ADVERTISER. E的信用ELD

A Democratic Journal, Devoted to the South and Southern Rights, Politics, Catest News, Citerature, Morality, Temperance, Agriculture, &c. -

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

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Choice Poetry.

BY J. G. WHITTIER. Heap high the farmer's wintry board! Heap high the golden corn! No richer gift has Autumn poured From out her lavish horn !

Let other lands, exulting, glean The apple from the pine, The orange from its glossy green, The cluster from the vine.

We better love the hardy gift Our rugged vales bestow, To cheer us when the storm shall drift Our harvest fields with snow.

Through vales of grass, and meads of flowers Our ploughs their furrows made, While on the hills the sun and showers Of changeful April played.

We dropped the seed o'er hill and plain, Beneath the sun of May, And frightened from our sprouting grain The robber crows away.

All through the long, bright days of June, Its leaves grew bright and fair, And waved in hot midsummer's noon Its soft and yellow hair.

And now with Autumn's moonlit eyes, Its harvest time has come, We pluck away its frosted leaves, And bear the treasure home.

There, richer than the fabled gifts, Apollo showered of old, Fair hands the broken grain shall sift, And knead its meal of gold.

Let vapid idlers loll in silk, Around their costly board; Give us the bowl of samp and milk, By homespun beauty poured.

Where'er the wild old kitchen hearth Sends up its smoky curls, Who will not thank the kindly earth, And bless the farmer girls ?

Then shame on all the proud and vain, Whose folly laughs to scorn The blessings of our har-

Our wealth of golden Let earth withhold her g Let mildew bright the Give to the worm the ord

The wheat field to the But let the good old crop The hills our fathers tro Still let us, for the golden Send up our thanks to C

O! WOULD THAT I'D BEEL DORN & BOY. Oh! would that I'd been born a boy, How happy I would be; I'd be the envy of the men,

The girls would worship me. I'd wear a very graceful hat, Not a stove-pipe affair; And from beneath its brim should flow

Rich waves of dark brown hair. I wouldn't be a fep you know, For fops I do despise;

But dress with style and taste enough To please the ladies' eyes. Whene'er I felt in "melting mood," To Laura Keene's 1'd go;

For oh! blest thought of Liberty,

I shouldn't need a beau. I'd have a night key-that I would, And I'd go out and in Without a dozen folks to ask

" Why, Belle, where have you been ? " I wouldn't drink or chew, or swear;

I wouldn't-yes I would, I'd smoke cigars, provided I Could always get them good.

I'd have a dozen pretty girls For " cousins"-nothing more; And then I'd have a dear brunette. A darling, I'd adore.

A darling little black, eyed-love, A teasing hugging elf,

With yielding charms and round white arms A dear, just like myself.

I'd never slander woman, no! "I'd never kiss and tell," And there's some fellows in this town, Oh! wonldn't I thrash'em well?

Miscellaneous Reading

VALUABLE DOMESTIC RECIPES.

MR. EDFTOR :- I have culled from my " Virginia Housewife," and likewise from my "scrapbook," the following valuable recipes, which you may present, if you think proper, to the readers of your excellent journal. The most of them I have tried and find them to be useful for what they are represented. FANNY.

TO MAKE FINE PANCHAKES, WITHOUT BUTTER on Land.—Take a pint of cream and six new laid eggs; beat them well together; put in a quater pound of sugar and one nutmeg or a little beaten mace-which you please, and so much as will thicken-almost as much as ordinary pancake flour batter; your pan must be heated reasonably hot, and wiped with a clean cloth; this done, spread your batter thin over

To KEEP WORMS FROM DRIED FAUIT .- Place your fruit in a steamer, over a pot of boiling water covered tightly. When thoroughly heated, tie them up immediately in a clean cotton or linen bag, and hang them up. This method is preferable to heating in an oven, as that is apt to render them hard, even if you are so fortunate as not to burn them.

· To Dress a Cold Fowl .- Peel off the skin, and pull off the flesh from the bones in as large pieces as possible; then dredge it with a little flour, and fry to a nice brown in butter, serve it up with rich gravy, well seasoned, and thick-en it with a piece of butter rolled in flour. Just before you serve it up squeeze in half the juice of one lemon.

