Select Poetry.

A Mother's Love. BY FINLEY JOHNSON. Oh, there is still within the world A brilliant, fadeless light, Which, like a star, shineth through clouds Of sorrow's darkest night-Which hovers round her pathway here, Where'er we may rove; It is the light reflected from A mother's holy love.

There is a boon-a blessed boon-Unto us mortals given, Which gives us here a foretaste of The happiness of heaven; And when the storms of sorrow rise, And clouds grow dark above, It lingers round us to the last : That boon-a mother's love.

'Tis true that oft our footsteps roam Through pleasure's flow'ry maze, And we forget the ties of home, In sin's deceitful ways; Yet there's charm to lure us back,

Like some poor weary dove-That charm, a so pure and beautiful, Is a mother's holy love.

"Where is thy Sting. Who calls thee grim and terrible, Thou glorious angel, Death? Thy form should wondrous beauty wear, Like sweet perfume thy breath. Thy robes should be of woven light, Of clear, resplendent sheen; A crown of stars upon thy head, Thy face as heaven serene.

Once wert thou fearful in thy might, Wrathful and stern thy sway, When multitudes before thee passed Despairingly away; Before the Sun of Righteousness Arose to glad the earth, Then Sin and Pain and Thou didst blast All loveliness and worth.

But now midway from earth to heaven, Upon thy ebon throne, A glorious boon is granted thee, To thee, great Death, alone : The golden key of Life, true Life, Op'ning the pearly gates, Where never enter woes or strife, But rest the freed awaits.

Political.

MR. EDITOR-DEAR SIR: You will oblige me by publishing the accompanying paper, prepared with some pains by its author for the purpose of rectifying a portion of Benwhere he in his narrative deals unjustly and falsely with the history of certain prominent events and men connected with the tariff and the Texas annexation controversy of 1844. This correction and refutation was intended to have been made at an earlier day, but in part owing to Col. Benton's death, in the spring of 1858, it has been until the present time delayed. The reason Mr. Pickens assumes the task to vindicate the name and fame of South Carolina and Mr. Calhoun from the aspersions of Col. Benton's book, he himself fully discloses in the narrative. Being the original and now sole depository of the facts upon which Col. Benton grounds his assertions, the duty appeared imperative that he should suffer no further time to elapse before he made public a true statement of every thing that transpired between Mr. Polk and himself during the visit alluded to in the "Thirty Years in the United States Senate." As it may naturally assist in developing the political history of our times, likely from the "thirty years" to be perverted and distorted, its publication at this time may reputation of Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Benton's Book -- South Carolina --Mr. Calhoun -- Mr. Polk.

Truly yours,

He who writes history, often makes histo ry, and perhaps his fictions are innocent, because he only writes from his stand-point, and sees things as represented to him in a totally different light by one set of men from what another set, viewing the other side, might represent them. This is eminently true of all those who attempt to give a history of their own times, particularl if they were active partizans in the politica, conflicts of the day. Mr. Benton has recently published elaborate books, purporting to be a full account of his thirty years in the Senate of the United States. He has there attempted to give the detailed history of great events, in which he might well exclaim, " Magna

parsfui." Soon after I became of age, I was sent to the Legislature; and from 1832, became deeply enlisted in all the great questions of the day from that time until the present. This circumstance led me to keep an accurate memoranda, particularly of everything that related to South Carolina. I see many points in his books where he has done the grossest injustice to the State and to Mr. Calhoun, as identified with South Carolina. For instance, the minute exposition which he makes of Mr. Calhoun's course as Secretary of War, in Mr. Munro's Cabinet, in relation to General Jackson, the taking of the Baranca's, and imprisoning the Spanish Governor in Pensacola, the "Johnny Rhea letter," &c., &c., all appear to be quite plain and truthful to any one not acquainted minutely with the detailed history of these events, and yet there never was more perfect tissue of misconception and partizan views published in any book having the slightest pretension to bistory.

