Devoted to the South and Southern Rights, Politics, Calest News, Citerature, Mo

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Top ple of the Libertles, and if it must full, we will Perish amidst the

EDGEFIELD, S. C., FEBRUARY 9, 1859.

"Furriner, didn't you come to this country to escape from tyrannical, down-trodden and oppressed Europe? Didn't you flee to these happy shores to live in a land of freedom, where

the great rights of liberty is guaranteed to all Didn't you furriner ?" He paused for a reply, when the little peddler

squeaked out—
"No, sir; I comes to dis country to sell sheap ready-made clothes."

The astonishment of the orater, the shouts and roars of the multitude, cannot be described. The speech was finished.

PLEASANT WORDS .- 1. They don't cost much. They come bubbling up in a good natured heart, like the freely gushing waters of a fountain. It is as easy to speak them as it is to breathe. They come forth as naturally and easily from the lips of kindness, as the rays from the sun. There is no pains-taking about the matter. These kind words leap forth of themselves, and delight to fly away in every direction on their

2. They make the man happier that uses them. They re-act upon him. Hot words make the user's wrath hotter. So loving words make love glow the warmer in the bosom. They are fuel to the sacred flame. Loving words help to make a more and more loving heart. Kind

 Kind and pleasant words touch other peo-ple's hearts and make them kind. They fall like flakes of fire on the cold and selfish hearts of others-not to scorch, but to melt-not to irritate but to subdue and shame people's coldness and unkindness of them. Under such words grim vissages relax, their icy outlines are dissolved, and the soul that had been frozen to the core, gets thawed out; and he who had the gloomy December on his vissage, is not long in getting a genial June in place of it.

TEIP LIGHTLY.

Trip lightly over trouble,

Trip lightly over wrong ;

We only make grief double

By dwelling on it long.

Why clasp woe's hand so tightly?

Why sigh o'er blossoms dead?

Why cling to forms unsightly?

Why not seek joy instead?

Though this day may be dark,

Though reason may have fled,

Miscellaneous Reading

RATHER ENTHUSIASTIC. The following story is acknowledged to be "good'un" but we believe it has not found it

New Hampshire, porsuaded Joseph N .---

way into the papers to any great extent.

scated, and recitation commenced.

habit!

expiring calf.

"My, friend, who made the world

"Eh!" said Joe, turning up his eyes

Who made the word we inhabit ?"

inches below the ornamental butto.

"Who died to save the world"

again rising from his seat.

ting tone.

to your feelings.

The pin was again inscrted, and Joe

After Joe had calmed down the exar

good voucher for the following item:

Not long since, while Rev. Mr. Mc

" Perhaps so," responded Rev. Mac.

- Presbyterian preacher."

you ride; anybody can tell that."

for a living."

taken one day by an old gentleman, who seem-

ade clothing, who seemed to be very much

impressed with the arguments of the orator.

greedily swallowing up every thing he uttered.
This was too good an opportunity not to make

" Jesus Christ!" in a louder tone than

ted tone, at the same time rising to his feet.

"That is correct," replied the teacher,

The sun may shine to-morrow,

And gaily sing the lark ;

Fair hope has not departed,

Then never be down hearted,

But look for joy instead.

Trip lightly over sorrow,

themselves in other people. We have been in a crowded omnibus. A few snappish, sulky and a wild laugh and incoherent expressions words have multiplied their species, till most of the travellers have taken share in the same stock. But a genial soul enters. His kind words get wings. They produce an epidemic. Grow-ler number one and scowler number two, change voice and visage. The magic of a few kind words has done wonders. Ill nature has jumped out of the coach, and is off for parts unknown and good nature keeps all things in excellent trim for the rest of the trip. So sermonizes the Boston Traveller in four sections.

A QUAKER CORNERED .- Old Jacob J., was a shrewd Quaker merchant in Burlington, N. J., would there pray to his heart's content. And and, like all shrewd men, was often a little too with all his praying, he never seemed to think smart for himself. An old Quaker lady of Bristol, Pennsylvania, just over the river, bought some goods at Jacob's store, when he was absent, and in crossing the river on her way home A few years since, some roguish boys in the met him aboard the boat, and, as was usual town not a thousand miles from the capital divith him upon such occasions, he immediately she met him aboard the boat, and, as was usual pitched into her bundle of goods and untied it