To Make Fruit Pies .- No under crust should they have won the right to stand among men heavy and not fit to cat. Place a narrow rim of paste around the edge of the plate, and fill it with the fruit, either raw or stewed, and cover it. The juices will be retained much better, and it will save a sight of flour and butter, which is no trifling consideration in these days, and what is of more consequence save dyspepsia, which costs more. After cutting they are

To PRESERVE IRON AND STEEL KNIVES FROM Rust.-Procure some melted virgin wax-the purer the better-and rub it thoroughly over the blades of the knives. After it has dried. warm the knives, and having carefully removed the wax from the surface, rub them briskly with a dry cloth until the original polish is fully restored. This will fill all the pores with the unction and minute particles of the wax, which will adhere firmly, and prevent the intrusion of water or moisture, which is the cause of rust.

taken out with a spoon.

BOILED POTATOES .- Should never be covered with a dish after coming from the pot in which they are cooked, as they will assuredly become soggy." Better allow them to remain in the pot after pouring off the water, placed as near to the fire as will keep them moderately hot. Potatoes are spoiled by a tight covering over them after boiling.

SUBSTITUTE FOR CREAM IN TEA OR COFFEE. -Beat the white of an egg to a froth, put to it a very small lump of butter, and mix well. Then turn the coffee to it gradually, so that it may not curdle. If perfectly done, it, will be an excellent substitute for cream. For tea, omit the butter, using only the egg.

AN EXCELLENT TOOTH WASH .- The strawberry, if applied with a brush to the teeth, will remove the tartar more effectually than any dentrifice ever invented.

To CLEAN KID GLOVES OF ANY COLOR .- Take white soap and make a very thick lather, with a soft brush, such as gentlemen use in shaving, and put the glove upon the hand; cover it with the lather and rub it off quickly with a clean flamed till it is dry. Repeat the process, until the glove is clean, being careful that, it is done so quickly as not to saturate the kid.

WASHING SILVERWARE .- It seems that house keepers who wash their silver with soap and water, as the common practice is, do not know what they are about. The proprietor of one of the largest and oldest establishments in the city of Philadelphia says that "house-keepers ruin their silver by washing it in soap suds; it makes it look like pewter. Never put a parti-

be made to apple or any fruit pic. It is always many years their seniors, and call them equals. "The poor boy's college" has fitted them for such a life struggle as few "outsiders" know of. With a brave heart but a slim purseoften with naught but his "rule" in his pocket -many a typo leaves the scene of his earlier experience, to go forth to seek his fortune in some distant section. If everything else fails him, you may rest assured his stock of brass never will. With this and an indomitable perseverance, and without a particle of "greenness" you may trust the " Jour. Printer" to make his

ABSTRACTS OF DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

(Ill.) Journal,

REPORT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL. The Postmaster General's report shows the number of Post offices in June 30th, 1856, to have been 25,565, being an increase of 4,664 in four years. On the 30th of June there were in peration nearly 8,000 mail routes, the length of which is estimated at 239,642 miles, costing \$6.356,474, divided as follows: 20.323 miles of railroad, 14951 steamboat, and 50.453 coach ines, and nearly 154,000 miles of inferior grades. The increase during the last fiscal year was nearly 20,000 miles of railroad, and 332 miles of steamboat, 1,250 miles of coach lines, and 8,200 miles of inferior grades. In Nebraska and Kansas 2,238 miles were added to the length of routes. Between the first of July, 1852, and July 1st, 1856, the railroad service was increased 10,177 miles, exhibiting the fact that within that time this description of service was more than doubled. On the 1st of December, 1856, he length of railroad routes had increased to 21,310 miles, and the total cost for this service at that date amounted to \$2,403,747. The whole cost of the inland service on the 1st of

July, was \$6,526,028.

The Secretary alludes to the Panama Railroad Company seizing on the occasion of the with-drawal of the steamers via Nicaragua to force the Department to pay what he considers an exorbitant price across the Isthmus; and he recommends the making of a regular contract not exceeding \$50,000 per annum with that Com-

The expenditures for the year 1856, were \$10,405,286, and the gross revenue, including unual appropriations for free mail matter, \$7,620,821, showing a deficiency of \$2,787,000. He recommends the abolition of the franking privilege and the compulsory pre-payment of all transient printed matter. Also the repeal of the Remarks of Senator Butler, IN THE U. S. SENATE,

