

Domestic News.

From the Charleston Courier, Feb. 14. ACCIDENT ON THE RAIL ROAD.—We regret to learn, that an accident, of a serious nature, though fortunately not affecting the lives or limbs of persons, occurred on the Rail Road on Monday evening last. When the downward train of cars arrived within a mile of Woodstock, the Locomotive ran off the road, and consequently drew after it the tender, baggage, and several of the freight cars, also a car containing several race horses, belonging to Col. Hampton, and others. A number of cars were shattered to atoms from the concussion, and several of the horses injured—one or two of them, it is reported, so badly as to lead to the belief that they will be incapacitated from any more appearing on the turf. A servant was in the car with the horses, at the time the accident occurred, but escaped with little or no injury. The horses were taken from the Rail Road, and arrived here yesterday forenoon. The passengers were brought down between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, by a Locomotive that was despatched from town to their assistance, as soon as information of the occurrence was received. Capt. J. C. Ker the proprietor of Woodstock, hastened an express instantly to town, to give notice of the misfortune, and, with his usual urbanity, and promptitude, afforded every assistance in his power.

It is particularly unfortunate that this circumstance should have taken place at this period, as we fear it may affect, somewhat, the sports of the turf, during the coming week. We hope, however, that none of Col. H.'s favorite nags have sustained such damage as to prevent his engaging in the contests for the various purses to be run for. Should he not participate in the week's amusement, the circumstance should be a source of much regret to the sporting community.

Correspondence of the Charleston Cour.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. In the House this morning, Mr. Muhlenberg's resignation of his seat was announced by the Speaker. Mr. Wise expressed his great personal regret at this announcement of the intention of Mr. M. to leave the Capitol. He had known that gentleman ever since he came into public life, and no man was his superior in personal amiability of political patience. With great humility and forbearance he had borne the burdens of his party; and while he regretted that the gentleman had accepted the application of his resolution against the appointment of members to executive office, he congratulated the gentleman on being thus removed from the toil and turmoil of politics here and in Pennsylvania, and being sent to a haven of rest far abroad. This speech was followed by some laughter from every part of the Hall. The House spent the day in the consideration of private business. The bill, granting \$100,000 for the payment to the heirs of Robert Fulton, of certain claims heretofore made against the Government by Mr. Fulton, was discussed at great length, and was warmly opposed and earnestly supported by Mr. Legare, of S. C. and Mr. Hoffman, of N. Y. The bill was passed, by a large majority.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. "Mr. Calhoun's bill to cede the public lands within the limits of the new States, on certain conditions, is the most important measure now before Congress. As it is to become the subject of very serious consideration in both houses, at an early day, I give the following abstract of its leading provisions. "The first sections provides, that all the public lands within the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, with the exception of the sites of fortifications, navy and dock yards, arsenals, magazines, and all other public buildings, be ceded to the States within the limits of which they are respectively situated, on the following conditions: "First. That the said States shall pass acts to be irrevocable, providing for the annual payment to the United States, fifty per cent. on the gross amount of the sales of such lands, on or before the 1st July of each year. "Second. That the minimum price, as now fixed by law, shall remain unchanged until the first day of January, 1842, after which time the price may be reduced by said States to blank price per acre. A gradual reduction may be made after that time, every five years, with the provisions that all lands remaining unsold thirty-five years and upwards, shall be ceded absolutely to the States in which said lands are situated. "Third. That the lands shall be subject to the same legal subdivisions in the sale and survey, as are now provided by law, and also to the same terms of sale, (cash,) and the same reservation of the 16th township for each section. "Fourth. That this cession shall be in full of the five per cent. fund, or any part not already advanced to any State; and that the said States shall be exclusively liable for charges that may hereafter accrue from the surveys, sales and management of the public lands, and extinguishment of Indian titles within the said States respectively. "Fifth. That a failure on the part of any State, to comply with the above conditions or a violation of the same, shall render the third section absolutely null and void; and shall also annul all titles or grants heretofore made by said States. "Section second provides for closing the land offices, including the surveying department, within the limits of any State, so soon as the said State shall have passed an act complying with the above conditions. "Section third provides for relieving such States as accept the conditions, from all restrictions on the right of said States to tax any lands, subsequent to their sale; and for remanding to the States all maps, titles and papers in the general land office, relative to said lands. "Section fourth provides that all public land in the State of Tennessee shall be ceded to that State with the exception contained in the first section."

