A Democratic Journal, Devoted to the South and Southern Right

"We will cling to the Pillars of the T

SIMKINS, DURISOE & CO., Proprietors.

EDGEFIEL

Choice Poetry.

Oh! would I had the wealth of worlds 'The monarch's crown of gold-And all the gems in secret caves This wondrous earth doth hold-The countless pearls that gleam unknown Beneath the deep, blue sea; Oh! would I had such wealth, that I Might scorn it all for thee.

Oh! would I were in courtly halls, The bright and shining star-The glittering magnet for a world To gaze on from afar-That I might scorn the kingly throng, The world on bended knee, All for a simple cettage home, With nought but love and thee.

I care not for the golden wealth, Nor sigh in courts to shine-I only care, I only sigh To know thy heart is mine. Far more to me than gem or gold, Or jewel of the sea, Would be that simple cottage home, With nought but love and thee.

THREE WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE. My dearest, are you going out?

Indeed, 'tis very cold, Let me, sweet love, around your neck This hankerchief enfold.

You know how anxious for your health, My own dear George, am I, One lovely kiss, before we part-Good-bye, sweet chuck, good-bye!

THREE YEARS AFTER MARRIAGE. You're going out! why don't you go? I cannot help the rain; You would'nt grieve me mightily,

To ne'er come back again! Umbrella! I don't know where 'tis, What'll you want next? I wonder,

Don't pester me about your cold, Good gracious-go to thunder!

A Life-Like Story.

GOING DOWN HILL.

BY SOLOMON HOWETT. "That looks bad," exclaimed farmer White with an expressive shake of the head, as he passed a neglected garden and broken down

fence, in one of his daily walks. "Bad enough," was the reply of the com panion to whom the remark was addressed. "Neighbor Thompson appears to be running down hill pretty fast. I can remember the time when everything around his little place was trimmed tidy.'

"It is quite contrary now," returned the mer. "House, out-buildings, and grounds, all show the want of the master's care. I am afraid Thompson is in the downward path. "He always appeared to be a steady, inclus

trious man," rejoined the second speaker. "I have a pair of boots on my feet at this moment of his make, and they have done me good ser-

"I have generally employed him for myself and family," was the reply, "and I must confess that he is a good workman; but, nevertheless, I believe I shall step into Jack Smith's this morning, and order a pair of boots that I need. I always make it a rule never to patronize those who appear to be running behind hand. There is generally some risk in helping those who do not help themselves."

"Very true; and as my wife desired me to see about a pair of shoes for her this morning, world does not go quite as well with you as I will follow your example and call upon Smith. formerly. What is the trouble?" I will follow your example and call upon Smith. He is no great favorite of mine, however-an idle, quarrelsome fellow."

And yet he seems to be getting ahead in rand at the butcher's-step in with me for a moment, I will not detain you."

At the butcher's they met the neighbor who had been the subject of their previous conversation. He certainly presented rather a shabby a regard to economy which did not escape the notice of farmer White. After a few passing remarks, the poor shoemaker took his departure, and the butcher opened his account book with a somewhat anxious air, as he charged the bit

"I believe it is time that neighbor Thompson and I came to a settlement. Short accounts make long friends." "No time to lose, I should say," remarked

"Indeed! have you heard of any trouble,

neighber White?" No, I have heard nothing; but a man has the use of his own eyes, you know; and I never trust any one with my money who is evi-

dently going down hill." "Onite right; and I will send in my bill this evening. I have only delayed on account of the ickness the poor man has had in his family all winter. I suppose he must have run

behind hand a little, but still I must take cire of number one." "Speaking of Thompson, are you?" observed a by-stander who appeared to take an intersnug sum for leather. I did intend to give him

another month's credit, but on the whole, I Here the four worthies separated, each with his mind filled with the affairs of neighbor

In another part of the little village similar

scenes were passing.