Called fourth by a debate sprung upon that and the South :

firm a resolve as I supposed I could make for myself-and if left to myself, I shound not depart from it—to say not a single word during the session except on business matters coming way wherever he may place himself .- Freeport from my committee, and such other buiness matters as were likely to be the subject of legislation by Congress; but, sir, candor, justice, and a sense of self-respect forbid me to be silent up-on-this occasion, and these are considerations which will influence the remarks I shall make. I assure the gentleman from Ohio that, as far as I can control my language, not a word of retaliation shall escape my lips; but he will hear, perhaps, before I have concluded, what I believe is of importance to this country-indeed, what is of importance in the history of any Government. Sir, there is a logic in events far beyond the opinion of any man; and if the currents put in motion by the northern mind shall result in what has been openly avowedthat the northern people have acquired such an ascendency over this Government, by their numerical strength as to make it a Government of discretion, to be administered under the Union and the forms of the Union, without regard to the Constitution-if it shall come to this, that the northern people will undertake to say that a slaveholder shall not be President of the United States-if they shall practically assume in any form (I am not particular as to the form)
the attitude that, when they have strength enough, they will elect invariably the President and Vice President from their section, with an avowed purpose of excluding southern citizens from eligibility to those high offices, the end is manifest. What would this Union be worth when the Constitution is violated? Will you assume to govern every part of the Confederacy by your dictation, by ment elected exclusively by yourselves? When that proposition shall per annum via Nicaragua, or Tehnantepec, so as to give "weekly mail between the Atlantic ports and California" dates shall come from the North, and none from the South;-when you shall insist on dictating to my section of the country, so far as regards the distribution of the patronage of the Con-

federacy, I shall feel myself to be a degraded

citizen of this Republic if I submit to it. I

will not place my child, or those who look up

to,me, in a condition of disfranchisement and

us, did no notice such subjects as these?" Why, Review was not written in England. It has man; and if he could have had the southern portion of the President's Message which dis- fathers were patriots, living together, having country. You have brought into your service North, as he did attempt to control England cusses the great question between the North fought together, and they were maintaining the a foreign and rival press to make war on your through his continental system, cotton would common institutions of the country under the the highest obligations of good faith, without any regard to sectional issues. The South never has made a sectional issue; it has asked for care not what—appealed for foreign aid to put perhaps he might turn Roman, and wear a toga, MR. BUTLER. Mr. President, I came to the Senate of the United States this session with as has made a sectional issue; it has asked for none; and when it was in power itself it entered into no combinations to exclude a northern ed into no combinations exclusively from what many or make nominations exclusively from what marks of having been written here, and I can down with these explanations. is enlled the southern section.

ry cannot exist together. Sir, he has pronounc- Junius's letters. Come to issue on the point, ed-I do not intend it in an offensive sense personally-what would amount almost to a libel | it. Read the article-the most deliberate, the on the character of his ancestors who put into most artful, in my opinion, and the most ably operation this Confederacy. Where did we acquire the great principles of civil liberty which burgh Review. have pervaded the American mind? They found a higher sanction and higher guarrantees under the influence of those who made the Constitution than they find now. The Senator must remember that, when this Confederacy went into operation, and while it continued in health-ful operation, it was a confederation of slave-holders. Slayery and liberty lived together found a man willing to write for a British re-

Mr. WADE. The Senator will permit me to say that I was speaking of the expansion of you employ reviews to assail them. It says the slavery into Territories; and I believe I used North is immeasurably superior to the South. presty much the same language as Governor

Adams employed in his late message.

Mr. Butles: Well, sir, I maintain that a Territory settled by slaveholders, and also by persons who are even averse to holding slaves, can be as prosperous a commonwealth as one composed exclusively of those who own no slaves. I say further, that every State in this United States. It never occurred before that Union which has held slaves has produced as such an issue was made. high a development of civilization and of human character as any free State. I shall not say to which I give the preference. I have declared that I would use no language of retaliation; but and anarchy; and if events do not carry us when you undertake to say the institution of slavery paralyzes the energies of society, and as will save our feelings. Continually, whenextinguishes, as the gentlemen intimated, the ever war is made it is invariably made on South extinguishes, as the gentlemen intimated, the lights of civilization—

Mr. Wade. I did not say one word about

that. I argued it in its political bearings, and

Mr. Butler. I do not see, then, why you should object to it, if it has no deleterious offect. If it has no very mischievous effect, why should you be so alarmed about it? I do not want the whole result. extension of slavery; I have never contended for it. If I had the right to vote to extend it. If I had the right to vote to extend it by act of Congress, I would not undertake to do so: I you do not know what is going on in the Leg-

has been asked, "How was it that Washington, and your enemy at one time. Such an article as to equal the expansion of the settlement of Jefferson, Madison, and all the Presidents before as that which has appeared in the Edinburgh northern latitudes. Bonaparte was a statessir, when Washington went into power our fore- the earmarks of having been written in this States under his imperial will, and control the prove it more successfully than it has been prov-Now, the Senator says that freedom and slave- ed that Sir Philip Francis was the author of and I can prove it-I can almost demonstrate written article that has appeared in the Edin-

> Mr. BENJAMIN. It was written by a gentleman in New York. I know the auther.