Baltimore, Feb. 5.

We find it stated in the morning papers, that the loss of Mr. Cooke by the burning of his property in the Front Street Theatre on Saturday last, is estimated at \$150,000 and Mr. Cooke himself states in a card, which we insert below, that there was no insurance of any part of it, against loss by fire. We have heard it suggested, and we think it very probable, that the duties paid by Mr. Cooke on the importation of his valuable property, would be remitted or returned to him on application to Congress. The cases of the sufferers by the great fire in N. York, are worthy precedents, which undoubtedly would be followed on the present occasion that offers as strong a claim for relief as any that has ever occurred. In our notice of the Fire in Sunday's Gazette, we stated that the Mayor in consequence of the receipt of an anonymous letter, had directed a nightly watch to be kept at the theatre, which had been continued to the time of the fire. We have learned to day, that the direction was given to several city officers to watch on a particular night specified in the anonymous letter as that during which the attempt would be made to burn the Theatre but on the assurance from Mr. Cooke that four persons of his company, would remain every night in the house, the attendance of the city officers was not continued. The four persons contemplated by Mr. Cooke were in the house when the flames were discovered, but not watching—two of them with difficulty effected their escape. A Card.—Mr. Cooke begs leave publicly to acknowledge the ardent, though ineffectual, struggle of the Baltimore Firemen to preserve some remnant of his lost property; those efforts, though vain, do not the less inspire a real feeling of gratitude. It may not be deemed impertinent at this overwhelming crisis to state that several reports have circulated of Insurance being effected on Mr. C.'s horses and property all of which are entirely without foundation, as he has literally lost every thing, and possesses no means whatever of a direct or remote tendency to assist him in this sudden and awful calamity.

Extract of a letter from a Friend, dated Baltimore County, Feb. 3d.

"I have this moment returned from a scene that was truly harrowing; a human being in a state of intoxication, fell into the fire, over which he had been seen reclining, in the absence of the family, and was literally baked!! one of his ears was entirely burnt off: and some other part of his system was burnt to a cinder. He was a young man, perhaps about thirty years of age—an excellent farm hand, but surrendered himself to the demon of intemperance, and had thus been cut off in the flower of manhood, leaving a wife and child, to be supported, perhaps, by the county. "I was called upon to hold an inquest, which I did, and after the jury was duly sworn and the witnesses examined,—their verdict was, that he, (James Spencer) came to his death by intoxication; in which state he fell in the fire and was burnt to death."

Melancholy Catastrophe.—Remarkable fidelity of a Dog.—Mr. Nicholas Ryerson, a highly respectable citizen of Packinack, Passaic county N. Jersey, was found on Friday last in a piece of woods near his residence, crushed to death by a tree which had fallen upon him. He was out squirrel hunting, and when found it appeared that he had taken one squirrel and shot another, which in falling lodged upon a tree, which he fell, and in falling struck another tree, which caused it to turn and fall upon him, bearing him to the ground, and crushing his body in a most horrible manner. He was found with the tree lying upon him, and his dog, "the truest of his kind," sitting on the stump of the fallen tree. The collar of Mr. Ryerson's coat and vest were torn completely off, evidently by his faithful companion, in his vain attempts to draw his master from under the tree.

We are not without hopes that the reported destruction of a large portion of the city of Lexington, Kentucky, is unfounded.

The conflagration is asserted to have occurred on the night of the 25th ult., whereas we have accounts from Baltimore and Washington to the evening of the 6th inst. Now, the regular mail, we understand, is but six days from Lexington to these cities, and the express mail is carried between those places in three days,—and yet no information of this catastrophe in any of their papers. A paragraph is indeed published at New York, of the same purport as the account received here, and stated to be upon the same authority, viz. the mayor of the city. But it is not very likely that at such a moment of confusion and distress, the Mayor would think of sitting down to write letters to persons at such distant points while he omitted to write to others more immediately connected with the business of that city.