as he was generally called, "Joe," to attend to see what she had been huying. Sunday School. Joe was an over-grown, half "Oh, now," said he, "how much a fard did witted profane lad; and the boys, anticipated you give for that and that?" taking considerable fun; but the various questions no. considerable fun; but the various questions proup the several pieces of goods. She told the price without, however, saying where she had answered that no one could for a moment supgot them. "I could have sold you those goods pose that he was not versed in theological lere. for so much a vard," mentioning a price a great Joe was duly ushered in and placed on a jetdeal lower than she had paid. can undersell every body in the place; and so he was pawing the ground considerably, and tee in front of one on which his friends were he went on criticising and undervaluing the The teachers first questioned the circle on their regular lessons and afterwards turn d to goods till the boat reached Bristol, when he was invited to go to the old lady's store, and when the goods were spread out on the counter, and Jacob was asked to examine the goods again, and say the price which he would have sold at per yard, the old lady, meanwhile taking a memorandum. She then went to the desk and made out a bill of the difference between Just as he was probably about to give the an- what she had paid and the price he told her; swer, one of the boys seated behind him, in-serted a pin in his (Joe's) pants, about nine what she had paid and the "Now. Jacob, thee is sure

"Now, Jacob, thee is sure thee could have on his sold those goods at the price thee mentioned? "Oh, now, yes," says he.

" God Almighty!" answered Joe it in eleva-"Well then, the young man must have made a mistake; for I bought the goods from thy store, and of course, under the circumstances it is not necessary that you should rise in answering; a sitting posture is just as well." thee can have no objection to refund me the

difference." Joe was seated and the catechism proceeded. Jacob being thus cornered, could, of course, not refuse—as there were several persons preent who had heard his assertions.

How to Tell a Lawyer .- A few days since That is also correct; but don't manifest se much feeling; do be a little more reserved in your manner," said the teacher in an expostulaaffee gave the required information, but seemsurious to know who the stranger was, as

What will be the doom of all wicked men? was the subject now up for consideration, and the following dialogue ensued: "My name is—, and as to the business follow, if you are at all smart, you can gues as the pin was again "stuck in," Joe thundered out with a still higher elevation of his body

"Hell and Damnation!"

"My young friend," said the instructor, "you that from my appearance—can't you tell that I am a timber cutter?" gave the true answers to all the questions, but "No, boss, you no timber cutter." while you are here we wish you to be more "An overseer, then?" " No, sir, you no look like one." mild in your words. Do, if you can, restrain your enthusiasm, and give a less extended scope

"What say you to my being a doctor?"
"Don't think so, boss, dey ride in sulky."
"Well, how do you think I will do for JUDGING FROM APPEARANCES .- We have oreacher ?"

"I sorter 'spects you is dat, sir." "Pshaw, Cuffee, you are a greater fool than took you for-don't I look more like a lawyer Presbyterian minister, was in the neighborhood of Bull's Gap, visiting his friends, he was over than anything else?"

"No, sir-ree, Bob, you don't dat." ed to be quite inquisitive. After riding along " Why, Cuffee ?" "Why, now you see, boss, I's been ridin' wid you for a mile, and you haint cussed any, and

some time together, the stranger remarked:
"My friend, I believe I can guess your occuyou know lawyers always cusses." Tom strikes Dick over the shoulders with a

" From appearances, I think you're a preacher fattan as big as your little finger. A lawyer, "You are right," said the Rev.; "but how do his indictment, would tell the story as "Sir, by the tie of your neck-cloth, and the

"And that whereas the said Thomas, at the cut of your coat, together with the fine horse oud place, on the year and day aforesaid, in and upon the body of the said Richard, against the After a while the stranger rode a little in adcople of the State of Pennsylvania, and its dignity, did make a most violent assault, and milicted a great many, and divers blows, kicks, vance of the Rev., when the latter, not to be outdone by his companion, exclaimed:
"Sir, I believe I can guess what you follow cells, thumps bumps, contusions, gashes, hurts, wounds, damages, and injuries, in and upon the bead, neck, breast, stomach, hips, knees, shins "I guess you can't," said the stranger, reining up: .
"Yes, sir, I can; you are a preacher, too; a and heels of said Richard, with divers sticks, ches, poles, clubs, logs of wood, stones, daggers, dirks, swords pistols, cutlasses, bludgeons,

Hard-Shell Baptist preacher.' rbusses, and boarding pikes, then and there "Really, you surprise me. It is true-but held in the hands, fists, claws, and clutches of how do you tell?" "Why, sir from appearances, and from the him, the said Thomas ?" sign you carry in your pocket," pointing to a A Mothes's Love.-Some of our readers may quart bottle, with a corn-cob stopper, which was sticking about half way out of his over coat recollect a thrilling ballad which was written on the death of a woman who perished in the snow-