Mr. BUTLER. There it is. It speaks of "our country," and the writer represents himself as writing in Great Britain. You have here a view to make war on southern institutions. But you say that is not war on the South, because We have never done these things. When the President, standing here as the sentinel on the watch-tower, standing as a trustee sacredly bound to maintain all the parts of this Confederacy, alarms the American mind for the dangers that are likely to result from such issues as these, he is denounced in the Senate of the

I do not know, Mr. President, what will be the result of things; but if events carry us to a separation, let it not be effected in bloodshed there, for God's sake let us live on such terms or Richard Roe in this affair. Massachusetts sometimes takes the other side.

The Senator has spoken of certain resolutions offered in the Legislature of South Carolina. There are counter resolutions, and both will be laid on the table, and that will be the

Mr. WADE. I do not know that. Mr. BUTLER. What right, then, have you to

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

ONE OF THE BENEFITS OF THE PRESS .would that large and untractable race of testy, restless, frumpish, surely old gentlemen, who have nothing to do, be able to get through the day without the aid of the newspaper? It is their only occupation—it is the solitary thing that keeps them quiet—it is the one talisman that prevents them from grumbling perpetually, morning, noon, and night.

IT is said of Melancthon, that when he ade an appointment, he expected not only the hour but the minute to be fixed, that no time might be wasted in the idleness of suspense;and also of Washington, that when his Secretary, being repeatedly late in his attendance, laid the blame to his watch, he said, "You must either get another watch, or I another Secre-

A skunk one challenged a lion to single combat. The lion declined accepting it. "How!" said the skunk, "are you afraid?" "Yes," replied the lion, "you would only gain fame by having had the honor to fight a lion, while every one who met me for a month to come, would

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT-Some one has said of those who die young, that they are like the lambs which the Alpine shepherds bear in their arms to higher, greener pastures, that the flocks may follow. . A caricature appeared in the streets of

ever war is made it is invariably made on South Carolina. South Carolina is always John Doe coffin, made at the public expense, with the following inscription, viz: The last remains of James Gordon Bennett, who came to an untimely end by the late explosion in Pennsylvania: 'Peaceful be my silent slumbers,

Horace Greeley close my eyes; We were beat for want of numbers, Wake me up when Fremont dies.

HINT TO ENGAGED YOUNG LADIES .- It intimate that certain things will be done when is probably not generally known, that whenever a woman has accepted an offer of marriage, all she has or expects to have, becomes virtually Mr. Wane. I know an I say—that these the property of the man thus accepted as a hose solutions and the Legisland and accepted as a loss band; and accepted as a loss band; and accepted as a loss band; and accepted as a loss of the legisland.

bly of the

now but the chanking of machinery and the | and Great Britain to 12 cents a single letter or elicking of type!"
Well, what of that, fair lady? True, the oil

we may use is not so highly perfumed as that with which you smoothen your ringlets; but for all that it has the same basis—and is applied to a far nobler purpose. The "clanking" of our machinery may not be pleasant to your overrefined taste; but to the true Poet it has a sound sweeter even than "tiakling of eymbals." The "clicking" of type may be even disagreeable to you; but we had rather hear it and cause it than be possessed of the gift of a JENNY LIND, were we to have our choice of the two.

Ours is a glorious mission, fellow craftsmen. Princes and potentates own our sway, and there is no earthly power mightier than ours. As we stand up to the "case," worn and weary though we may be, we have at least the comfort of the thought that though we cannot find an acre of God's earth that we may call our own—though we are poorly paid and heavily tasked—though of assistant pursers with moderate comments. there may not be one to whom we may say tion. "Go," or to another "Come"-though we may well know that we shall leave no "mighty name" behind us, with our fame blazoned on history's page and sculptured in marble-yet we are assured that our works " shall not perish. Long after we shall have been laid beneath the sod, the "still, small voices" with which we havs spoken will go on with their mighty work, accomplishing the good which we have sought while living. With our "mallets" we are driving home "wedges" that shall in time overturn "principalities and powers." With "shooting irons" of more effect than "Sharpe's Rifles" or "Colt's Revolver's," we march to the battle against Wrong, far more sure of victory than they who wield the sword.

