

"Decline of the South."

It has become exceedingly fashionable of late years, in certain quarters, to represent the South as degenerating and declining, the victim of an incurable consumption, and rapidly becoming a mere cypher in respect to resources, private and public. We deem it scarcely necessary to say that, in most cases, "the wish is father to the thought." All who are conversant with the present condition of the Southern States in general, must acknowledge that they are rapidly ascending the hill of prosperity. If this statement was ever true of the South, it is not true now. The annual amount derived from the production of her great staples is yearly increasing, while she is rapidly developing those great works of internal improvements from which must flow the most gratifying and enriching results. It is not true that she is declining, either in wealth, population, or resources. The Southern States constitute one of the most favored and prosperous sections of the Union.

The hand of nature has marked out for the South a great future. Her destiny is written in her noble mountains, teeming with mineral wealth; in her beautiful valleys, smiling with fertility; in her glorious rivers, capable of turning the machinery of a hundred Lowels; in her harbors, inviting the commerce of the world; in all her central position the most favorable to commercial enterprise; in all her great and valuable products which must ever find a ready market in every portion of the globe; in internal improvements, in public spirit, in agriculture, in the development of her rich and varied resources, in wealth, population and all that goes to make a great and powerful State she is steadily advancing and laying a broad foundation for the time to come. It is true that much remains to be done, and that if the South would avail itself fully of the advantages within her reach she must use every endeavor to diversify her labor, and render herself, as far as possible, independent of the skill and products of foreign sections. The Southern people must encourage their own home enterprises to a greater extent, build up their own towns and cities, patronize their own schools, academies and colleges, and in every way endeavor to add to the growth and prosperity of their own section. Add to this a Direct Trade between the South, Europe and other countries, and we complete the picture of her glorious and onward career. Who, then, speaks of her decline? No true son of the South will look upon her with such feelings or be blind to the signs of the times. Whatever difficulties may exist, it is in the power of our people to remove them.

In the days of the French Revolution, those huge barricades, which obstructed the streets, and hindered the progress of those who were intent upon liberty, were surmounted by a very simple plan. Every man who joined the ranks of Freedom, piled up a stone; and by this mere act of many persons acting in concert, the barriers were passed. The people of the South may well profit by the example. It is in the power of every one of them to aid in overcoming the obstacles which may exist in the pathway of Southern progress. Patriotism and self-interest demand of every citizen of the South, the use of enterprise necessary to the development of those resources with which no other people have been so bountifully supplied by nature. Let them be fairly exercised, and her high position, vast wealth and formidable power, will place her above the reach of one who may, now, be hypocritical enough to point to her supposed degeneracy and decline.—*Georgia Home Gazette.*

Consolidation.

This is the era of consolidation. The civilized world is divided into three great empires—Russia, Great Britain and the United States. The last is not numerically equal to France or Austria, but in wealth, energy and territory, is far superior. France has reached that period of moral decrepitude at which her population is almost stationary. Austria is nearly in the same condition—and both are involved in deep financial embarrassment. Russia is increasing in population, and in political importance, and is financially independent. England increases in population, at home at the rate of about one per cent per annum, notwithstanding the immense tide of emigration from her shores to this country and her colonies. And she is still going on in her East Indian career of acquisition, being now engaged in the dismemberment of the Burmese empire. She is also pressing on Central America, and on Africa. The recent financial changes in the world, resulting from the enormous production of gold in California and Australia, are operating favorably to Great Britain. Her public debt amounts to about four thousand millions of dollars, and the interest is three per cent—or one hundred and twenty millions of dollars per annum. But the market rate of interest is declining. If nothing occurs to arrest the present tendency of the money market, it will soon be in her power to reduce the rate of interest on her public debt to two and a half per cent, which would amount in effect to reduction of the public debt one-sixth—the difference between three and a half per cent.—for Great Britain has adopted the wise policy of reserving the privilege of paying her public debt at pleasure. Hence, if she could obtain par for new bonds, at two and a half per cent, she could pay off the old at three. This would operate in favor of her tax-paying population, and against the tax-receiving—the bond-holders, who are the wealthier class—and would reduce the inequality between the two.