"I declare!" exclaimed Mrs. Burnett, the dress maker, to a favorite, as she hastily with- maker's prospects was indeed wo...lerful. He the corners. drew her head from the window whence she was now spoken of as one of the most thriving had been gazing on the passers by, "if there men in the village, and many marvelous stories is not Mrs. Thompson, the shoe-maker's wife, were told to account for the sudden alteration coming up the steps with a parcel in her hand. She wants to engage me to do her spring work, She wants to engage me to do her spring work, distant relative had bequeathed to him a legacy law on his removal to that city during the years law on his removal to that city during th Every one says they are running down fall, and 'ry difficulties. it is a chance if I ever get my pay." She always has paid us promptly,"

reply. "True; but that was in the days of her prosperity. I cannot afford to run any risks.' The entrance of Mrs. Tompson prevented

application proved how busy the village dress- expressed her desire to oblige Mrs. Thomson in makers had suddenly become.

neighborhood, where two of her children at-

our little account this afternoon?" "Our account!" was the surprised

"Surely the term has not yet expired." "Only half of it; but my present rule is to collect my money at that time. It is a plan which many teachers have adopted of late."

The countenance of the teacher showed great disappointment, and as she passed on in a different direction, she muttered to herself:

"Just as I expected. I shall never get a cent. Everybody says they are going down hill. Perhaps I may get a pair of shees or two for the payment of the half quarter, if I manage right; but it will never do to go on in this

way."
A little discomposed by her interview with the teacher, Mrs. Thompson stepped into a grocery to purchase some triffing articles of family

"I have a little account against you. Will it be convenient for Mr. Thompson to settle it this evening?" asked the civil shop-keeper, as

he produced the desired article. "Is it his usual time for settling?" was again the surprised inquiry.

"Well not exactly, but money is very tight just now, and I am anxious to get in all that is due me. In future I intend keeping short ac-

counts. Here is your little bill, if you would like to look at it. I will call around this evening. It's but a small affair."
"Thirty dollars is no small sum to us just now," thought Mrs. Thompson, as she thought

fully pursued her way towards home.
"It seems strange that all these payments must be met just now, while we are struggling to recover from the heavy expenses of the winter. I cannot understand it.

Her perplexity was increased by finding her husband with two bills in his hand, with a countenance of anxiety and concern.

"Look, Mary," he said as she entered. "Here are two unexpected calls for money; one from the doctor, and the other from the dealer in leather, from whom I purchased my last stock. They are both very urgent for immediate payment, although they have always been willing to wait a few months until I could make araggements to meet their claims. But misfortunes never come single, and if a man once gets a little behind hand, trouble seems to pour in

"Just so," said his wife. "The neighbors think we are going down hill, and every one s ready to give us a push; here are two more bills for you -one from the grocer and the other from the teacher."

Reply was prevented by a knock at the door. and the appearance of a lai who presented a neatly folded paper and disappeared.

The butcher's account, as I live!" exclaim ed the honest shoemaker. "What is to be done, Mary? So much money to be paid out. and very little coming in; for some of my best customers have left me, although my work has always given satisfaction. If I could only have as much employment as usual, and the usual credit allowed me, I could soon satisfy their claims; but to meet them now is impossible and the acknowledgment of my inability will send us still further on the downward path." "We must do our best and trust in Providence," was the consoling remark of his wife,

as a second knock at the door aroused the fear But the benevo ent countenance of Uncle oshua, a rare but ever welcome visitor presented itself. Seating himself in the comf. rtable chair which Mary hastened to hand him, he

said, in his somewhat eccentric but friendly "Well, good folks, I understand that the

"There need be no trouble, sir," was the reply, "if man would not try to add to the afilicions which the Almighty sees to be necessary the world," answered the former, "and I am willing to give him a lift. But I have an er- with sickness and misfortune, which we endeavored to bear with patience. All would now go well, if those around were not determined to push me in the downward path."

"But there lies the difficulty, friend Thompson. This is a selfish world; everybody, or appearance, and in his choice of meat there was at least a great majority, care only for number one. If they see a poor neighbor going down hill, their first thought is whether it will affect their own interests; and provided they can secure themselves, care not how soon he goes to the bottom. The only way is to keep up appearances, show no signs of going behind

nd, all will go well with you." "Very true, Uncle Joshua; but how is this to be done? Bills which I did not expect to be called upon to meet for the next three months are pouring in upon me, my best customers are leaving me for a more fortunate rival; Coch, nothing uncommon,—jist an illigant in short, I am upon the brink of ruin, and piece of corn'd bafe and potatoes." maught but a miracle can save me."

"A miracle which is very easily wrought then, I imagine, my good friend. What is the amount of these debts that press so heavily upon you; and how : oon in the common course of events, could you discharge them?"