The stranger had business in another direct tion, which he left to attend to immediately. "CAPPING THE CLIMAN."-A certain political speaker was addressing a large audience in Virginia; and descanting vehemently upon the usual Fourth of July themes, when his eye fell upon a little German Jew, a peddler of ready

the most of, and looking the little peddler full the land or on the sea, when the eye of no mother is upon them, remember her love and be restrained by it from entering the path of vice. Let them say nothing, do nothing, which a mother would not approve, and they will never bring her gray hairs with sorrow to the grave. SAD CASE-A WOMAN WRONGED .- On Fri-

day last, a neatly dressed and beautiful lady, evidently a stranger in this city, called at the office of Mayor McGavock, and requested a private conference with that gentleman. Complying with her request, the Mayor was acquainted with the truly melancholy part of her history, which led her to call upon him for advice and assistance. Through tears, such as only the broken-hearted could weep, she informed him that she lately arrived here from Charleston, coming bither at the instigation of a man who had wooed and won her affections, and then by the artifices, usually employed by the smoothtongued seducer, wrought her ruin. She stated that he had pledged himself to meet her in Nashville and repair so far as possible-by marriage-the great wrong he had done her. Since her arrival here, she had borne her misery patiently and quietly, making diligent search and inquiry for him she had loved to her ruin. But she had searched in vain, and in her dire extremity, betrayed, penniless and alone, had determined to unburthen to some kind-hearted ene the story of her wrongs, and seek the means are constituted to the wrongs, and seek the means are constituted to the wrongs, and seek the means are constituted to the wrongs, and seek the means are constituted to all the wrongs, and seek the means are the wrongs, and seek the means are the wrongs are the wrongs, and seek the means are the wrongs are the wrongs, and seek the means are the wrongs.

to relate with entire composure her sad grievances was more than her woman's heart would allow her to do. Perceiving her unhappy embarrassment, Mayor McG. kindly suggested that carrying out the abolition doctrine to practical he should furnish her lodging at a hotel, and results the next day advise with her as to what was best to be done. She assented and was con-veyed to a hotel. Next day the Mayor called on her, according to promise, but was pained to find her sadly changed from what she was even 4. Pleasant words begat other words like on the previous day. Her sorrows had pressed told but too plainly how terrible was the ordeal through which she had passed. At the sugges- fat your women are." tion of the Mayor she was yesterday taken to the Lunatic Asylum. The name of the unfortunate woman is Caroline Walters, and we learn she is a resident of Charleston, South Carolina -Nashville (Tenn.) Gazette.

> A friend has a negro, Jack is the name he bears, who not long since joined the Methodist Church. Well, Jack seemed to be very devout he would often leave his work in the day time, and stepping off in a good shady place

> neighborhood that seemed to delight in having every person afraid of him, and making them heel it whenever he met them. Jack one morning went out to pray by the side of an old clay root, and here he was going on at a great rate, and as he made great motions with his head and hands; as negros praying are wont to do, old Spot came nearly upon Jack before he seen him, and Jack having his eyes closed, of course he did not see his borned enemy. Old Spot seeing Jack's motions, concluded Jack was for fight, and he commenced preparing likewise; when he brought the first bellow, you may well imagine Jack did not stay in his bended position long, but jumping up before he had time to say amen, went with all his might for a high fence not far distant. Some go a long ways to get s horn, but he heeled it, to avoid a couple of horns. After jumping the fence and seeing himself all right and safe, he turned around to old Spot, who was pawing at a terrible rate, and, very indignantly, says Jack: " Now, you d-n old spotted varmint, all dot prar hab to be pray ober agip."-Selma (Ala.) Sentinel.

A FEARFUL APPARITION .- The editor of the Tiffin Advertiser says that Mrs. J ____the widow of a late subscriber to the Advertiser in an adoining township, was recently awakened from a sound sleep at midnight, when she distinctly heard an apparition advancing towards her, until it finally reached her bed. A sense of suffocation deprived her of all her power to scream aloud. She describes her blood as retreating with icy chillness to her heart from the body, whon she recognized in the intruding spirit her b gentleman, being beyond the limits of his deceased husband. The countenance of her belighborhood, inquired of a pert negro if the loved in life wore not its once benevolent aspect; the eyes which once beamed with affection tion upon her, were now fixed in stern regard upon the trembling woman. Arouse tion she abjured him-

"Charles, why do you haunt me? Why do you come again !" "Jessie," said he, slowly waiving in his hand a small roll of paper, "Jessie, pay the account I owed to the Advertiser, and let me rest in

Mrs. J. has fulfilled his desire, and is now not fearful of any future visits from the shadowy

ONLY ONE O'CLOCK .- Mr. ---, coming home ate one night from "meeting," was met at the door by his wife.

"Pretty time of night, Mr. -, for you to come home-pretty time, three o'clock in the morning; you, a respectable man in the community, and the father of a family."
"Taint three—it's only one, I heard it strike.

