Murphey, to 1st January, N. Hotchkiss, on account, \$2.00. Dr. Jno. Milling, to 1st April, 1853. W. M. Mathews, N. C. to 1st May, 1852. B. W. Chambers, to 1st January, 1852. Miss J. A. Holmes, La., to 6th April, 1853. Mrs. A. E. Peay, to 1st January, Edward Billings, Ala., to 1st May, 1852.

For the Camden Journal.

MR. EDITOR : Desiring peace on the subject of the Plank Road, I attempted to administer a soporific through the columns of your last Journal; greatly to my horror on unfolding the paper, I found two articles on the interminable Plank Road question. Now Mr. Editor why can't you let us alone ? Sleep is the happiest state of man provided he be undisturbed by bad dreams. Well you can't wake us up, you only disturb our slumbers with unhealthful visions of grass-grown streets, dilapidated houses, a flecing and fled people; let us alone, we are doing as well as we deserve, and reasonable men ought not "A little more sleep, a little to expect more. more slumber."

But, sir, laying aside the delights of our prolong d nap, is it desirable to wake up on the subject of Plank Roads ? No sir; it is just one of these new fangled notions that has sprung up in this age of "the march of mind," which ought to be classed with French Liberte, Kossuth Hats, Bloomers, Spiritual Knockings, Contitutional Unionism, et id omne genus.

Why sir, where did Kershaw District get its wealth from ? (for it is a very wealthy District,) was it imported ? was it brought by the facilities of trade? Oh no; our fathers digged it out of the ground,—did they travel on Plank Roads? oh no, they didn't live in this fast age—they " multiplied and increased" but they did'nt live in this *boiler bursting* age, when everything is slow that is behind the lightning line.

I have not dwelt on the arguments attempted to be foisted on the people, because they are too absurd for refutation; take one as an example. One wagon now brings 6 to 8 bales of cotton ; with a Plank Road the wagon could bring 16 to 20, and by this process it is proposed to increase the wagon trade two or three fold. Why this just a mistake of using multiplication instead of division, for of course one wagon would only come once where it now comes two or three times, and if we would increase the wagon trade we ought to have our roads in such a fix that a team could only haul two or three bales of cotton, and the wagons, teams and drivers would be here all the year instead of for a little season in the winter. Depend upon it, sir, your philosophy s wrong. Facilities for trade destroy tradebut this wicked restless age won't see the results of these mad schemes. "Whom the Gods wish o destroy, they first make mad," and I expect nothing else but that this city of the plain will ome to destruction some of these days. We may rest assured, however, that when this day comes, there will be no pillar of salt on the line of retreat, for nobody's wife will cast a "last, long, lingering look behind." Now Mr. Editor, let us alone, let us sleep it out. SLEEPY DAVID.

of the District as in good repair, and they have heard no complaint from any quarter.

5. The Grand Jury would further present, that he present Free School System works most badly. Large amounts of money expended, with no corresponding advantages, so far as they have been able to discover. They do not feel themselves competent to make any specific recommendations on this subject, but this much they would say, that this Free School System, ought to be carefully investigated, and the Grand Jury are of opinion, entirely remodelled. In a country like ours, if we would prosper and increase in wealth and not be left far behind our neighbors, it is necessary that the priceless boon of education should be within the reach of the humblest and the poorest, and the Grand Jury are of the opinion that this desirable object will never be gained under the workings of the present system.

6. They would further present the dangerous and cowardly practice of habitually earrying concealed and deadly weapons, and are of the opmion that the Legislature would do well to make it the subject of special enactment; it is their duty to take care of and protect the lives of its citizens, and the Grand Jury are of the opiniour that that object would be promoted by some such law as above referred to.

7. The Grand Jury, though they do not deem it within the legitimate sphere of their duties, still they would earnestly recommend to the citizens of the District, that they do join most heartily and liberally, in urging forward those improvements, which tend not only to preserve us from decay, but really enhances the value of our property.

All of which is respectfully presented. B. PERKINS, Foreman.

On hearing the presentments, it is ordered that so much as relates to the Public Buildings and the Poor House, be copied and served on the respective Boards of Public Buildings and the Poor to which it may apply, with an order in-dorsed, requiring them respectively to clean and repair the wells at the Jail and Poor House.

It is further ordered, That the presentments relative to the Free Schools and the practice of carrying concealed deadly weapons, be copied and laid before the Legislature at the next session.

It is further ordered, That these presentments and orders be published in the Camden Journal, if the Editor and Publisher will publish the same without charge against the State. JOHN BELTON O'NEALL.

March 30th, 1852.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION .- The following genlemen were on the 5th inst. elected Municipal

Officers for the ensuing year: Intendant.—Hugh Miller.

Wardens,-G. W. Ladd, B. P. Ravenell, W. A. Morrison, Wm. Campbell.- Winnsboro Register.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.-At an election for In-endant and Wardens, held on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected :

Intendant .- A. H. Gladden. Wardens .- Ward No. 1-Wm. Maybin, J. Boatwright.

Ward No. 2-Wm. Glaze, A. S. Johnston.

Ward No. 3-G. Monteith, J. V. Lyles. This is the former Conneil, to which there was at little opposition.—South Carolinian.

At an election held on Monday, the following entlemen were elected officers of the Town of heraw for the ensuing year:

Intendant.-W. L. T. Prince. Wardens.-D. B. McArn, A. Blue, Dr. C. Kollock, W. Strother.

Symptoms.