"They do not exceed one immlred dollars," replied the shoemaker; "and with my usual run of work I could make all right in three or four months."
"We will say six," was the answer. "1

will advance you one hundred and fifty dollars est. "Going down hill, is he? I must look for six months. Pay every cent that you owe, I don't eare much which, forout for myself, then. He owes me quite a and with the remainder of the money make some slight addition or improvement in your shop or house, and put everything about the guess the money would be as safe in my own grounds in its usual neat order. Try this plan for a few weeks, and see what effect it will have upon our worthy neighbors. No, never mind thanking me. I am only trying a little experi-Thompson, the probability that he was going ment of human nature. I know you of old, rows of matrimony. In passing through the down hill, and the best way of giving him a and have no doubt that my money is safe in streets a bier was struck against the corner of a

> had been followed and the change in the shoewere told to account for the sudden alteration | Cincinnati states that Nicholas Longworth, who in his ailairs. It was generally agreed that a was in his native State a shoemaker, practiced distant relative had bequeathed to him a legacy law on his removal to that city during the years

Old customers and new ones crowded in upon hand copper stills. The gentleman who had ty and durability of his work. The polite proposed to Mr. Longworth to give him a lot of Since the foundation of the Republic there has shall become States. The territories are the combutener selected the best piece of beef for his in-pection, as he entered, and was totally indif- them-a proposal which the latter, whose san- North and the South, which struggle has degen- as the constitution of the United States, recogferent as to the time of payment. The teacher guine opinions of the value of such property further conversation. She was evidently sur- acrompanied the children home to tea, and prised at the refusal of Mrs. Burnett to do any spoke in high terms of their improvement, pro- transaction formed the basis of an immense for-

ing to be said, and she soon took leave. Another the great press of work, and in a friendly note

any way in her power. On her return home, the poor shoemaker's "Just as I expected," exclaimed Uncle Joshua, wife met the teacher of a small school in the rubbing his hands exultingly, as the grateful shoemaker called upon him, at the expiration of six months, with the money which had been "Ah! Mrs. Thompson, I am glad to see you," loaned him in the hour of need. "just as I exwas the salutation. "I was about calling at pected. A strange world! they are ready to your house. Would it be convenient to settle push a man up hill if he seems to be ascending, and just as ready to push him down if they eman fancy his face is turned that way. In future, sive a neighbor Thompson, let everything around you wear an air of prosperity, and you will be

sure to prosper." hazar And, with a satisfied air, Uncle Joshua placed nerve "I was not aware that there had been any change in your rules, and I have made arrangements to meet the bill at the usual time. I his money in his pocket book, ready to meet toon i some other claim upon his benevolence, whilst he whom he had thus befriended, with light fear it would not be in my power to do so steps and cheerful countenance returned to his absen

CHAMPAGNE VS. MUSIC.

On a recent trip to Niagara, Thalberg stopped at a Temperance Hotel in Albany, and upon demanding some champagne, what eye the Irish servant open in astonishment. "I want some champagne," wildly reiterated the great instrumentalists.

Faix! and is it champagne ye are after

"By me sowl, then, ye can't have it." "And why?" inquire Thalberg, in astonish-

"The likes of it, including whiskey punch, i not to be had in this hotel.' For a moment the thirsty musician was

"What can I have then?" "Whether, tay and coffee."

" Go and send me the proprietor!" said Thalberg; "I will speak with him." "Ye may speak till the day of doom, put ye'll find it no use," was Pat's muttered obser-

In a few moments the landlord entered the apartment. His lips were closely set together, and a frown on his brow. He was evidently astonished that the foreigner should persist in his wish to contravene the rules of the estab-

Meanwhile, Thalberg had occupied himself in opening a piano that stood in the room. It ciple of honor. was not the newest class, but was tolerably in tone. As the proprietor of the Temperance Hotel entered the chamber, he began to play. First the frown gradually vanished from the brow of the landlord—then his lips unclosed, and finally relaxed into a smile. When the artist had concluded, he waited for a word, but Without turning round, he said

"The man is obstinate. I must try him with something else."

He accordingly began his Tarentella.

of bottles and glasses on the table, and wheeled round. Pat had re entered with the bottle of "I thought it was not allowed," said Thal-

"Faith! and he'll give ye a dozen if ye like it. He says a man that can knock music out of piano in yer way may git drunk every night if he chooses to. So there it is for you.