Council always sits till one o'clock." "My soul! Mr. -, you're drunk; as true as I'm alive, you're drunk. It's three in the morning.'

"I say, Mrs. -, it's one. I heard it strike one as I came round the corner, 1960 or three and suggests that our Marsball be instructed to times."

NEVER WEARY IN WELL DOING .- When ome one asked old father Scott of Kentucky, Why do you contiime to preach, when you have converted but one shiner in twenty years?" Have I converted one?" said he. "Yes," replied the other. "Then," said the good man, here's for twenty years more; I may convert two." And the faithful old soldier toiled on to the end in his Master's work.

A Knowing Doc .- A somewhat curious example of intelligence in a dog is stated to have occurder a few days ago at Toulouse. Some mischevous boys fastened a tin kettle to his tail, and the poor animal in great terror ran off, closely pursued by them. In spite of his terrors, the dog, it was noticed, looked in a peculiar way at the house he passed, as if seeking for shelter in one of them, and at last seeing one in which was the office of the commissary of police, he rushed into it, enlefts of the Green Mountains of Vermont. That tered the office, and quietly lay down, as if cermether bore an infant on her bosom, and when tain of obtaining protection. If the local newspaths storm waxed loud and furious, true to a pers are to be believed, the reason why the dog mother's love, rent her garments and wrapped selected the office of the commissary in preference the around her babe. The morning found her to any other was that his mistress, an old and a different corpse, but her babe survived. The

GATHERINGS.

as sorrowful as a sick lap-dog!"
"O, don't perplex me, that's a dear! my grief
is too great for utterance. I've had such an awful vision! I actually dreamed that Rosa Smith had got a new silk dress."

THE editor of the New Orleans Picaune, in describing the launch of a grand steamboat, says,-"She dipped into the waves as gracefully as

the Widow Green could make a courtsey.' Z A manager, not particularly erudite refused an original play, recently, on the ground that the language was "too much like Shaks-

ZE "THAT motion is out of order," as the chairman of a political meeting said when he saw a ruffian raise bisarm to throw a rotten egg. he British Parliament \$5,000 each, per annum,

A FELLOW who chopped off his hand, the other day, while cutting wood, sent to an apothecary for a remedy for "chopped hands."

"An! is it possible that you are still live?" said a fellow, on meeting unexpectedly one whom he had grossly injured. "Yes, and kirling 2 replied the other, of ting the action to the word."

BLACK AND WHITE.—We find in an exchange paper the statement that seventy-two white females were married to black men in

Quick.—The "boys" having in charge a fire steam-engine in Louisville, Ky., the other day, on a wager, harnessed and hitched up the horses to the engine and hose carriage in 1 min-

shown a fashion plate in an American magazine, was much startled and exclaimed: "How very Being beaten in argument, and afterwards thinking of some happy retort or very appro-priate joke, which would have smashed your ad-

ersary to smithercens. Z Dean Swift, hearing of a carpenter falling through the scaffolding of a house which he was engaged in repairing, dryly remarked that he liked to see a machanic go through his

ET THE monument to Ethan Allen, at Burlington, Vt., is completed. It is forty feet

a man and asked him rather gruilly, why the miles were so plagued long, when the Hibernian replied: "You see, yer honor, the roads are not in good condition, so we give very good measure."

fre. Affectionate little der ger with ear ache, in deep reverie. "Mother have never been!" "Where to, my child?" asked the fond mother, To aching" (Aiken,) was her reply. Mother looks with profound astonishment at her precocious daughter.

ROBERT HALL did not lose his power retort even in madness. A hypocritical condoler with his misfortunes once visited him in the mad-house, and said, in a whining tone "What brought you here, Mr. Hall?' Hall significantly touched his brow with his finger, and replied, "What'll never bring you, sir-too

THE Western New York papers record the marriage, at Plattsville, on the 10th inst, at 71 P. M. of John Bivens and Miss M. A. Turk, and in the same issue announce the death of the bride at 9 o'clock on the same evening, of

hemorrhage of the lungs. THE Senate of New Yor's has passed a ill prohibiting the admission of boys in the New York Theatres when unaccompanied.

NEARLY all the suicides in this country are by foreigners. Yankees rarely, if ever, make away with themselves; for nearly every one thinks he has a chance of becoming President, and at any rate, his curiosity prompts him to live on, just to see what he will come to.

Dogs of every kind, setters, pointers, oulls, Newfoundlands, mastiffs, and terriers, are all lap dogs-when they are drinking.

has just been completed, from which it appears own inherent forces. When it becomes as ecothat the total of the inhabitants is about one hundred and eighty thousand three hundred and fifty-seven—a figure at about which the city has remained for the last two hundred and filty years.