If we consider the present and prospective condition of Russia, Great Britain and the United States, we will perceive that there never was and beyond the centre of the ancient universal empires. Then America was unknown—Britain a contemptible isle of naked barbarians, and Russia a desert waste of snows and savages.

The existence of a single great and formidable power tends to the consolidation and aggregation of other States—for self defence. The existence now of several not only does this, but promises the principle of consolidation in each of them. For the enormous expansion of commerce, and rapidity of transit, makes them neighbors and makes them jealous. What are we to expect? Will these great powers come into conflict, and continue at it, until one is supreme? And will that one then fall by the corruption of

centralism, and by desultory attacks around its frontiers of outside tribes and nations, as Rome was overthrown. Or will they be broken to pieces by the shock of collision with one another?

It may seem extravagant to speculate on the chances of collision between this country and Great Britain for empire, much less between us and Russia. But we are practically less remote, than Rome was from Carthage or from Persia. But whatever may be the fact or the fate of future conflicts between us and foreign powers for universal empire, we cannot doubt, that the late territorial aggrandizement, and military achievements of the United States have turned the minds of the people to the contingencies of a conflict with European powers and inspired a notion of universal empire; and that this idea has had a powerful effect on the internal conflict between the sections.

The same motive is distinctly visible in the recent and pending organizations of party. The Democrats were not united on the Compromise—and are not. Many of the North detested it for one reason, many of the South for opposite reasons. Yet such is the tendency to consolidation, such the desire of about one-half the people to rule the other, and such the growing importance of our foreign relations, that the convictions and the rights of sections have been sacrificed to the passion for spoils, for power, and to the idea of national aggrandizement.

The Whigs will probably adopt the policy of the Democrats, and will accept any platform to prevent a disruption of the party—and to secure an available candidate. Hence the platforms of both parties will be alike, and the contest will be for men—or rather will be between two factions, and for the spoils.

The doctrine of intervention into which both parties at the North have largely embarked lately, is not near so much the result of sympathy for struggling liberty in Europe, as the instinct for conflict and foreign conquest. We are destined probably to follow the example of England—to combine the passions of ambition and avarice to aim at once for territorial and commercial expansion. But the changes that must result from any general renewal of war in Christendom will be too great to allow of speculation as to the actual condition of the world at the next general peace.—*Southern Press.*

We have examined the Congressional Globe, and common justice forces us to endorse all the statements made of Gen. Pierce's soundness upon the great question of slavery. He proves himself not only a constitutional slavery man, but capable of sympathizing with the slaveholder—the latter a position, which, to find in the Northern States, is as rare as an "angel's visit." Those who have the Globe, will find ample evidence of the above in the XXV Congress, Appendix, 1833. Some blind partisan furors, in order to sustain their allegations, have most willingly and flatteringly, with malice prepense, and a glaring disregard to truth, asserted that Mr. Pierce was the first man who introduced a petition to Congress asking the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, omitting the accompanying explanatory remarks which would have done honor to a master of the Mississippi. Such a man of the "granite State." He said: "He did not feel justified in presenting the petition without saying, he regretted he was to be made the organ of the petitioners, being their representative; that the right to petition was inalienable, but the subject matter of the petition was inflammatory, as it was unconstitutional." There is not to be found a similar declaration upon the whole journals of Congress, unless made by a Southern man, and even then in the heat of debate.

Gen. Pierce reminds us very much of a South-Carolinian declaiming for the rights of the South and the Constitution, and is as dissimilar to the style of abolitionism as drawn upon Southern minds, as day is to night. There not even a shade or the appearance of unsoundness connected with the entire legislative character of the New-Hampshire nominee; and the more he is known the more he will be admired. If there is nothing more objectionable in the private character of Mr. Pierce than in his public, he will at least escape the odium of the press, and censure of his fellow-citizens, except those who are deprived Ephraims.—*Auburn (Ala) Gazette.*

MORE PROOFS OF "AVAILABILITY."—The Petersburg Democrat announces, and it was currently believed on the streets here yesterday, that J. S. Lyons, Esq., one of the two Whig Electors of the State Virginia at large, and Chairman of the Whig Central Committee, had sent in his resignation of those two important positions to the Whig Central Committee; and that the resignations of other Electors were also sent in.—These gentlemen are not willing to "stultify themselves," in the language of the New York Day Book, and they cannot support a nomination made to prostrate W. H. Seward, and to insult and pro-tract Millard F. Moore, for his perilling himself in defence of the South, as they have always been convinced. The Whig sneer at these gentlemen as "fancy politicians who, like sorry horses, cost more to keep than they are worth"—but they have talents and influence, and their repudiation of the ticket will be a terrible blow to the Seward candidate in Virginia and the South.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