THE DEOF OF WATER, THE BROOK, THE RIV parkled like a jewel in the sun, once fell from he clouds in a little mountain stream, and ere it lost its identity, exclaimed in all the anguish of desolation, "Alas! what a catastrophe. mr swallowed up in immensity, ' The stream laughed, as it leaped down the mountain side, at the lamentation of such an insignificant thing is a drop of water, and vain of its consequence, continued brawling its crystal way with all the pride of conscience superiority, until at length, with a sudden plunge, it fell headlong into a mighty river, and like the drop of water, was ost in a moment, crying out in its last agonies, O fate, who would have thought a brook of my size could be swallowed so easily!" The iver murmured its contempt for the little fool ish stream, and continued its course, gathering strength and pride, and breaking through mountains, tearing rocks from their seats, and coursing in a thousand meanders through flowery meadows, until it found its way to the vast and nelancholy ocean in whose boundless waste it lost its being, like the mountain stream. "Is it possible, exclaimed the mighty river, that I have been thus collecting tribute from half the world, only to become nothing at last?"

in insignificance, like the drop of water; thou ton would be an absolute security to them against becomest a laughing, leaping brawling, thing like the brook, thou waxest proud and great, like the mighty river; and ere thou canst say, in the vanity of thy heart, " what an industrious mortal I am," thou art in eternity.

to-morrow, Mr. B ?"

"Faix, and I will, wid ail my heart." "Remember, 'tis only a family dinner I'n "And what for not-a family dinner's a

mighty pleasant thing. What have ye got?" "Be the powers, that bates the world-jis me own dinner, barrin' the bafe."

tayer in Wisconsin, was awakened, by a young man, who commenced a serenade thus:

"Oh, Sally Rice,

I've called you twice, And yet you lie and snore! I pray you wake, And see your Jake. And ope to him the door, or winder

It makes but little difference To either you or I-Big pig, little pig, Root, hog, or die! BE CAREFUL-Several anecdotes turn on

that inexhaustible theme for merriment the sorhouse, and the corpse reanimated by the shock. Some years afterwards; when the woman died Weeks past by. The advice of Uncle Joshua in good earnest, her husband called to the bearers, "Pray gentlemen, be carefull in turning

were ahead of his time, gladly accepted. This

Catest News, Citerature, Morality, Temperance, Agriculture, &c.

s, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

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in the annals of the human race.

idn, our cliu. ous than Italy or Greece, and our

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for the wants, the comforts, and the lu uries of man, more abundant, excellent, and varied than those of any other clime under Heaven's high canopy. Moreover, we are the exclusive produ cers of cotton-and cotton now rules the commerce of the world, and commands and invests the largest amount of labor and capital of any other production of the earth. The slaveholding States this day stand in a position from which they could wield more real power over the nations, the Kingdoms, the Republics, and the Empires, both of the New and Old World, than the mightiest conqueror that ever strode upon the necks of mankind. Napoleon made thrones and diadems his play things, and held dukedoms and principalities in the palms of his hands, yet hi power, and the power of France, at the meridea hight of his fame and glory, never equalled the gigantic stature to which the cotton growing re gion could attain, without the shedding of drop of human blood, or without the violation of a single duty, a single obligation, or a single prin-

A few years ago, the uses of cotton were ur known to man, and his clothing were was mar ufactured of the skins of beasts and of wool and flax and silk. However, after the United States had achieved her Independence, the er terprise of Southerners soon found in cotton, the cheapest and hast material of all others, with which to clothe the whole world of mankind The article was soon adopted in other countries and the staple amply rewarded the cultivation was increased sits trade was extended—and it tended, on account of its cheapness, and the fa cility of its manufacture into becoming and comfortable wearing apparel, to make its own markets. Now nothing can vie with it. It is sought by the whole world. It is becoming an aid to civilization; for nations, that once could not afford to be clad, now find in cotton a chean and elegant attire that can be obtained even by the humble and very destitute. There was once sad deficiency of raiment for mankind, and hal the world absolutely went bare. That deficiency no longer exists, and there seems to be a lauda ble emulation among all people to dress them selves with neatness, and no longer shock the