E A QUAKER lately popped the question to a fair Quakeress, thus: "Hum-yea, and verily, Penelope, the spirit urgeth and moveth me wonderfully, to be seech thee to cleave unto me, flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bone ?" " Hum-truly, truly, Obedish, thou hast wisely said, and inasmuch as it is not good to be alone, will sojourn with thee!"

E Capt. John Travis, the great pistol shot has gone to Huntsville, Ala., to display his skill in the use of that wespon. He proposes, at the place named, among other exploits, to shoot at a half dollar in the hands of a boy who travels

with him. Ze Och "Imp" expresses great uneasines on account of the author of the following lines, keep an eye on him.

" A destructive durk I'll bi. Then wipe my weeping I, And kut my throte phrom car to car."

"Is this your brother, Pat ?" Yis, sur." "Is he not older than you?" " No, indade, sur, he's not." "Well, then, he is younger?"

"No, sur, he's not."
"Why, man, he must be either one other! "Faix, then, he's nayther." "Oh! then you are twins?"

"Indade, now, and how did you know it?" THE DRUNKARD'S RESOLUTION. "Too much drinking has caused me pain, I'll never look at a glass again." He kept his word and never lied, And yet by drinking wine he died.

" How could be do it?" Only think ; Why, he shut his eyes when he took a drink "How is it," said a man to his neighbor that parson W___, the laziest man living, writes these interminable long sermons?

CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE.

"What is the matter, Julia, you look Remarks of Messrs. KEITT, DAHAM and MILES, sorrowful as a sick lap-dog!" gia, in the House of Representatives at Washington, January 26, 1859, the Consular and Dipromatic Bill being under consideration.

Ma. KEITT. Mr. Chairman, I do not think, with the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Millson,] that any one on this side of the House is influenced by any apprehension that this appro-priation reflects upon the institution of slavery, by uniting slavery and the slave trade. We do not object to \$45,000 out of the \$75,000 appropriated in this clause of the bill, because that amount is pledged as bounty by existing law; but we object to the remaining \$30,000 because there is no color of law for it. We protest against this government, full-mounted upon the anti-slavery sentiment, riding against and riding over and riding down the restrictions of What authority had the President for receiving the negroes captured on board the Echo, and sending them to Africa? He has only the

It enacts: "That the President of the United States be and he is hereby, authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem exulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe-keeping, support, and reasonal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattos, or persons of color, as may be so delivered and brought within their jurisdiction; and to appoint a proper person or persons, residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents, for receiving the negroes, mulattee to reserve of salary delivered from the coast of the person of the coast of the person of the p lattos, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade, by commanders of the United States

Now, sir, under this section the President is empowered to make provision for the "safe-keeping and support" of the captured negroes within the limits of the United States, and for their "removal" beyond such limits. Beyond A Japanese nobleman, upon being the limits of the United States, he is only empowered to appoint an agent or agents to "receive" the negroes, &c.; and when such appointment and the delivery of the negroes are made, his power is exhausted. There is no power given to convert the government into a huge grocery, to dole out provisions to captured ne-groes on the coast of Africa. The appropriation we object to, is the \$30,000 for supporting and educating these Africans which have been delivered in Liberia.

The lack of power seemed to be appreciated by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Nichols,] yesterday, and he sought to eke it out by an appeal to humanity and civilization. Sir, humanity and civilization are indissolubly intertwined, former can only be achieved through labor and toil. Will these Africans be subjected to this indispensable training? No,- sir, they will merely be encouraged in indolence and lethargy. The President has no right to usurp power on philosophical or sentimental abstractions; nor save we such tright but if we did act on such abstractions, a sounder and more robust humanity would have kept them here, where they could have geen properly educated and elevated

through the only ordeal which educates and elevates a people. We protest then, against that portion of this appropriation which applies were captured on board the Echo. The appropriation is, too, to a great extent, for the support of the Colonization Society.

This concern has become not much more than a rickety stipendiary of the government. It sprang up in almost a single night, under the hot and sickly vapors of a morbid sentimentalisome and the indifference of others. Outside of the prostituted charities of the government, it is now, I believe, mainly supported by old maids, whose tender bosoms-tender through age-are flooded with romantic kindness, and dilapidated politicians who are annually stimulated by doses of maudlin humanity. I will not consent that the restrictions of law shall be overridden for the benefit of this humanitarian

side of the House, that the re-opening of the African slave trade enters into this question. J do not so understand it. That question I will meet whenever it comes up. 1 deprecate its agitation because it is disturbing, and can now result in no practical action. Neither men nor parties can hurry it on to a successful and premature development; but to this development dir highwith the said rise when through his nomical question, it will touch the policy of the world; it will become imbedded in the policy of the South; and then it will force a solution through the momentum of its own power. 1 wish to await this hour; this hour when the mestion will transcend parties, and the policy of parties, and when it will grapple itself to the public feeling with hooks of steel. Now, to those who agitate on the one side and on the other, I would say, stand aside and let destiny take its course. Every great economical problem forces itself upward and forces itself into solution. This will not be acquitted from that law. In the meantime I would sweep from the statute-book every interference with slavery; I would repeal the law declaring the slave trade

piracy; I w uld withdraw our slave squadron from the coast of Africa; and I would leave slavery unintervened against, wherever the power of the country stretche. The power of the free State keeps the government from interrening in our favor. I would disarm it from aterrening against us.