From the St. Louis Republican, Feb. 1.

OSAGE INDIANS.—We have conversed with a gentleman, just come in by land from Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas river. He informs us that the condition of this miserable tribe is pitiable in the extreme. They have no annuities from the Government: the sums stipulated to be paid to them for their lands have all been settled, and their crops having failed this season, they are literally in a state of starvation and want. No man residing within the confines of civilization can appreciate the extreme wretchedness to which these miserable beings are frequently reduced. They have little or no game within their own territory, and being poor, when their crops fail they have no source of relief whatever. We believe a bill has been reported in Congress for extending to them some relief. This measure should, if passed at all, be adopted with all possible haste, and whatever relief it is designated to extend to them, should be given before they perish, as many must, if not soon relieved.

Bowie Knives and Tipping Houses in Tennessee.

The Legislature of Tennessee have recently adjourned after a Session of great harmony, having passed a number of very salutary laws; among which we find a law for the suppression of TIPPING by which the act granting licenses for retailing liquors is repealed, and the vending of them made a misdemeanor, fined at the discretion of the Court. We copy the following abstract of the law against vending and wearing Bowie knives, from the Nashville Whig.

BOWIE KNIVES.—The bill to suppress the sale and use of Bowie knives, deserves to be reckoned amongst the most salutary acts passed by the General Assembly. Its provisions will effectually stay the use and sale of one of the most bloody instruments of death known to the present age, and every friend of humanity and good order must rejoice that the practice of wearing this barbarous weapon has been rendered a misdemeanor, and its use in any way, a felony by the Legislative action of the State.

The first section of this law enacts, that if any merchant, pedler, jeweller, confectioner, grocery keeper, or other person or persons whatever, shall sell or offer to sell, or shall bring into this State for the purpose of selling, giving, or disposing of in any other manner whatsoever, any Bowie knife or Bowie knives, or Arkansas Tooth-pick, or any knife or weapon that shall in form, shape, or size, resemble a Bowie knife or Arkansas Tooth-pick, such merchant, &c., or other person or persons, for every such weapon so sold, given or otherwise disposed of, or offered to be sold, given or otherwise disposed of, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, upon indictment or presentment, shall be fined in a sum not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not less than one month nor more than six months.

The second section provides, that if any person shall wear such weapon under his clothes, or keep the same concealed about his person, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined a sum not less than \$200 nor more than \$500, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than three months nor more than six months.

The third section provides that if any person shall maliciously draw, or attempt to draw, any such weapon from under his clothes or from any place of concealment about his person, for the purpose of striking, cutting, awing, or intimidating any person, such person shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall be confined in the penitentiary for a period of not less than three nor more than five years.

The fourth section provides, that if any person carrying such an instrument, upon a sudden encounter, shall cut or stab another person with such knife, whether death ensues or not, such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be confined in the penitentiary not less than three nor more than fifteen years.

The fifth section enacts that the law shall be in force from and after the first of March next—makes it the duty of the Circuit Judges of this State to give the act in charge to their grand juries—gives to any civil officer who shall arrest and prosecute to conviction and punishment any person guilty of the offences above enumerated, the sum of \$50 to be taxed in the bill of costs, and to the Attorney-General a tax fee of \$20, and no prosecutor required.

Pensioners.—The whole number of Pensioners in the United States is 41,768. Of these, 2140 are in Maine, 2037 in New Hampshire, 4381 in Massachusetts, 2535 in Connecticut, 904 in Rhode Island, 2497 in Vermont, 8636 in New York, 1166 in N. Jersey, 2649 in Pennsylvania, 41 in Delaware, 457 in Maryland, 2581 in Virginia, 1430 in North Carolina, 613 in South Carolina, 532 in Georgia, 64 in Mississippi, 379 in Alabama, 72 in Louisiana, 2059 in Tennessee, 2255 in Kentucky, 2304 in Ohio, 781 in Indiana, 222 in Illinois, 263 in Missouri, 21 in Florida, 25 in Arkansas, 175 in Michigan, 5 in Wisconsin, 142 in the District of Columbia. The number of Pensioners added to the list from Oct. 21, 1836 was 211. Deaths during the same period, 1615.