sensibilities of the modest by glaring exposure Of course the manufacture of clothing-cot ton clothing has kept pace with the demand fo it. The demand and the supply become large and larger with each successive year; and at the day, there are hundreds of millions of capital in vested in the manufacture alone; and millions laborers employed therein, even in the two o three most powerful and commercial nations of Europe, with which we have the directest inter course. Any disturbance of the cotton trade would create famine and ruin, both in England and France, in the space of a single year. I the slaveholding cotton-growing States were erec "Tis thus with thee man !" Thou beginnest ted into an independent government, their cor war, not only with England and France, but with their own Northern brethren, and even with the whole world; and by the immortal Gods, if they could obtain at the first, twenty-five years of profound peace, such would be their wealth, and IRISH HOSPITALITY .- "Will ye dine wid me such the strength of their alliances, that they could contend with the world in arms. In a short time the prosperity and riches of these States would be absolutely fabulous-surpassing the grandeur of Rome, in the days of Augustus, of Persia, when her Kings rode in golden chariots, and sat on golden thrones, and of Great Britain now, whilst she monopolized the wealth of half the globe. Beceause, it has been proved to demonstration, that no region under the sun can really none other adapted to its growth. Its to the Egyptian, the Indian, and the wild Arab, appointment and miserable failure.

Such then, are the advantages enjoyed by the Southern Slaveholding States, and such are some of the inducements, and securities they have, for erecting to themselves an independent separate Republic.

Now, have we any other powerful motive, and Have we any other reasons-nay, any other dire necessity to impel us to a separation? I would even wish not, for I love my whole country, and I delight to contemplate its glories undivided. THE LUCKY LEGAL FEE .- A gentleman in not been blunted, by his numberless insults and

pher the miserable doom of a free people.

the carrying trade, and as some of their large erty in slaves, and slavery cannot extend an inch ports were best adapted for ports of entry, all or further to the North, West, or South. The in. nearly all the immigration into the country first stitution, is crippled, circumscribed, inevitably touches their shores. Hence they must always doomed. overwhelm us in numbers, and conquer us by votes. In addition, that foreign element, coming from European countries where negro slavery is contained a higher qualification for the voters, unknown, and feeling an enthusiasm for freedom who, in the first instance were to fix the constituin first experiencing its blessings, without the ex- tions of those countries. The first settlers of an first experiencing its blessings, without the exupon the South. It is composed too, generally without fixed abodes, and without property, and of an ignorant prejudiced multitude, and there a great portion of them, especially in this counis scarcely one of them, even among their mechan- try, are foreigners, totally unacquainted with ics and working men, that does not loathe the our laws. The most of such settlers and emisight of a negro slave, as one with whom he is grants, have never beheld the face of a negro to come into competition, and who is employed slave. Nevertheless, those birds of passage, and to perform the work, which he deems it his proud renegades, and ignorant foreigners, are permitprivilege to monopolize. It is vain to reason ted to vote for the laws and constitution of Kanwith him about the vast amount of labor here sas, simply, on their declaring, on oath, their infor every one, and the rich and boundless forests tention to become citizens of the United States. to be converted to the uses of civilization and to If this is not a violation of the rights and interworld. He heeds no argument, he has the bigsted prejudice of his caste in Europe, and the
we are sunk into the profoundest indifference to he supply of the wants of the poor of all the ests of the South, calculated to rouse the spirit abors performed by the black slaves and the the obligations we owe to ourselves and to proswages received by their masters, he deems his perity, and we have forgotten all the hallowed ight and property, from which he is unjustly de memories of the past, which animated our Sumprived. Now this class of people, together with ters, and Marions, and Hammonds, to consecrate a set of siekly fanaties, constitute a material up- as a single battle ground, our once gallant State, on which Northern Demagogues will forever op from the shores of the sea to the pinnacle of the erate, in order to effect their ambitious aims. They furnish fuel for that furnace of agitation. which will continue to send forth flame and smoke, and burning cinders, until every band revocably to the entanglements of party. Let

tied by the constitution. But the anti-slavery, who have at heart, the liberty, the constitution, and especially the Freesoil party is so strong, and the safety of the Republic. that in all closely contested elections, where other issues are involved, the side that appeals to seen an itching in many of our great men, to nat party will assuredly win the prize. This is fetter the State by means of party organizations, mough to foster the spirit of incendiarism for party affiliations, and party conventions. ever, and to encourage its growth, until it shall ever that is perfectly accomplished, and our Chira to Cuba are said to be but a repetition, become a frightful mouster, willing and power. State shall learn to draw well in the harness, our 'ul enough to devour our government, liberty, high position, and our indignant hatred of opall enough to devour our government, liberty, high position, and our indignant hatred of op-honor, glory, and all the sacred memorials of our pression is gone. Our citizens will learn to bid tic? Or is it the Coolie's misfortune not to past greatness and renown.