Mr. BoxHAM. Before that motion is put, 1 more to amend the section by striking out the words, "and any subsequent acts now in force for the suppression of the slave trade." In respect to the few remarks I propose to make, I desire to have the car of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. No other act, so far as I am aware, which has been passed apropriating money for the purpose of carrying out the act of 1819, except that of 1820, which attaches the death penalty of the slave trade. Now, I would be glad to know of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means why these words are inserted, and what they contemplate? If it is intended to put into the hands of the President money for the purpose of hetter executing the act of 1820 this is not the place for it. If it is intended to enable the President, through agents or otherwise, more effectually to suppress the trade I submit to the committee that this is not the proper place. And indeed, sir, it is not proper that any money should be appropriated for such a purpose : for the President is already clothed with power. I should be glad to know from the chairman of the committee of Ways and Means why this was put in.

parties, a sectional man. I stand here a southern man, and a Representative, in part, of a sovereign Southern State. That South, that State, are of the weaker section, and we cannot but be sectional, because we must be united, in

that hideous thing, as it seems to men of all

order to maintain ourselves. Sir, I do not class myself in the great national democratic ranks. will act with the democratic party faithfully, honestly, truly, and heartily, where I can do so conscientionaly and consistenly with the rights and honor of my State and section. When they call on me to depart one jota, the half of a hair's breadth from that course, I turn my back upon them and leave them forever. Yes, sir, I am willing to avow myself a sectional man. I come here to represent, in part, the State of South Carolina, and her rights and interests are first in my estimation and foremost in my heart at

advocate with all my mind and strength, the which stamp the people of my section as pirates, authority which is given by the second section and put a stigma upon their institutions. It is of the act of 1819, in relation to the slave trade. ogic which the senior member from Ohio-[Mr. now piracy, it always was piracy; it and the pirace that you be filled up and obliterated. If we make done ligion, it always was; and the piraces that you wrong, if we have been the aggressors, I with my forefathers, who employed and encouraged their predecessors. I will never consent, if I can possibly help it, to allow this stigma to remain, which degrades and puts a slur upon with any of her institutions; not one who would interfere with any of her institutions; not one who would believe, Mr. Chairman, that these are questions gitimate interests; and could it by shown that that ought to be left, as gentlemen have said, to we have done any of these things, not one but the laws for the suppression of the slave trade.

I have very grave and serious doubts whether cal aspirants trampled under our feet—our two the constitutional power "to define and punish States may yet stand "shoulder to shoulder. piracy" gives Congress the right to say than anything else shall be piracy than what the laws of nations had previously made so; and the word "define," I think it may be very forcibly argued, was only intended to do away for the future with ambiguity, as to the precise definition of piracy, as commonly but perhaps some-what vaguely understood at the time of the

adoption of our Federal Constitution. I say, sir, that I am not prepared to advocate the re-opening of the slave trade. I do not know that I will ever come to that conclusion. It is a purely economical, and not a moral or religious question. If England and France continue covertly to carry it on, we may be forced in self defence, to do the same thing; and, ty and civilization are indiscolably intertwined, and their initial point is in slavery, the ordinance of God which commands that our bread shall be eaten in the sweat of our brow. Physical civilization must precede mental; and the thoroughly onganized, know that our system is the whole machinery of government, and the stop the stop the whole machinery of government, and the stop the stop the stop the stop the whole machinery of government, and the stop the infinitely more humane, infinitely more gentle, infinitely more Christian, than the coolie system ever can be.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. SEWARD. I am opposed to the amendment as I am opposed to the whole section; and I propose to give my reasons for it. I look upon the law for the suppression of the slave trade as mischievous and wrong. While I do not pretend to commit myse!" in reference to the policy of the slave to de us affecting the States whos interests would be touched by it, I am opposed to the support in Liberia, of the negroes which to the whole law, because I think it wrong, and a violation of the constitution.