We have at length, received Col. Taylor's official account of the battle in the swamps of the Kissimmee, on Christmas day. It does not add much to our information respecting the engagement. We annex the list of the officers killed and wounded.

REGULAR ARMY. Killed.—Lieut. Col. A. R. Thomson, 6th U. S. Infantry; Adjutant J. P. Canter, do.; Captain Van Swearingen, do.; First Lieut. F. J. Brooke, do.; and 10 rank & file. Wounded.—Capt. G. Andrews, 6th U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant J. Hooper fourth do.; Second Lieutenant W. H. T. Walker, 6th do.; and 76 rank and file. Aggregate regulars killed, 23, aggregate wounded, 79.

MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS &c. Wounded.—Colonel Gentry, Missouri Volunteers, (since dead) Major Sconsee, Capt. J. Chiles, Missouri Volunteers, Lieutenant C. B. Rogers, do; Lieutenant Hase, spies; Lieutenant Gordon, do; and twenty eight rank and file, killed and wounded. Aggregate militia killed and wounded 35.

The Florida War has been exceedingly fatal to the officers of the regular army. In the course of two years, not less than thirty have been killed in battle or fallen victims to the climate, whilst a majority of those who have served there, have had their constitutions seriously impaired.

We annex a list, which is far from complete, of the casualties of that ill-fated Territory: Lt. Col. Brooks, Lt. Col. Thompson, Bvt. Lt. Col. Heileman, Bvt. Major Dade, Capt. Maitland, Van Swearingen, Mellon, Frazer, Shannon, Gardiner, Gater and Lane; Lieuts. Izard, Wheelock, Mackey, Smith, Herring, Bassinger, Mudge, Keas, Hamilton, McNeil, Adams, Brooke and Center; Assistant Surgeons Catlin and Seitzer. Feb. Anna.

Florida.—The bill calling a Convention, for the purpose of organizing a State Government in Florida, has passed the Legislature and become a law. The Convention is to meet at the city of St. Joseph on the 1st day of December next.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1838.

We are under obligations to the Hon. F. W. Pickens for various interesting Documents.

A City has been laid out in Texas, honored with the name of the great Chief, Osceola.

An election was held in the town of Hamburg on Monday the 12th inst. for Intendant and six Wardens, and the following persons were elected:

- INTENDANT. HENRY SHULTZ. WARDENS. M. R. SMITH, JOSEPH WOODS, MATHEW GRAY, B. F. GOUEDY, H. L. JEFFERS, A. WALKER.

The attention of the reader is called to the Prospectus of "The Washington Chronicle" which is to be found in our columns. It will be seen that this Paper is designed to supply the place of the Reformer. It is now in operation, and we have received a few numbers. Mr. Cralle is known as a gentleman of very high talent, and of rare qualifications as an Editor. It requires but little reflection to perceive the great importance of having a Press at the Seat of Government devoted to the defence of Southern interests; and we sincerely trust that this new enterprise will find many hundred friends of the true stamp, in this part of the country.

CONGRESS.

Nothing of very great importance, we believe, has transpired in this body since our last report. Perhaps the most interesting and exciting matter is the charge of corruption brought by "the Spy" against a member of Congress, which was introduced to the notice of the House by Mr. Wise. After no little discussion, and a speech from Mr. Mathew L. Davis, who is the reputed "Spy," it was ascertained that the member implicated is not a member of the House, but of the Senate, and for the want of jurisdiction, the whole proceeding here dropped. We are somewhat inclined to agree with Mr. Bouldin, that if the House undertakes to investigate all the charges made against its character, it will soon have no character to investigate.

In the Senate Messrs. Webster & Co. have presented some two hundred Memorials and Petitions against Texas and Abolition.