The evils, that are pressing upon us in the di-

was predicted to my friends, on numberless oc- say that one of two men must be elected Presiasions, when I had the honor to address them | dent, and one of two men, of their appointment was clear to my mind then, that the admission as potential as the decree of Omnipotence. The even, one more slaveholding State into the people pretend to vote for a President and Vice Union, would almost be a miracle. How, in the President! A few trading politicians, who atname of common sense, can a number of sparse- tend the Baltimore and Cincinnati Conventions, v inhabited States, like those holding slaves, elect these officers; and what is more, determine compete in the colonization of new territories, what shall be their course of conduct for the with a section of the Union full to over-flowing four years of their administration, and only call with a pauper population, and with a section, in the poor people, by shouts and hurras, and coon that annually receives additional tens and hun-skins, and cider barrels, and oceans of mean lieds of thousands of emigrants from the old liquor, to ratify their decrees. world. We are content with our condition, and There should be one convention-a convention our people have no motives for leaving their for the Union of the South—a convention to only, the writer was arraigned before a court homes for a perilous settlement in the West. draw closer our ties of blood and fellow feeling Moreover, slaveholders are absolutely afraid to -a convention to wake up the slaveholders of emigrate with their slaves, to those fertile regions | the country to a gallant, a persevering and an | and the poor man is now at Fort Riley sufferof the North West, to which such a current of undying effort to vindicate their rights, and to ing the last part of the sentence. This is the breigners, and Northern abolitionists are now maintain their position in the Union which was lirecting their course; because they have a cer- achieved by the blood of their fathers. tain conviction, that they will be easily out-numbered, and that they will either be divested of slight impression of the zeal and eloquent powtheir slaves by law, or by the stratagems of the er of the speaker. abolitionists. The best opportunity we have had for many years of making a new slave State, was furnished in Kansas, on account of its proximity to Missouri. The prospects were once flattering that Atchison would succeed in his patriotic exertions; but every chance of success has now vanished. And in my heart, I believe, that both the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan. have wielded the influence of Government to our detriment. Mr. Pierce deemed, that it would be fatal and distracting to the Democratic party, for Kansas to apply for admission as a State, with a pro-slavery constitution, and to prolong the contest, he appointed a number of ineflicient A gentleman who recently put up at a log compete with us in raising cotton; and there is governors there, who were absolutely of meaner capacities, than common village Intendants. culture has been tried every where, and princely One of them Col. Geary, I knew to be a perfect rewards have been offered by royal hands, even wisp of straw. While in command of a Pennsylvania Regiment in Mexico, though he may have manifested common courage, he exibited guine enterprise has resulted in nothing but dis- all the incapacity for government of a weak gar- is somew it extraordinary," he adds, "that rulous old woman. Walker is a fit successor of the immortal Col. Geary. He yields every thing. Knowing that the efforts of the abolitionists of New England are continuous, and that those of in the Abolition vagrants and interlopers to the South are pretty well exhausted; he pro- control the result, the Republicans of Kansas claims a decree that though the convention should adopt a constitution permitting slavery, nevertheless it must be ratified by a vote of the to decide the contest." any other cogent incentries to such a course? whole people. Nothing could more effectually determine the fate of the pro-slavery party. A wrong system of conduct and territorial legislation has been acquiesced in, by the South,

from the time of the application of California to But no Southern man whose sensibilities have the present juncture, and our statesmen seem profoundly asleep as to their rights and interests. oppressions, and by the long period of his servi-tude, can be bline to the monstrous occurrences should not interfere one way or another with of inhibiting slavery there until those territories 33 acres on Western Row, so called, in lieu of been a struggle for ascendency between the mon property of all the States of the Union, and erated into a contest for office, and for spoils, and nizes the right of property in slaves, no territory plunder, and the overflowings of the treasury, should be allowed to pass any law invalidating prised at the relusal of Mrs. Burnett to do any work for her, but as a great pressure of business was pleaded as an excuse, there was nothing them among her best scholars. The tune, the naked ground being now worth over th

quence is, we have been taxed to feed the North, joying there the fruits of their labor just as freeand to build up Northern manufactories, and to ly and unrestrained as he might do in South rear and support a stupendous system of inter- Carolina. Let it be established firmly by pre-ON THE nal improvements in the free States, unsurpassed cedents, and long usage, that the few first settlers, and the floating population, (as in the case As the Northern States were the first to get of California,) shall hereafter forever be allowed control of the commerce of the country and of to fix the constitution of a territory against prop-