The paper published, as purporting to be left by General Jackson with Mr. Blair as his last authentic record of the controversy with Mr. Calhoun, and his defence before the Committee of the Senate, raised on the "Seminole war," contains the severest accusations against the integrity of Mr. Calhoun. and presented to the world under the cover of the illustrious name of Johnson, is well calculated to produce a profound impression upon the rising generation; and yet the contradictions of the paper itself, the totally different style in which the first part of it is written from the latter part, and the appeal which General Jackson says "Hon. John Rhea" made to him under the instigation of Mr. Munro, as all were "brother Masons," to burn the famous "Johnny Rhea," letter-a document so essential to the vindication of his own honor as well as to the true history of an important event in the country and its administration, all show that if Gen. Jackson were alive and in proper mind, he never could have permitted such a document to go forth as his deliberate production. Mr. Munro was a Mason, General Jackson was a Mason, and so, too, was the famous Hon. John Rhea, member of Congress from Tennessee. Mr. Calhoun was no Mason, and yet this "exposition" represents Mr. Calhoun as instigating Mr. Munro to appeal to General Calboun;" vol. 6, page 349. Jackson, through "John Rhea," to burn this famous secret letter, which represents Mr. ato," 2 vol., chap. cvi, page 650.

mander of the army, to invade Florida and take possession of Pensacola, when he, Mr. Munro, as President, had assumed a totally different position; and he is appealed to as a "brother Mason" to suppress the letter, and all done under the intrigues of Mr. Calhoun, who was no Mason! This is doing great injustice to that noble band of brothers, who have stood the test of ages, and defied the scrutiny of time as to the purity and benevolence of their purposes. This transaction represents leading members of the brother-

hood, combining together to suppress an im-portant secret document essential to vindi-Surely there must be some grievous error here, and what purports to be General Jackson's "expectation," * never could have re-

in any aspect it ever could do to Mr. Calhoun But it is not my purpose to examine that part of Mr. Benton's book, or any part of it, except where, in some prominent events, he uses me as a witness or evidence upon which to make grave charges against Mr. Calhoun and South Carolina. I will not examine his as Mr. Calhoun's life is bound up in the character and history of South Carolina, I trust, under these circumstances the public will

In vol. 2d, and at page 650, I find an ac- both to t count of a visit I made to Mr. Polk, August, 1844. He says: "He (that is I) made known the condition on which the vote of South eral ab-Carolina for him (Mr. Polk) might be dependent. That condition was to discontinue Mr. Blair as the organ of the Administration, if he should be elected. Mr. Polk was certain of the vote of the State if he agreed to the required condition, and he did so. Mr. Blair was agreed to be given up, &c. That was engagement on the part of Texas to abolish propitiation to Mr. Calhoun, to whom Mr. slavery eventually and under proper condi-Blair was obnoxious on account of his inex-

in that visit, than the one he has developed

with so much solemn emphasis. The great Democratic Convention was to meet in Nashville, August, 1844, when delegates from all the States West and South were appointed. I had been authentically informed that this convention was got up in Washington, in consultation with Mr. Cal-There had been some excitement and division made in that State by what was called the Blufton Meeting," and those connected with it were understood to be in favor of urging the State to a separate and independent movement against the tariff at that time. Not ong before the day for the meeting of the Nashville Democratic Convention, I received a letter from Mr. Calhoun, who was then Secretary of State under President Tyler, stating that, owing to Mr. McDuffie's extreme delicate health, he would not go on to Nashville, as was intended, and urging me, in the most decided manner, to go on in his place. I was then a member of our State Senate, and had withdrawn from Federal politics, and most respectfully declined; but Mr. Calhoun immediately wrote again, still urging me to go. A few days after, I met Col Elmore, at a Democratic meeting, in Augusta, Georgia-I think 4th of August-who told me he had received letters from Mr. Calhoun to the same effect of mine, and after conversing fully with him, I agreed to go to Nashville, but very reluctantly, and upon the condition that he would have the fact announced in the Mercury, that they were glad to know that I had consented to go to Nashville in the place of Mr. McDuffie. I think some such announcement will be found in he Mercury's editorial, between the 4th and 12th of August, 1844. Those acquainted per, and by Col. Elmore. It will be recollected that Mr. Polk had written his celebrated "Kane Letter" to Pennsylvania, which looked like adhering to a tariff for protection per se, unless construed strictly by his former votes and speeches in Congress. This letter had created great uneasiness in the public mind throughout the South. My object in

unjust tariff of 1842. With this view, we went over the tariff of 1833 and 1842, and compared them together, words, provision by provision, and if his library be preserved, pencil marks, in my hand writing, will be found in the margin of both these tariffs, and the alterations and changes agreed upon in consultation. Suffice it to say, that speci-

having an interview with Mr. Polk, before I

spoke at any convention, was to have a tho-

of that letter, and to know, in detail, what

would be the policy of his administration as

to a tariff and the repeal of the odious and

ugh understanding as to the true meaning

*Vide "Benton's Thirty Years in United States Senate," 1 vol., page 169. Vide, also, "Work of