We give the following extract from the Report of the Regents of the Lunatic Asylum, which was presented to the Legislature at its last Session.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Number. Includes data for Nov. 5, 1836, and Nov. 5, 1837, regarding patients in the Asylum, including males and females, and those who died during the year.

Income of the house at the present time \$7478 00. Besides the above, there is due to the establishment about \$3000 which is considered good and is now about being collected.

The above brief statement shows a prosperous condition, and the fact of the greater number of pay patients received this year over that of the papers, indicates the growing confidence of the public in the establishment, which is thereby enabled to support itself fully. The amount of expenditures appears very high, and is undoubtedly so, but it is clearly owing to the high prices which had unavoidably to be paid for almost every article consumed in the course of the year, and that some of the preceding year's purchases were paid since the beginning of this.

The Regents beg leave to express the continuance of their full satisfaction in the faithful discharge of the services of the various officers who have the immediate charge of the establishment.

Preserving the purity of the Negro race.—Sixteen white Ladies recently petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts, to repeal the law which interdicted their marriage with negroes. What a commentary upon the madness of Abolitionism! The thing however would not take with the negroes themselves, as will be seen from the article below. However anxious Charlotte F. Thompson, and the other fifteen white Ladies of Rehoboth may be, to amalgamate with David Sherrod and his associates, they may give up all hope now as the black gentry are determined on preserving the purity of their race. What will Mr. Channing say to this sign in his own pure and proud Massachusetts!

From the Boston Centinel. SHOWING PROPER RESENTMENT.—On Saturday, in the Senate, the memorial of David Sherrod and others, colored people, of

Boston, praying the Legislature "not to repeal the law which interdicts marriage between white people and persons of color," as petitioned for by Charlotte F. Thompson, and others, white women of Rehoboth, was committed to the Committee on Slavery, &c., in concurrence. The following is a copy of this valuable document:— "To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives:—

"The undersigned, PEOPLE OF COLOR, in the City of Boston, have learned with deep regret and mortification, that Charlotte F. Thompson and fifteen other WHITE LADIES of Rehoboth, have petitioned your Hon. Body for a repeal of the law, which interdicts marriage between white people and persons of color. Now your memorialists, regarding this as a very wise and SALUTARY LAW, calculated to PRESERVE THE PURITY OF OUR RACE, and to prevent the evils resulting from a mixed BREED, do respectfully, but earnestly, remonstrate and protest against a repeal of the law referred to—and as in duty bound will ever pray."

[Communicated.] Her forehead stamp'd with genius, calm & clear, O'er which in riddles falls her dark-brown hair: Her eyes of hazel—beaming love's soft light— Her winning smile—so tender, yet so bright! Her spirit kind—not meek, but high and free! Her heart unsullied—thus she seems to me. Q.

Foreign.

FROM THE EAST INDIA AND CHINA. New-York, Feb. 8.

We learn that the King of Ava has refused to execute the treaty of his predecessor with the E. India Co. in 1836—and defies the power of that Company. The last King of Delhi died September 25 aged eighty-six. The new King has been installed.

We learn from China that commerce was languishing—Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, had voted addresses to Queen Victoria. There are three deckers and five frigates either afloat or in construction at Cherbourg; also a steam ship in construction of 250 horse power.

Paris, Jan. 1. Captain Villant, who circumnavigated the world in the Bonite frigate, and has just returned, has been received with marked distinction by Louis Philippe.

All was tranquil at Algiers Dec. 25.— Marshal Vallee, it was believed, would come home. At Constantine matters had resumed their wonted aspect, and the city was tranquil. Steamboats constantly run between Algiers, Bona and other French possessions in Africa, and across the Mediterranean to Toulon.

Abdel Kaier, the conquered Emir has sent a present of 23 fine Arab steeds to Louis Philippe; 2 of them to the Duke of Nemours. The Emir is reorganizing his cavalry.

The King of Prussia has published a law much more favourable to literary property than that of the Germanic Diet. It is not this owing to the high respect entertained for education in that kingdom and the admirable provisions made for it!