Oftentimes as we have stood at our "case, merrily "sticking" the magical strips of metal which seemed as things of life under our fingers, have we "laughed in our sleeve" as we thought how many would be anxiously watching for the result of our labors - how many hopes and fears hung on the mere ipse dixit of the types-how much the "leading men" and "first writers" of our day are indebted to the humble but none the less valuable labors of the Typo. And again our heart would grow sad as we thought of those to whom we should be the bearers of evil tidings. How many of those who read the dolorous headings-" Dreadful Disaster!" "Fearful Railroad Accidents and Great Loss of Life! &c., are untouched by the sad news! To To many and many a home do we thus convey the sad intelligence, and as we do so, there swells up in our heart a prayer for the "loved ones left behind," and a hymn of thanksgiving that we were not of those who were so suddenly and so fearfully launched into eternity.

But we have higher and a nobler mission than that of mere messengers. Printers are emphatically the Reformers of the age in which they live. In these dirty rooms where few but mecbanical sounds are heard, a busy work of Mind is going on. Those rough looking men standing by their cases are eyen now, perhaps, giving to the world their own great and noble thoughts-speaking with metalic tongues words that will cheer some fellow Worker, or spur up some Dreamer, to works he never thought himself capable of-sowing seed by the wayside that in time will spring up and bear "good fruit, even an hundred fold"—planting a vine that shall at some future day shelter the weary Pilgrim on Life's journey-striking a rock from whence shall gush a fountain of pure water, refreshing to many a faint and disheartened denizen of this cold world of ours. No "new measure" is proposed-no new principle in Science, Art, Politics or Mechanics, is promulgated-but these busy Printers-these ready Tainkers—seize upon it and proceed to "en-lighten the public" upon its bearings and its applications-for a wonderfuly practical set are they. Educated, as they generally are, in the sternest of all systems, that of hard won experience, they look at life as a Reality, divested of false adornings and outward shows. By the

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY'S REPORT. The Secretary of the Navy gives a detailed recommendations are: for another squadron in differ commerce; for the adoption of the English and French system of gunnery on practice ships; and for the despatch of a small steamer to sur-Mervine made an unsatisfactory report. The Secretary regards the construction of the six war steamers as inaugurating a new era in the naval service, and repeats his former-recommendation for building steam sloops of war of small draft. The sending out of seamen to relieve distant crews, is spoken of as an experiment,

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Secretary of War renews his recommendations of last year, not heretofore acted on by Congress, especially for a retired list, and an increase of the pay of officers. He proaoses an abandonment of the present system of small frontier posts, and the substitution of large garrisons, at convenient points, from which summer marches may be made into the Indian country, to chastise depredating tribes and protect nigrant trains.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S REPORT. The Secretary of the Interior's Report states the quantity of land surveyed since last report and up to the 3rd of September last, at 16.873 .-699 acres, exclusive of school sections. The execution of the graduation act has raised many grave questions which call for the interposition of Congress. He says it is important that the matter he promptly disposed of either by sanc-tioning and affirming the action of the Land flice, or directing the patents to be issued without further requirements.

The quantity of lands sold for cash during the fiscal year was over 9,250,000 acres, and the receipts therefor \$8,821,414. The total amount of-land disposed of is over 39,000,000 acres. He suggests a necessity for further power being granted to the Commissioner of Pensions to sus-pend and diminish and discontinue pensions where the reasons for granting them has wholly or partially ceased. The number of patents issued within the year will probably reach 2500. The report says that during the present administration 52 Indian treaties have been negotiated, 20 of which remain to be acted upon by he Senate.

By these treaties Indian titles have been extinguished to nearly 175,000 acres of land. The aggregate money consideration therefor is \$11,184. The Indians within our borders are supposed to number about 300,000. The process of civilization among the Indians has already been attended with the happiest result, and gives promise of steady progress in the amelporation of their physical and moral condition. THE LAWYER'S SAINT.-Evona, a law-

ver of Brittany, went to Rome to entreat the Pope to give the lawyers a patron saint. The Pope replied that he knew of no saint not already disposed of to some profession. His Holiness, however, proposed that he should go round the church of Giovanni di Laterano, blindthe first he should lay hold of should be his patron. This the good old lawyer undertook and at the end of his Ave Marias, stopped at the altar of St. Michael, where he laid hold bf. not the saint, but, unfortunately the devil under the saint's feet, crying out,—
"This is our saint, let him be our patron."