INFLUENCE OF A SMILE.—It is related in the life of a celebrated mathematician, William Hutton, that a respectable looking country-woman called upon him one day, anxious to speak with him. She told him with an air of secrecy, that her husband behaved unkind to her and sought other company, frequently passing his evenings from home, which made her feel extremely unhappy, and knowing Mr. Hutton to be a wise man, she thought he might be able to tell her how she should manage to cure her husband—the case was a common one, and he thought he could prescribe for it without losing his reputation as a conjurer. "The remedy is a simple one," said he, "but I have never known it to fail. Always meet your husband with a smile." The woman expressed her thanks, dropped a curtsy and went away. A few months afterwards she waited on Mr. Hutton, with a couple of fine fowls, which she begged him to accept. She told him with a tear of joy and gratitude glistening in her eye, that she had followed his advice and her husband was cured. He no longer sought the company of others, but treated her with constant love and kindness.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1852.

THO. J. WRAREN, Editor.

Post Office.

We are requested to state that the Post Office will be open for the delivery of letters and papers, on Saturday next, the 3d inst., from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M. and from 5 to 6 P. M.

Death of Henry Clay.

This illustrious veteran of the forum, has passed away to join the departed spirits of the great. A Nation's tears attest the magnitude of his talents, and the high estimate in which he was held by his countrymen. He is one of the last of that race of giants in intellect, who succeeded the Fathers of the Revolution in our Federal Councils. For forty years, he lived in public station, and for more than half that time, the confessed embodiment of the principles of the Whig party. He has done more to impress the age and country in which he lived than any of his cotemporaries. Twice he saved the Union by compromise. On each of these occasions, the most formidable obstacle to his success consisted in the position of South Carolina, under the lead of a splendid array of her talented sons, headed by the great CALHOUN, his rival in talent and in station, his opponent in every principle. It is not strange that here in South Carolina, HENRY CLAY has had but few admirers, and still fewer friends. But we bury our animosity in the grave with his body, and assume not the invidious task of scanning with critical acumen, his principles or his character. The future must pronounce upon these, the just verdict of history.

Acceptance of the Whig Nominees.

The Charleston papers of Wednesday contain telegraphic despatches from Washington, which announce the appearance in the papers of that city, of "letters of acceptance of SCOTT and GRAHAM, to CHAPMAN, President of the Convention, who in a letter of notification enclosed to each nominee a copy of the platform. SCOTT adopts the platform resolutions, annexing and making it part of his letter of acceptance, and if elected, says he will recommend a single alteration in the naturalization laws, the importance of which has been suggested by military experience, giving all foreigners the right of citizenship, who shall serve one year, either in the land or naval service, on receiving an honorable discharge; will appoint none to office deficient in integrity or devotion to the Constitution and Union; will only resort to a veto in extreme cases; will carry into the Government one grand principle of obedience to the legislative and judicial departments; will recommend or approve of measures with regard to the management of the public domain, so as to secure such an early settlement as is favorable to actual settlers, consistently, however, with a due regard to equal rights; says he can offer no other pledge or guarantee than known incidents in a long public life, now undergoing severe examination.

"GRAHAM's letter is short, and endorses the platform. Nothing new in it. In accepting the nomination he sent in his resignation to the President as Secretary of the Navy. He will remain in office a few days to settle the important business. He will then retire to North Carolina and wait the result.

Presidential Election.

Already have we taken occasion to signify our adherence to the Democratic cause, and our opinion that the State cannot, properly do otherwise than vote the Democratic ticket at the ensuing election. True, we desire no shouting, no throwing up of caps, nor other noisy demonstrations of joy, over the nomination and the platform, but we heartily desire the success of the recognized and avowed State Rights, anti-tariff party, in the approaching struggle with consolidation, high tariff, National Bank, anti-republicanism embraced in the creed of the Whigs.