Southern men should have raised their voices against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, unless it had

I have seen with alarm and despair the disposition of many of our leaders to commit us irand ligament of the Union shall be utterly con- us once, place ourselves thoroughly in Democratic harness, or Whig harness, and our liber-It is possible that the more intelligent classes | ties are not worth a fig. Why can we not stand of the North, and especially the mercantile com aloof, as we have always done, proud and indenunity, who have felt our benefits, and who are pendent, engaged and pledged by no ties, but empetent to take a comprehensive and philoso- love of country, and love of liberty, and devohical view of the subject, contain many discreet | tion to principal, and then in the great Presidennd patriotic citizens who are content to let us tial struggles, and strife for offices and honors, done, in the enjoyment of the rights guaran- support and sustain only the men, and the cause,

as high for office as any timeservers.

Both the Whig and Democratic Conventions rection of Kansas, I can say, without vanity, do are designed to supersede the Constitution; and not strike me with surprise, but their whole train | are therefore against the Constitution. They regard to the admission of California. It must be elected Vice President, and their voice is

Here my notes end, but I have only given a

GOV. WALKER'S EXPLANATION.

Washington, August 20.—Governor Walker his retirement at Wheatland, he was a close in his official dispatches recently received, says student and an early riser. During his residence that in one point he has been grossly misrepre- at the British Court he performed the heaviest sented, namely: as desiring that every man duties himself. The number of letters and pashould vote who happened to be in the Terri- pers he writes without the aid of an amanuesis tory on the day of the election for the ratification of the Constitution. This, he remarks, would be desirable if there were conclusive evidence that all such persons were actual bona fide settlers, but the only sufficient and usual proof of such a fact would be some previous residence. On this point, which is one of detail, he had never proposed to make suggestions to the convention, although, when asked his forty years ago, he took his seat in the national opinion by the members of that body, he had indicated a previous residence of three or six months, and that the same qualifications should be adopted in the convention in regard not only to that, but to all future elections; and in his judgment, one or other of these terms of residence will be adopted by the convention, from which he anticipates cordial co-operation. "It who may happen to be in the Territory on the day of the election, has been preferred in the South as indicating a desire on my part to let have drawn an entirely different conclusion, viz: That I designed in this manner to bring many thousands of Missourians in the Territory

AND STILL THEY CO .- Among the deaths of Charles Bonaparte, Prince of the Birds of America, and by other contribu- The accused gentleman positively denies the tions to natural science. He was born in Paris | charge. n 1804, and died there July 29th, at his residence in the Rue de Sette at the age of 54. He had married Zenaide the only daughter of Joseph dowery. She died in 1854. Eight children were the issue of this marriage of whom the ted, will soon be made a Cardinal. The deceased Prince of Canino was a member of most of the

JOHN A. CHAPMAN, Esq.-We notice with great pleasure that John A. Chapman, Esq., has become associated with Thomas P. Slider, in the editorial management of the Sun. This copartnership cannot result in anything but good for the readers of the Sun; and we mistake us greatly if it do not rebound to the improvement of the Sun itself. Mr. Chapman is a man of sound ability, patient energy, faithful devotion to letters, and withal modest. We welcome him into the profession and entertain the hope that he may be long and pleasantly identified with the newspaper interests of the South—an interest second to none in its nobleness and importance, and requiring no little faithfulness of labor to ensure success. At no time has the South needed champions more sadly; although there are many throughout the length and breadth of her territory who are devoted to her best interests, and nobly welfare, and every addition to the ranks of the "faithful" should be hailed with gladness. Messrs. Slider and Chapman are able to do nobly; and we trust that it will be their principal aim, in the language of the Richmond Whig, to "make a constitutional opposition to the Devil and the Black Republicans."-Newberry

SPARK CATCHER .- There has just been exhibited to us an invention very properly denominated a "Spark Catcher," and intended to be used in steam mills. It is remarkably simple the inventors, will be made at an early day with Gov. Allston's steam rice mill; and, it successful, its importance as security against fire, must very soon be generally appreciated .-Pee Dee Times.