The Granevald Dispute.—The King of Prussia has written to the King of the French, on whose judgement he says he will rely, for the pacification of the difficulties between Poland and Belgium.— A Dutch journal says it is much better to burn down a forest (alluding to that of Granevald) than set fire to Europe. Mean while as a symptom of peace, we perceive that Prussia had consented that Belgium should fortify Diest to protect her from Holland.

Discontinuance of Sunday Travelling in England.—We learn from an England paper that at a recent meeting of coach proprietors from all parts of England, held in London, it was very generally determined, to give up, as far as possible, the travelling of public coaches on the Sabbath. This measure was resolved upon, principally on the ground that it would be an actual saving to the proprietors, as there would be very nearly the same number of passengers as at present, though spread over six days instead of seven while many of the expenses would be diminished one seventh, and it would be a great relief to the horses. Several of the proprietors were also influenced in coming to the decision, by religious considerations. All the coaches between Leeds and London, (except the mails) have therefore discontinued starting from either end of their journey on Sunday; and it is the same with Manchester York, West of England coaches, and many others. The practice promises to become general through out the country, & will tend materially to advance the cause of morality and religion, and give the advantage of the Sabbath to thousands of coach-men, guards, stable-keepers, &c. Stage coaches never travel on Sunday in Scotland.— Boston Mer. Jour.

Royal Gratitude.—The Gazette of Tuesday announces, that Alderman Wood has been created a Baronet; and one of the Sunday papers says, the honor is as creditable to the royal bestower as to the receiver. The facts, we hear, are these. In consequence of the Duke of Kent's pecuniary difficulties, he was living abroad with the Dutchess, when she was near her confinement. Alderman Wood, from patriotic feelings, was desirous that a child which might become the Sovereign of Great Britain should be born in England. He, therefore, tried to induce the Duke's Trustees to advance sufficient money to enable his Royal Highness and his illustrious consort to return to this country, but without success; upon which, he himself advanced the necessary funds to a large amount, and which money was not repaid for a considerable time. To Alderman Wood her Majesty is indebted for the gratification of being de facto as well as de jure an English woman. This weighty obligation she has graciously acknowledged, by raising the worthy Alderman to his new rank.—Spectator.

A London paper of the 26th of December remarks: The attention of commercial men is beginning to be sensibly alive to the proceedings of the French Government relative to their claim upon St. Domingo. A Squadron of twelve ships-of-war, it will be recollected, sailed from Brest on the 29th ult., bound to the West Indies, and it is well understood by the mercantile world that the destination is Hayti.

Miscellaneous.

LITERARY CURIOSITY.—We have in our possession the numbers of the Boston Gaz., 27th July 1734; another 24th September 1733; and the third the 6th September 1725; the latter being 113 years of age.— The two first are about the size of a 10 by 12 pane of glass, and the latter one about 12 by 14, which shows the Gazette to have been on the decline from 1735 to 1734.— There are many curious things in these veterans of a century, and not among the least is the style in which they are printed and their odd phraseology. We find in them also, several advertisements of negroes for sale, negroes runaway, &c. which we publish for the gratification of our readers.

[1] Run-away from Timothy Keeler of Ridgefield in the County of Fairfield in Connecticut, about the last of June, a Negro Man named Mingo a likely well grown fellow, thick set, speaks good English, can read and write, one of his little Toes is wanting he is about 27 Years of Age.— He had on a good duroy Coat of a lish color, striped Calimnio Vest and Breeches good Shoes and Stockings, a plain cloth Home-made Great Coat with brass Buttons, he had as I am inform'd, a false Pass, a Pocket Compass, and several Books.— Whoever shall take up said Fellow, and convey him to Capt. Samuel Keeler, at Norwalk in Connecticut, shall have Seven Pounds, and all necessary charges paid.— By me Timothy Keeler.

§ 4 NEGROES Males and Females to be sold by Jacob Royal, for cash, good Bonds, or six or nine months credit.

§ 5 To be sold a Negro Girl about sixteen Years old, fit for Town or Country service, she has had the Small-Pox, enquire at Mrs. Marks, two Doors Southerly of the White Horse at the South end of Boston.