THE editor of the Hoosier Patriot talks to his readers in this wise: "Our boys got too smart for us this week, and set up the paper before we began to think of writing editorial .time that they arrive at manhood's years, for their Printer life must needs commence early—our subscribers regret it very much."

had the control of this Confederacy, they never entered into combination to disfranchise the North, when they could have done it. They had no such idea. When we entered into this Confederacy, it was formed by practical view of the operations of the navy during the men, who understood that they were to observe last year and its present strength. Among his the Constitution in good faith; and that when the Constitution was disregarded, numerical the Pacific, rendered necessary by our exten- strength could not give us a Government. According to the Senator's argument, the moment you deprive us of an operative Constitution, which can be controlled within its legitimate vey the Guano Islands on which Commodore sphere, you make this the Government of a mere majority, a Government of discretion, and discretion is the law of the tyrant. I would not say to any section that it ought to be under the temptation to exercise such a Government .-Yet here is the fact before you, a most palpa ble and momentous fact, that-for the first time in the history of the Government I believeand will be continued if it shall work well. The | both candidates have been nominated by a party, do not intend to make this the occasion of a stump speech upon the Presidency. I have a higher purpose than that-

Mr. HALE. The Senator will allow me to ask him a single question as he groes along, because I know he does not intend to misstate history. How was it when Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun were elected?

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Calhoun was elected Vice President when John Quincy Adams was elected President, and neither the North nor the South thought it proper to turn him out when General Jackson was elected. He was acceptable to both. He was not elected on a sectional ground. With that qualification, the Senator is right. Mr. Calhoun went into office under an original nomination for Vce President with Mr. John Quincy Adams, and was continued in office, I believe, without opposition North or South, East or West. There was no sectional question then. The issue then was not of a sectional character.

Mr. WADE. It is not so, on our part, now Mr. BUTLER. It is not sectional on his part, when the gentleman says he would have both candidates from his section!

Mr. WADE. I have said nothing about the locality of the President and Vice Presidentnot a word that I am awire of.

Mr. BUTLER. Perhaps you are not fully aware of what you did say. I do not know that you said it, but you acted it. Mr. WADE. I know ! did not say it. I am aware of what I say.

Mr. BUTLER. The Smator thinks that acts do not count as much aswords. Mr. WADE. I did no: say a syllable about it. Mr. Butler. Well, where were your candidates from?

Mr. WADE. The Unted States, sir. Mr. BUTLER. 'I will not be 'tempted to go into that. The United States? One of them, as I said on another ocasion, resided in one place, lived in another, aid was born in another: but I will not go into questions of that kind. This is the first time in the history of the country when such an isue has been made. It is the first time that the Union of these States

has been put in jeopard by such an issue. The fore, Here, however, there is no necessity for President of the United States, standing as he does as trustee for all pats of this Confederacy, has in his message attempted to rebuke this geographical array of setions; and he has used the language of warning as he was bound to do. He is not only a tustee for all, but he is as we please in our section, and if the agitation folded, and, after saying a number of Ave Marias, a sentinel to maintain he Constitution of the reaches yours it is not our look-out." country. If he though that the Constitution, or the free institution of America-yes, sir, the beacon lights that were lighted up by our fathers, were to be extiguished in this mad ar- on the other side, who are in affiliation with the ray of sectional power, he would have been a traitor to his trust if he had not told the people of the United States that their institutions were in danger. If he thought they were in danger it was his duty to say so. He did think they were in danger from tlese sources. I think so. The President has sid that abolition associations have been formed for the purpose of mak-

man, with all his theoretical notions, could not set them free. He would own them himself. I have no doubt, if it was his interest, [Laughter] I dare say he might govern them very well. have not the least doubt of that, I do not think he would be a worse man for it. According to notion, if we were involved in a war with Spain, and North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina and the States on the Gulf were to send their young men to Cuba, and the soil was wet with their blood shed in acquiring that torritory, the northern portion would have a right to go in trade had not been suppressed originally, what and drive out the survivors and take it. That would have been the condition of sections now? is about his proposition, because he says, if it is acquired the North will not let us own it, as that would be an expansion of slavery. I have never contended for the expansion of slavery by Congress as an element of power. But this fact, gentlemen, must stare you in the facethat we are in a minority, destined to be a minority continually, and you never made war upon us until you acquired the majority. Mr. WADE. We never made war upon you