The act suppressing the slave trade actually subjects the property of citizens to forfeiture forever. If gentlemen look at the constitution, they will find that there is no crime known to it, except treason, for which a man's property can be for feited, and then only for his life. And yet we ty, and is now dying out, amid the scorn of are appropriating money here to carry out a law which forfeits the property of citizens forever, an i deprives them and their children of it : there by visiting the sins of the father [if it be a sin] on the children.

The constitution of the United States never regarded the slave trade as piracy. A limitation was put in the constitution, up to 1808, against interfence with the slave trade, and Congress actually made the t ade legal by permitti g a capi tation tax of ten dollars per head to be assessed on the importation of negtoes into this country Besides that, Congress has a ade that a crime, punishment by death, which was legalized by this very capitation clause.

Now, let us reverse this. Suppose we were to call on Congress to pass a law authorizing the President of the United States to employ a thousand marshals, and to pay them \$500,000 to go and arrest people who interfere with slaves in the South a to tree take after the North - what sect of a howl would be got up here for thus taking money out of the treasury? Your Navy is a police on the sea to interfere with people, and to arrest them in the absence of any affidavit, by which alone, under the constitution, you can arrest a party for crime in this country.

Is it not true that a man cannot be arrested on to the high seas, your Navy is to be used as a poto arrest them for a crime which is said to be piracy. I say that that does strike at the institution of slavery at the South. I want to have that law repealed. I want to leave this matter to be settled by the States as a domestic question. I doubt whether, so far as my State (Georgia) is concerned, she would be benefitted by the foreign slave trade, because I think she has at present a sufficient supply of labor.

But there are other States that may differ from us in that respect; for instance; the State of Texas ; and I want all the States to have the right, without the interference of Congress, to earry on the slave trade, if they wish. Is the slave trade any more piracy-is it any more piracy to take a negro on the coast of Africa and bring him to a Southern State than it is to take him away from a Southern State and run him off to the North? Why not put both on an equality? [Here the hammer fell.]

The question was taken on Mr. Bouham's amendment, and it was rejected.

THE SLAVE TRADE. The Havana dent of the Savdanah Republican says:
The African slave trade continues to prosper, as heretofore. Recently the brig Ellen landed a cargo of Africans, of about nine hundred in number, only fifty-five of whom were captured on board one of Marti's fishing vessels. Ellen was abandoned aground in the "Canal de los Barcos," at which place three dead bodies of her slave cargo were found, and four or five others were saved; the remainder reached the plantations. Another cargo of upwards of a thousand, were landed about the middle of last month in the district of San Juan de los Remedios, to the great joy of the sugar grinders, and enrichment of the slavers and their associates.

Mr. Crawford, British Consul General, must

feel quite ugly at these "goings on," but probably the Spanish authorities were consoled for these flagrant breaches of the treaty with England.

We find in the Boston Post the following letter, written by Hon. James II. Hammond of South Carolina, to the anniversary dinner, in honor of the birth-day of Daniel Webster, at Boston, on Monday, January 17, 1859:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1858. Dear Sir : I am very grateful to you, and to those whom you represent, for your polite in-vitation to attend your dinner in Boston on the 18th prox., in honor of Mr. Webster's birthday : and for the kind assurances accompanying it. in which I have full confidence. My duties here, however, so entirely engage all my time, that I must respectfully decline your invitation. You say, that in the revolution, Massachusetts and South Carolina stood "shoulder to shoulder." I would be well for the world if they stood so now. And why do they not? To have brought about their present relations. I, sir, am not prepared to advocate the re-opening of the slave trade, but I am prepared to both. Another age will decide between us. one of them must have erred much-possibly

Born and bred in South Carolina, of which sweeping away from our statute-book, of laws State my mother is a native, my father is a Massuchusetts man-a college friend of Mr. Webster-and descended, I am proud to say, from npossible to escape the inevitable logic-the your earliest Puritan immigrants-in the antagonistic positions of these two small, but no-Giddings.] I believe, uses; if the slave trade be ble States, I have personally much to repretnow piracy, it always was piracy; if the slave as a patriot, still more. I wish the breach could would hang to-day, stand on the same footing think I can assure you that there is not a man the people of my part of the Confederacy. I thwart in the least any of her peculiar and letime; and to be controlled, moreover, by the would desire to make prompt and ample reparasovereign States themselves. I have very grave tion. If the same spirit animate the people of and serious doubts about the constutionality of Massachusetts to the same extent, we may justor endowments to any section, class, or individual, but insuring to all and each the full de-

velopment of themselves. I have the honor to be, most respecially, your bedient servant, J. H. HAMMOND. obedient servant, PETER HAWVEY, Esq., Boston

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE TARIFF.