§ 6 To be sold by Pyam Blowers and Company at their Warehouse just below the Swinging Bridge, Barbadoes Rum and Sugar also several Young likely Negro Girls.

On Monday the 27th inst. between 2 and 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, a Race will be run, for a considerable Wage on the Plains of Portsmouth New Hampshire, between a Hog and a Horse.—Augusta Chron. & Sen.

We have passed through two wars, with slave population in great proportion to the whites, as it is now, without the slightest detriment from it; and if ever the experiment shall be made again, it will be found that our slaves will be to us a source of strength, rather than weakness. Richmond Whig

The first of these Wars was the Revolutionary War—and will the Whig be so good as to recollect that in that war, Georgia, South Carolina, the greater part of North Carolina, were conquered and subdued by the British arms, and were only recovered by the Northern States, and supplies furnished by the Northern States? Virginia herself was completely overrun, her capital burnt, and had she been dependant on her own resources alone, she would have yielded, almost without a struggle to the arms of Cornwallis. Be it known to the Whig, that the single State of Massachusetts furnished more soldiers to the revolutionary armies, than all the Southern States put together. This appears from authentic documents.

The second war alluded to by the Whig was the late war with Great Britain. "Does the Whig remember that, during the late war, a little handful of British troops landed in the Chesapeake, marched through the country and plundered and burnt the city of Washington and the towns adjacent, almost without the show of opposition? And does the Whig suppose that such things as that could have happened in any of the free States.—Boston Atlas.

The above, from the Boston Atlas, is a specimen of a tone, towards the South, very common in the Northern presses. In exposing, as we shall do, the falsehood and absurdity of its assertions, we by no means wish to be understood as denying that the citizens of the Northern States are brave people, and have done their duty in the wars in which the country has been engaged. They are perfectly welcome to nagate their achievements, as much as they please, and to outdo us in their bragging and boasting. We will never intrude them, as long as they keep within their own limits. We are object to their building up their fabulous exploits at the expense of the South.

The South, they say, has been overrun and conquered, while the North has not. Very true; but it seems to us to require no vastly profound philosophy to discover, for this fact, a cause ever stronger than the valour of the inhabitants of New England. Their country is not worth invading. (By the bye, we should like to be informed by the Atlas whether it is for the purpose of mere bragging or attaching to the Union, that we are reminded, that in wars with foreign powers the South is attacked and plundered while the North is unmolested? Especially as our wars are entered into for the benefit of Northern commerce.) "Virginia and the Carolinas were rescued by Northern troops and a Northern general."

The South generous and kind hearted, has always been so warmly disposed to love the services of General Green, that it has never gained any exageneration of them, however enormous. Under the same feeling, it has often consented to be accounted a debtor to the North for kindnesses, either never conferred, or repaired ten times over or cancelled, long ago, by their national frauds and hostility against us. But, let it be, that the North give us Greene. Who gave them Washington? Under what commanders were the best and most successful battles fought, that the Revolution witnessed? Under Gates, Morgan, Campbell. What town of theirs was ever so desperately defended as Charleston? From what Fortress of theirs was the enemy ever more gallantly driven back, than from Fort Mifflin? What better or more efficient commanders were seen in the whole war than Marion, and Lee, and Sumter?

"The single State of Massachusetts furnished more soldiers to the Revolutionary armies, than all the Southern States put together. This appears from authentic documents." The population of Massachusetts was about 250,000—men, women and children. This would give 50,000 persons able to bear arms. The population of Maryland, Virginia, the two Carolinas and Georgia, was about 900,000—or 130,000 soldiers. The war was more severe in this State than in any other, and continued twice as long as it did in Massachusetts. Almost every man, too, was enabled, by the slave population, to take the field. Many portions of Massachusetts were never approached by the enemy; but in South Carolina, there is scarcely a field but what was molested, or a river that did not run mingling, with the blood of her sons.

The authentic documents no doubt are the pension rolls. It is true, that for one Revolutionary pensioner on this side of the Potomac, there are ten on the other; that the North has already received considerably more than twenty millions of dollars in that way. This fact, however, merely shows the difference of character between the