Ex-Governer, Cleveland, a Democrat from Connecticut, yesterday delivered a Freesoil speech in the House, in opposition to that of his colleague, Mr. Ingersoll, the day before. We are informed that Gov. Cleveland's speech was very ultra, personal and indecorous.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF SUICIDE .-- Mr. Warren Cobb, of Mansfield, Mass. aged 60 years, hearing them -Savannah Morning News. the other day that his old friend Leonard Everett, Esq. with whom he was intimately acquainted from boyhood, 1 umitted suicide, bee immediately left the eame so affected , in half an hour afterpresence of his wite rds was found hanging by the neck a corpse.

Nassau-Street, New-York

The Importance of Considering our Actions.

That "no man liveth to himself," is a truth of powerful import, and set forth in language strong, yet simple. Did we keep the fact constantly in view, how circumspect would we be in all our words and actions! Our conduct has a most important bearing upon others, and though for the most part unmindful of the of our actions! While this is true in regard to indigard every measure of a public nature, how should we weigh all matters affecting the political aspect of the present, but simply shape the future destiny of this Confederacy.

NEW YORK, APRIL 2 .- NEW YORK CITY FOR GEN. Cass .- Both the Old and the Young Men's Democratic City Convention last night endorsed Gen. Lewis Cass as their first choice for the Presidency.

PASSAGE OF THE LIQUOR LAW .- HARRISBURG, March 31.-The Senate to-day passed the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor, except under great restrictions, by a vote of 17 to 15.

The London News says that a house in Ledbrookesquare, Kensington, London, had been taken for M. Kossuth, whose family is expected to take possession on the 1st of May.

The Rev. Burgess Nelson, one of the oldest ministers belonging to the M. E. Church, at Middleton, death by his own hands, which he effected by a stran-

gulation with a small cord fastened to a stick. The only money they use in the back part of Oregon consists of live stock-a hog paying for a dollar, a sheep for fifty cents, turkies twenty-five cents, and young dogs for a shilling each. If Smith owes Jones \$4.12 1-2, he sends him five hogs, and receives for change one sheep, one turkey, and two pups.

THE INDIANS IN FLORIDA .- We noticed, some days ago, the capture of several Indians by Gen. Hopkins. These Indians are still at Palatka under guard, and we learn that one of them states that there is a camp numbering about thirty in the vicinity of the place at which they were taken. It was the intention of Gen Hopkins to take a sufficient force and endeavor to capture

EMIGRANTS AT NEW YORK .- In two days of last veck, the number of emigrants at New York, amounted to eight thousand persons.

REPEALED.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania has repealed the act prohibiting the use of the jails in that State for the confinement of Fugitive Slaves.

I have a theory that excess of population, such as it is, is one of our greatest evils, and could recommend a practice that would check it, but-I-am s-l-e-e-p-y. S. D.

Presentment of the Grand Jury

For Kershaw District, at String Term, 1852.

The Grand Jury for this Term would respectfully present, that they have in a body carefully inspected the Common Jail, and obthe Jail so far as concerns its internal arrangements is in an excellent condition, but that the well attached thereto, is in a very bad condition and needs cleaning and repairing.

2. They would further present, that they have far as they could be able to determine from a for the extinction of slavery." And if there is hasty examination, they could see no cause of and finality to the Compromise, that is it. great complaint. The inmates in several seemed satisfied and contented, and they content themselves with repeating as to the Poor House, what they recommend for the Jail, namely : that the well should be thoroughly cleaned and repaired. 3. They would also present that they have those repairs, which have been in progress connected with our Court House, and are happy to present it, so far as they have been able to determine, as in most excellent repair, and in fact as an ornament to the District.

4. So far as it has come to the knowledge of the Grend Jury, they would consider the Roads

Thus far in the session, the slavery question has not been much agitated. But this speech of Mr. Cleveland's and that of Mr. Fowler, of Massachusetts, the day before, have set the ball in motio . As the elections approach, members are looking to their own districts, as well as the Presidential canvass; and as a seat in Congress is better than the chance of Executive favors, there is danger that local politics will triumph over national. It happens accordingly that when a Democrat in Congress pronounces for the finality of the Compromise, a Whig responds by proclaiming Freesoil. So, if the Whig goes for the Compromise, a Freesoil Democrat rises to the combat. Then, ever and anon, there comes from the States the manifesto of voices still for war. On Monday last, Mr. Seward presented a petition in favor of repealing the Fugitive-slave law, and moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee. A motion was made to lay it on the table, and against that motion voted Messrs. Fish and Seward, of New York, Davis, of Massachusetts, Foot and Upham, of Vermont, and Wade of Ohio-all whigs. It will be recollected that we were assured that Messrs. Fish, Foot, and Wade, were good Whig Union men when the were elected after the passage of the Compron ise measures. Messrs. Chase, of Ohio, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Hale, of New-Hampshire, Hamin, of Maine, and Sumner, of Massachusetts, of the serve that the recommendations of the last Democraiic party, also voted against laying on Grand Jury have been carried into effect by the the table. Here are no less than eleven Sena-Commissioners of Public Buildings; and that tors for agitation-in fact, all of them for the repeal of the law-and almost equally divided between the two parties; and this was one-fourth of the whole number voting, and nearly a ma-jority of the North. On the same day, six of these Senators voted against laying on the table y committee examined the Poor House, and so a petition praying Congress to "take measures-

Now, let it be considered that a Presidential election is approaching, and that the ve of the constituents of these above-named Whigs and Democrats is deemed necessary to the success of each of the candidates respectively. What will be the consequence? Why, that the Presidenwitnessed with much pleasure the completion of tial canvass will excite again to activity the agitation of the slavery question. That agitation will extend everywhere over the Union .---Gentlemen may cry peace-but there is no peace. We beg them, however, to remember that neither we nor our friends are responsible for the renewal or countinance of the strife.

Southern Press.