Entertaining these opinions, we are surprised to find so many disposed to underrate and sneer at the candidates and the platform of the Democracy, even while professing a determination to support them. If we support them at all, let us do it heartily. This snarling and snapping at the crowd with which we travel is disagreeable to everybody, and does us no good. The only effect it can possibly have is to injure the Democracy, and give aid and comfort to the Whigs. If the South, in a body, would always yield a hearty and cheerful support to that party who came nearest to their standard of right, in a few years she would dictate the principles upon which the country should be governed. This State has long occupied a peculiar position—she has stood aloof from federal politics, and withheld herself from all those associations arising out of party connection, which bind together the several States of the Union, perhaps more intimately than anything else.—She has been in the Union, but not of it. What has been the result? Has any good thing been effected by it? Does any one hope that good will result from continuing in it? It is evident to all that we could not have done worse, and perhaps, if our party alliances had been stronger, the moral effect of our position might have operated upon our sister States of the South, to produce a different consummation. We are now in favor of playing the best game we can with the cards dealt out to us, (bad though they be) to strengthen the hands of our partners and weaken our opponents.

More Land.

The Senate has recently confirmed a treaty with the Sioux Indians for the lands owned by them in Iowa and Minnesota, which it is said will open for settlement a vast region in the north-west, and one which is regarded by competent judges as unsurpassed in the great desiderata of fertility and salubrity. It embraces large tracts of valuable timber, and almost an unlimited amount of water power.

Greely on the Whig Platform.

The editor of the New York Tribune warmly approves of the nomination of Gen. Scott, but ridicules the idea that the Whig platform is to settle the compromise question. Hear him:

"But by the question 'thus settled,' the plank evidently means to cover all questions relative to slavery, and to denounce all discussions, criticism or remonstrance respecting the existence of slavery in this country as perilous and wrong. All this is alike futile and preposterous—we defy it, execrate it, spit upon it."

LAND SALES IN FLORIDA.—The Florida Sentinel says that considerably upward of \$100,000 value of Land was bidden off at the recent public sales of Internal Improvement Lands in that State. The last sale took place at Tampa, in Hillsborough County, on the 29th ult.

SALE OF THE HOLY LAND.—A Paris letter to the New York Evangelist mentions a report that Syria has been sold to Rothschild for 500,000,000 francs; that he proposes to rebuild Jerusalem and Solomon's Temple, to allow chapels for all religions, to establish railways and steamers, and to appeal to the Jewish nation to return to the land of their fathers. A similar rumour was circulated a year or two ago. It is scarcely likely, to be true, though in these days money is all powerful and may accomplish even greater things than this.

SERVED THEM RIGHT.—J. P. Smith, who was under bond to the amount of \$3,000, for rescuing Shadrach, the fugitive slave, has left his bondsmen to pay the bill.

The greatest discovery of the present day is that of the Editor who says that in order to get on well in this world, it is well for a man to have gold in his pocket, iron in his hand, steel on his tongue, and brass in his face.

WHIG CLAP TRAP.—At the Whig ratification meeting, held in Washington on Wednesday night last, there was a transparency representing two bowls of soup with spoons in them.

HEAVY BETTING.—It is stated that Gen. Lane has accepted a bet from Mr. Gartland, of Georgia, of \$10,000, that Gen. Scott will be elected.

HOW TO STOP A PAPER.—The only honest way to stop a paper is to pay into the hands of the Postmaster whatever you may owe for it, if it be only two numbers, and see that the Postmaster writes an order for it to be stopped. There is no use in sending to the publishers letters or papers, with postage unpaid. If you fail to do this, do not complain if the publishers continue to send the paper.

The popular vote was taken in New Orleans on the 21st ult., on the proposition to tax real estate, in order to raise the sum of \$3,000,000, to be applied towards the construction of the New Orleans, Jackson and Opelousas railroad, and carried by a large majority.

OLD CRAUS.—A physician in Mobile, formerly a class mate of the Whig candidate for Vice President, says he was a good but not a brilliant student; that though in fact amiable, yet his sour features obtained him the sobriquet of "Crabs." Many of the subsequent new comers to the college never heard him called by any other name than "Old Crabs."