Prominent Republicans of the House of Renesentatives, it is stated, have intimated to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. that they will not vote for any appropriation bill which may be reported by the Committee, less they can secure an increase of the tariff. But notwithstanding this determination of the Black Republican leaders, and the fact of the existence of a decided majority in the House in favor of a modification of the tariff to increase the revenue, we do not believe that it will be changed at the present session.

The members of the Committee of Ways and deans differ, both as to the necessity for a modification of the tariff and the mode in which it should be accomplished. Mr. Phelps, the Chairman, has a project of his own; Mr. Phillips has another; Mr. Maclay another; and the Republican members of the committee another; whilst Messrs. Letcher, Crawford, and Dowdell, are opposed to any action upon the tariff, and any report upon the subject. In the House, the differences of opinion upon the subject are as wide as those which exist in the committee. There is a majority which would do something with the tariff, but fortunately it is divided upon different projects. In the meantime, it is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury is now opposed to any change in the tariff, upon the ground that there is unusual activity in our commerce under which the present tariff will soon yield revenue enough; and the Democratic members of the Senate have determined in caucus that it is inexpedient to make any change. It may be regarded therefore as settled, that no bill which proposes to change the tariff to increase the revenue, can be passed at the present session of Congress .- Constitutionalist.

DIED FROM GRIEF .- English papers state that ecently a boy, eight years old, was committed for the theft of a purse containing a sovereign, from the tail of a cart of an old woman, who had given him a ride. Bail was refused and the lad ent to jail. The father on parting with his child took the matter of alegny to hear that de complained immediately after of having received a sudden shock at his heart-as if shot. Although in good health at the time, and a robust and hearty man, he went home and never again looked up. A deep seated melancholy took possession of him; he was obliged to give up work, and after a few days was confined to his land unless there be some specific charge made bed. He gradually grew worse, and on the day against him under oath? And yet, when you get on which his child was to be fried, he breathed his last. The surgeon who attended him, says lice to interfere with the business of citizens, and that he died of a broken heart. The boy was discharged.

> COTTON IN LIBERIA.-The American portion of the population in Liberia have commenced with much spirit, the cultivation of cotton. Pres ident Benson, in a recent letter, says : "There has been twenty times more cotton planted by America Liberians this year than ever before, of both native and foreign seed, and I feel sanguine that its cultivation will increase each succeeding year." A half ton of cotton seed sent out by the Manchester (Eng.) Cotton Supply Association, has been planted extensively, Association has also offered prizes for the properate as a strong stimulus to its cultivation; A party of emigrants from Ocofgla sent Luine lat-ly a sample of cetton of a species which blos-soms perpetually, and one of their number asserts that good sea island cotton can be grown in Liberia. The young republic has a most hope-

THE CASH SYSTEM.—The Nashville Union has resolved to adopt the cash system for subscriptions in future, and says, " the most powerful argument which has urged them to this position is found in their account books, wherein is recorded a debt due them of over sixty thousand dollars, accumulated since the 15th of May, 1853, and for subscriptions alone of more than

forty thousand dollars." This looks astonishing, but it is the history of every newspaper in the land that is published on the credit system. How long will publishers continue to pursue that ruinous policy? It is obliged to end in beggary, try it who will, and yet nine-tenths of the newspapers of the United States are wilfully traveling the dangerous

Z "THE candles you sold me last were very bad," said Suett to a tallow dealer. "In-deed, sir? I am sorry for that." "Yes, sir;

"Why," said the other, "he probably gets to I have this instant been told by a friend, writing and is too lazy to stop. be grew to manhood, and become the Speaker fore been persecuted by the same boys, went to Mr. MILES. I move to amend the amendment whose information I believe to be reliable, that an Squigsby was once asked by a young by striking out the last three lines. The Ohio Senate. How thrilling must be his the commissary and sought and obtained his do you know they burnt to the middle and Mr. Chairman, I have, perhaps, listened with order will so a be issued for all vessels bringing hights of that mother, if he be a true. large protection. The dog, who was with her at the time, aspirant for literary fame, what he should eat more regret to this discussion than any one to make him think. The joker recommended a more regret to this discussion than any one cargoes to this Island, to have the manifests would burn no longer?" "You surprise me; to make him think. The joker recommended a more regret to this discussion than any one cargoes to this Island, to have the manifests would burn no longer?" "You surprise me; to make him think. The joker recommended a more regret to this discussion than any one certified by the Spanish consul at the port from what, sir, did they go out?" "No, sir, no; arted man. How deep a mother's love! How remembered the local journals remark, the efminy a mother is there who would die for her fect produced, and in his turn took advantage of soi! Let sons, when far away from home, on it.—Galignani. upon the floor, because I entertain peculiar sec-ertified by the i tional views. For I am, I most frankly confess, which they sail. red pepper, which the aspirant swallowed, and immediately thought-of water.