Mr. BUTLER. Now, sir, the gentleman says he does not wish to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States. I do not know that he does; but I have heard of a man who said he would not burn another's barn, but he would set fire all around the woods. [Laughter.] If you are in a prairie, and there is a house in the midst of it, you are not willing to burn the house, but you will set fire to the grass! These associations have put out pamphlets which have been circulated as far as they could be circulated; and that is an attack on slavery. When was this done? I appeal to you, when was it none? Not until you ocquired power. Having acquired it, you have attempted to exercise it to some extent. I am glad to know that there is a different opinion in the North.

Now, gentlemen, let me ask some of you question. You have had associations fatal, in my opinion, to the union of these States. I agree with the Senatar from Ohio, that when the Union shall have survived the Constitution, and be made the instrument of sectional ascendency to either one or the other, I would despise it as I despise a tyrant. Constitutional liberty I will stand by. As long as I am in this Union, under the present Constitution, you will hear me maintain nothing which in my opinion is inconsistent with the continuance of the Union on fair terms; but the moment you acquire such an ascendency as to elect the two chief executive officers from the northern section to the exclusion of the South, I can tell you what will be the result. There will be no anguage of acerbity. You will find the people settling down very quietly. I do not think there will be any great noise. I am opposed to attaining an end through anarchy. I do not wish to approach anything through anarchy and vio-lence; and I believe there is too much sense in this country to force us to go to war when we gannot agree. Lot and Abraham were brothers but when they could not exactly agree, one said to the other, "You take the left hand, and I will take the right," and perhaps they were better friends afterwards than they had been be-

any such attitude, if you will but observe the Censtitution. The Senator from Ohio his indicated another proposition to which I shall advert. It is substantially, "We have a right to agitate as much was not formerly the understanding. There was no such agitation at the beginning of this Abolitionists and Free-Soilers, tell me who wrote an article on this subject in the last October number of the Edinburgh Review? I wish some of them to answer me.

Mr. WADE and Mr. Wilson. I do not know. Mr. BUTLER. You have not only agitated by your own speeches and action, but I assert before the American people that you have brought However, we are not sorry, and do not suppose ing war upon the institutions of the South. I into your service, either directly or indirectly, northern institutions. You know very well am told that that is doied; and the question the public press of Great Britain—your rival, that there can be no such extension of slavery for inebriates.

mind lately.
Mr. BUTLER. But she will have no mind different from others. I have endeavored to be quiet : I believe I have made one small speech of fifteen minutes since I was here before. 1

did my share of speaking last summer in the hot weather, and I thought I should be spared it on this occasion. The Senator has alluded to the message o Governor Adams. Of course he has a right to make what suggestions he pleases. If the slave It is easy to see that the slave section would have the ascendency. We all know that an article was proposed to be inserted in the Constitution-it was one of the articles which, at one time, passed the Convention to some extentthat the regulation of commerce should be de cided by two thirds of the States. Mr. George Mason had introduced it. Some northern gen-tlemen came in and said, "We are interested in trade; we are interested in the navigating inter-

est; and if you will strike out that clause re-

quiring two thirds to regulate commerce, and

reduce it to a majority, we, in good faith, will

pass no laws to suppress the slave trade until 1808." There stands the compromise, and my State and Georgia gave way. I do not say that they were an Esau, cheated out of their rights by Jacob; but it was very poor policy to give up the regulation of commerce for the privilege of the slave trade until 1808. What was the effect while the slave trave was open? Who got the profits of it? Gentlemen, if you will give back all the money you received from it, with interest, you can buy a very large number of the slaves; but what would you do with them? I do not know, I think you would not know what to do with them. They got the

slave trade, and then made the profits out of it. Northern morality did not interfere so much

then with the carrying trade. They carried Africans as well as anybody else. I can remember the poor creatures, and some of the tales they told me of their capture. The institution of slavery in South Carolina Virginia, and the other slaveholding States now, is no more the institution it was when our forefathers condemned it, than the condition of the native African is equal to the elevated position of this people. Our slaves, of whom you speak so much, are intelligent workmen. Many of them receive two and a half pounds and three pounds of food a week, with pleasy of clothing It is the interest of the master that they shall be clothed and ted. They make their little crops, and are perfectly happy. Some of them run away, and they got to coming back. That is the worst of it with those fellows. [Laughter.] They cannot stay away. They have actually got to coming back. The best fugitive slave law is the fact that they cannot get any