TAKING THE BACK TRACK.—The New Hampshire Legislature has repealed the law "relating to personal liberty," which prohibited any person not a U. States officer from assisting in the arrest or detection of a fugitive slave.

THE WHIG MEETING AT NEW-YORK.—The Whig papers from the Empire City come to us brim full of the great Whig meeting, held there on the evening of the 24th ult. It was none of your little gatherings of a few hundred men, sprinkled over the floor of a large hall, but a full, large, double sheet, with three extras attached. The main body met in the Broadway House, and the skirmishers in the Grand-street, Broadway and Front Room. The Broadway House meeting had nearly a hundred Vice Presidents and fifty Secretaries. Letters were read to it from Hon. Hamilton Fish, and Hon. W. H. Seward.—The latter recommends that "the dissensions of the past be buried in the grave with its errors are hastening," he also presumes to speak of an administration "to be guided by the principles of order, of moderation, of devotion to the Constitution and the Union."

Mr. Hoffman, Gov. Jones, and others, addressed the meeting. The Governor scorned the idea that Gen. Scott is under the influence of Seward. He said that he "had tried with all his powers of persuasion and with a hundred to back him, Mr. Seward among them, for months, to get Scott to write a letter to the Convention, stating his position on political questions. It was made so apparent to him, that he could not help the conviction that his nomination depended upon his writing such a letter. But he had got it into his head that he ought not and would not write a letter, and did not write it. [Cheers.] Much as I wanted him to write the letter, as necessary as I believed it to be, I became convinced that he would not write, even if satisfied that it would make him President for life. [Great cheering.]

From this account it would seem that General Scott is a downright mule-mouthed candidate, who will take advice from nobody. Gov. Jones, with a hundred more, and Seward to help, could not move him to write a letter. This news is wonderful, especially Seward's part in it, since his organ has, from first to last, persisted in saying that Gen. Scott ought not to, and would not, write any letter before his nomination. But Gov. Jones believes that Seward is not the "raw head" we took him for, since, in addition to their eulaboring for the Scott letter, he says the other is the "best abused man alive." Nor does he think Gen. Scott's "hasty plate of soup" is a matter to be laughed at, for, he says, "Winfield Scott is a working man, and, like all hard-workers, eats quick." He also insists that the "Hasty" shall wear his epaulettes and his feathers as he chooses, but he vows that Gen. Pierce shall not do so in Tennessee. If he comes there plain Frank Pierce, he would interpose but little objection to him, on the ground of personality. But if as a soldier, an officer, a general, it is undertaken to run him through that State, he would take the liberty of taking off his buttons and stripping him of his epaulettes.

In conclusion, Gov. Jones got funny. He is said to be first rate in that line, and could not miss the opportunity of giving the New-Yorkers a chip from the Tennessee stump. He said the Democratic nomination reminded him of a story of an old Dutchman and his son, Johnny. The old man had seen his son riding about, cutting all sorts of capers on horseback, and concluded he would try a ride on an old goat that was running about the grounds. So one morning he told his son to go down to the foot of the lane, and hide himself near the gate, and when he came riding down on the goat, Johnny was to jump up and sing out "boo!" and then see what his father would do. Johnny did as directed, and yelled "boo!" at the goat at the precise moment agreed upon, and simultaneously the old man got a terrible fall. Rising in great pain, the honest old Dutchman said, "Vat makes you too dat, Johnny?"

"Vy didn't you tell me to, daddy?"

"Yesh, yesh, mine son, but dat was too pig a boo for zuch a leetle hoss!" [Roars of laughter.] After Gov. Jones had concluded, Mr. Edney and two or three other persons made Scott speeches, but as none of them attempted to rival Johnny and his daddy, Gov. Jones was, of course, the lion on the meeting.—*Southern Standard.*

The Queen of England has issued the following proclamation prohibiting the public exercise of the Roman Catholic ceremonies, elsewhere than in places of worship:

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA R.