"THE HEALTHIEST COUNTRY IN CREATION." —DeBow's morality statistics show that the people of the United States are the healthiest on the globe. The. The deaths are three hundred and twenty thousand per year, or one and one-third per cent., of the population. In England the ratio is over two per cent., and in France nearly three per cent. Virginia and North Carolina are the healthiest of the States, and have six hundred and thirty-eight inhabitants over one hundred years of age.

THE COOLIE TRADE IN NEW YORK .- The following appears in the New York Express of last Wednesday's issue. It needs no comment: "Among the charters at this port Monday, we see, was the ship "Enterprise," from China to Cuba, with Coolies at \$70 per head. This is better for the ship-owner than carrying corn

"This 'coolie' business, it has been shown on time to time, is quite as bad as the African save trade. The 'horrors' of the passage from ii an aggrevation, of the awful 'middle passage' from Africa. Haven't black-republican have an ebon face and a wooly head?"

CRUEL PUNISHMENT IN THE ARMY .- The Lawrence (Kansas) correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat narrates the following case of excessive punishment in the Army:
"An incident occurred last year at Fort

Pierre, which possibly has never come before the public. I have reliable information that a private in the army at that place, some time last summer, committed some trifling offence against the military dignitaries, for which he was court-martialed and sentenced to receive fifty lashes. The sentence was executed with great severity, so much so that the soldier died in the operation, or soon afterward. Another member of the Army at that place, who had been accustomed for years to write for Southern journals, made a note of the incident, in which he rather intimated that the officers were culpable, for being so severe in the execution of the law as to cause death. For this, and this martial, and sentenced to receive thirty (or fifty) lashes-to have one-half of his head shaved, and to wear the ball and chain one year; statement as I have it, and I believe it to be correct in all essentials. The names I could furnish if necessary."

MR. BUCHANAN'S INDUSTRY .- A Washington correspondent says that President Buchanan attends to all important matters himself. During his long and active life he has been remarked for a regular habit of increasing toil. Even in now, is legion. Reading without spectacles, and giving to every subject prompt and careful analysis, he is a wonder to his Cabinet, several of whom knew very little of him till thus thrown into connection with him. Rising almost at dawn, and toiling late, he gives to his office conscientious fidelity and patience, which have marked his career from the day when, nearly councils.-The Democratic Wonder.

WASHINGTON, August 15. THE NEW RUSSIAN TARIFF.-Official despatches received at the State Department speak n favorable terms of the ameliorating influence of the new Russian tariff, saying the commencement of its operation affords evidence that the present Emperor entertains views different from is predecessor, and affords hope that other important reforms may follow. Books in all languages are duty free, subject only to the usual

Russian subjects living in foreign countries can now travel for five years, with a reduction in the passport fees.

SEDUCTION AND SUICIDE .- On Saturday last a young lady named Anna Marshall, about twentytwo years of age, committed suicide at Newark N. J., by taking arsenic. The deceased was of mentioned in the latest London papers, is that a highly respectable family and a strict member Canio, the of church. She had been seduced, as she alleged. eldest son of Lucien Bonaparte, brother of the by a prominent member of her own church, and first Emperor and well known by his work on to escape the disgrace put an end to her life.

ADVANCE IN COTTON GOODS .- We learn that the Columbia Mills have advanced the price of Bonaparte, with whom he received a very large osnaburgs to 13 cents, and of yarns to 22 cents per pound. The high price of cotton has rendered this necessary; most of the Georgia facoldest Joseph Lucien Charles Bonaparte serves tories, we learn, advanced their prices some time in the army. The second Lucien Louis Joseph back. A few days ago we published a notice of has taken orders in the Catholic Church. He is the stoppage of near 6,000 looms in Massachuone of the Pope's chamberlains, and it is expec- setts, owing to the unremunerative prices of goods compared to the cost of cotton. proportion in prices is more severely felt in the learned academies of Europe and America, and manufacture of heavy goods, where a large por-