work or anything to eat when they go to the North, and they come back. I have made these desultory remarks in no spirit of resentment. I have asserted what is the fact, that whilst we had power we did not use it to your prejudice; but when you have it you use it, as far as you can, to our prejudice. If this shall lead to the result of electing, exclusively and continuously, candidates from one section, I will not undertake to say what the consequence will be; I think it inevitable There is a logic in events which we cannot control. It is not worth while to talk about it but I believe now that if our relations were different from what they are, and we were a mere friendly confederation of confederacies, we should be better off so far as regards discussion here. Then we should not sit here abusing each section. Commerce would control you and me -for I do not elevate myszla above the infla ences of such a rolloy; but as long as you en-gage in such discussions here in any way you chlodse, be it so. I believe the Senator from from Ohio has before said that he opposed slave ry on the ground of its being an element of power, but he must see that it cannot be such an element of power as to put in jeopardy

IN OLDEST SERLICE. Mr. Clayton has very naturally directed atten-Mr. WADE. Then she has not made up her ate, and to the members or the United State-Senate, and to the point of seniority. Mr. Critten-den, of Kentucky, is now the "Father" of that distinguished body, having entered it on the 4th

LANARTINE'S GRAPE CROP .- There is good news for the friends of M. Lamartine .-The grape crop of the illustrious poet is this year magnificent. Around his vineyards the hail had injured the vines; his alone was preserved. It is estimated that his crop will reach two thousand five hundred hogsheads of wine. The journal which furnishes this piece of intelligence adds that M. Lamartine is retained at Macon by a return of the painful rheumatism to which he is so often subject.

SUPPLY FOR A READING PEOPLE.—The aggregate of the catalogues of the fall sales of books in New York and Philadelphia, reaches the sum of one million two hundred thousand

AS IT SHOULD BE .- Heretofore lights have been displayed on vessels at sea to tell their whereabouts; but Captain West, of the new steamer Adriatic, has reversed the old-fashioned method by the introduction of a powerful Calcium light, which is to be placed in the top of the forward wheel-house, so that he can see in every direction at a distance of ten miles. Instead of depending upon others to see him, to avoid a collision at sea he intends to keep a sharp look out himself .- New York Mirror.

DANIEL DANCER, when he had £3,000, a year, used to beg a pinch of snuff from all his friends, and when his box was full, bartered its contents for a tallow candle. But his parsimonious ingenuity appears contemptible in comparison with that of the Russian miser, who learned to bark that he might avoid the expense of keeping a dog.

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS.—Sterne holds that there is no such thing as an impartial representation. A looking glass, he says, one might be apt to imagine, is an exception to this rule; and yet we never see our faces justly in one. It gives us nothing, after all, but the translations of them. A mirrior, in point of fact, reverses our features, and presents-our left hand for our right. This was adduced by our author as a fit emblem of all personal reflections. There is much true philosophy in the illustra-

THE actions of a man tell of what kind he is, as do the fruit of a tree.

BUCHANAN'S majority in Kentucky, all counties being heard from, is given in the Louisville Courier at 7,195.

A PALPABLE HIT.—The following item s taken from the Memphis Christian Advocate, and is emphatically a good hit:

An invalid once sent for a physician, and after detaining him for some time with a description of his pains, aches, &c., he thus summed up: " Now, doctor, you have humbugged me too

long with your good-for-nothing pills and worth-less syrups; they don't touch the real difficulty. I wish you to strike the cause of my ailments. if it is in your power to reach it."
"It shall be done," said the doctor, at the

same time lifting his cane and demolishing a decanter of gin that stood on the side-board. A Western cotemporary says, "If our subscribers and others want us to keep up a

lively editoral department, they must pay us. It is a sorry sight to see a printer in a situation of the stated dog that leaned agrinst the post to bank. There is sound philosophy, as well as wit and good humor, in the suggestion. A distinguished writer says: "There is but one passage in the Bible where the girls are

commanded to hiss the men; and that is the golden rule, "Whatsoever ye would that men would do unto you, do ye so unto them." ASYLUM FOR INEBRIATES .- A movement is

being setts to secure by petition to the next General Sourt, an appropriation which shall se-cure the successful establishment of an asylum