Whereas, by the act of Parliament passed in the tenth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George IV. for the relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, it is enacted that no Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, nor any member of any of the religious orders, communities, or societies, of the Church of Rome, bound by monastic or religious vows, should exercise any of the rites or ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion, or wear the habits of his order, save within the usual places of worship of the Roman Catholic religion, or in private houses; and whereas, it has been represented to us that Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, wearing the habits of their orders, have exercised the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion in high-ways and places of public resort, with many persons in ceremonial dresses, bearing banners and objects, or symbols of worship in procession, to the great scandal and annoyance of large numbers of our people, and to the manifest danger of the public peace; and whereas it has been represented to us that such violation of the laws has been committed near places of public worship during the time of divine service, and in such a manner as to disturb the congregations assembled therein, we have therefore, thought it our bounden duty, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this, our royal proclamation, solemnly warning all those whom it may concern, that whilst we are resolved to protect our Roman Catholic subjects in the undisturbed enjoyment of their legal rights and religious freedom—we are determined to repress the commission of all such offences as aforesaid, whereby the offenders may draw upon themselves the punishments attending the violation of the laws, and the peace and security of our dominions may be endangered. Given at our court, at Buckingham Palace, this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1852, in the 15th year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

From the South Carolinian.

Messrs. Editors: The Hon. J. A. Woodward having declined a re-election to Congress from the 3d Congressional District, some friend, I observe, has kindly suggested my name for the succession. For the compliment conveyed by this nomination, I trust I am duly grateful; nevertheless I am not a candidate, never have been, and never expect to be. For this determination, I hold the following reasons to be perfectly conclusive:

In the first place: The state of my health utterly precludes the idea of my entering the canvass.

In the second: I could not be elected if I would.

In the third: I would not be elected if I could. Ever since the publication of Judge Cheves' celebrated letter to the Charleston Mercury in 1844 I have been a disunionist. My chief, if not only, political aspiration has been an entire severance of all connection with the North, and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. Failing in this, however, as I verily believe, through the default of South Carolina to interpose the shield of her sovereignty for the protection of her rights, I choose, for the present at least, to demean myself, if not as a contented and loyal citizen, as a private subject of the "king power" of this Union. Respectfully, yours,

W. S. LYLES.

Intemperance is fearfully prevalent in New York, particularly among the lower classes, and is increasing. It involves an expense that frequently encroaches upon the ordinary comforts of life, and the dwellings of not a few too plainly indicate that there is a secret enemy, despoiling them of their goods, and exhausting all physical vitality. A free Government, or the advantages of common school education, cannot avail to elevate the standard of character, either as to morality or intelligence, until the evil is exercised.

FEARFUL MORTALITY.—The cholera, which made its appearance in Maysville, Ky., on the 6th ult., has proved fearfully fatal. The Eagle of the 8th says that out of 26 cases which had occurred up to that time, 19 had ended in death and that there was every probability of the death of three more persons who then had the disease. No new cases occurred on the 7th, and hopes were entertained that the dreadful malady would disappear. Among the deaths are a mother and her three children, the father being absent. A dispatch from Maysville, dated at 12 m. on the 9th, says that up to that time there had been 30 cases and 25 deaths.

A YOUTHFUL IMPOSTER.—A girl only thirteen years old, having an infant in her arms, was arrested in Philadelphia on Tuesday night, for begging in the streets. She stated that some months ago she lost her father and mother in Maryland, whether they had emigrated from Canada. Her father, she said, was killed by a fall from the top of a house, while pursuing his occupation, and her mother had died from the effects of a gathered breast, while suckling the infant which she had with her, after a sickness of four days. Subsequently it was ascertained that her whole story was false; that she had run off from a gentleman's house, where she has been employed, taking away with her his only child, and creating the deepest distress in the family.—*Baltimore Sun.*

AN UP-COUNTRY FOUNDRY.—One would hardly suppose it, but it is nevertheless true, that there is manufactured in the interior of Alabama, the best quality of Cooking Stoves. Away up in the mountains of Talladega, on the creek of the same name, and six miles South East of the town, a foundry leased by Mr. Spang (brought up in business in Pennsylvania,) from our friend Uel D. Riddle, Esq.

Mr. Spang is prepared to do any sort of ironing in the best manner. His stoves are the best pattern and material. Iron is abundant around him; and "Maria Forge" is but a mile off. But he has no outlet to market. Plank Road or Rail Road afforded him facilities for getting his wares to the towns below, would thrive finely. As it is, the business languishing and the lessee, we fear, disheartened.—*Chambers Tributary.*