† Benton's " Thirty Years in United States Sen-

per se, were to be abolished, and the ad valorem principle introduced in any measure to have set, and begin to look at the great example we

I remained at Mr. Polk's house two nights and a day, and was thoroughly satisfied that he was with us entirely on the great principles of a free trade tariff in all its leading features. This was one of the principal objects of that visit. But the first great object was in reference to the annexation of Texas. It was considered principally in relation to what part Great Britain might take as to annexation. She had attempted to open negotiations with Gen. Houston, then President cate honor and the truth of history, and act- of Texas, to prevent annexation with us. ing under the instigation of political intrigue. | trust the public will bear with me, while I dwell somewhat in detail upon this great Texas to this Union. Such annexation would nominated another upon that issue, thus question, for the young men of the day seem ceived the deliberate sanction of that re- book has suppressed them entirely, as he was of the Constitution." nowned man when in the full vigor of his opposed to annexation, and went off with great intellect. Besides, the letter was burnt Mr. Van Buren. I had had a full interview about thirty years after the date of the let- entire indifference. We had serious difficulter, General Jackson himself is set forth as | ties arising between us and Great Britain in revealing the substance and contents of this relation to the Oregon question. Under the prising population seeking a home in that recollision with the Hudson Bay Company and British subjects, and we were in imminent danger of being dragged into a premature account of the meeting and organization of war by a wronged and excited frontier poputhe twenty-sixth Congress, however unjust lation. It became eminently politic, therethat account may be, but merely a few promi fore, as a peace measure, that notice to terminate this joint occupancy treaty should be given, and thus take the question of peace or war out of hands of an excited and interested frontier people, and hold it under the control and Mr. Benton has used my name to make of government itself. These questions being kept open, might give Great Britain a pretext men. I know the public can never feel much to instigate Mexico to a war with us in referinterest in anything said or done by so hum- ence to Texas annexation, if it should be ble a citizen as myself; but as everything effected, and the difficulties that might arise connected with the integrity and reputation | were considered, at that time, more with refof these two illustrious statesmen will be erence to Great Britain and her citizens actleeply interesting in history, and particularly | ing on Mexico, than in relation to a direct issue with Mexico herself. .

Lord Aberdeen, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Great Britain, had written that elaborate consider it no intrusion upon my part to and extraordinary letter, dated December place my evidence before them. I do so en-

it the duty of Great Britain, as a Christian

world, tl

stantly e

he says:

tion of slavery, which he directed to be read

Munro as prompting General Jackson, com- fics and minimums, the basis of all protection, lent motives, some on account of interested lar letter from Albany, New York. They of by the politicians, and had been habitually Remarkable Letter from Governor Wisc. | that he must have his money, as his family fears, begin to look at the great example we were sent to Washington, and both letters apces which may result from that example nearer home. It is impossible to look at the discussions in the United States of America, and especially to the conflicts between the so peculiar that all sagacious men instantly Northern and Southern States, without seeing that slavery in that nation, stands on a and under a full understanding between the our understanding of them. precarious footing; (cheers,) the same policy s growing in Brazil and Cuba, &c." The Hon, John Reed, leading member of Congress and friend of Mr. Webster, from Massachusetts, used this language, in a letter dated 4th August, 1843: "It must be understood that the free States will neither consent nor submit to the annexation of result in its dissolution. In fact, it would be saving the Democratic party. This, in my

to have forgotten the points, and Mr. Benton's an absolution from the bonds and obligations At the close of the 26th Congress, thirteen great intellect. Besides, the letter was burnt because it was a "secret" letter, and impli- with Gen. Jackson, and he had told me that Hon. John Q. Adams, N. B. Calhoun, Govercated Mr. Munro, and Mr. Rhea was used as Gen. Houston had no idea of listening to the nor Slade, Mr. Morgan, of New York, and denoted Jackson, to suppress it, and he says he did burn it about six years after it was written, that it might not be used; and General Jackson is made to say he never showed application of Texas for apprexation had present the distribution of t proposals of Great Britain, but only intended Mr. Howard, of Michigan, all united in a kindred people, identified with them by all written as Secretary of State, to Mr. King, effected by any act or proceedings of the Federal Government, or any of its departit to any man except Col. McNary, of Nashville. Then, after all this solemnity, and after

Mr. Munro and Mr. Rhea are both dead, and
about thirty years after the data of the let. pact, its objects, designs, and the great ele-mentary principles which entered into its for-mation, of a character so deep and fundamental, very letter from memory, so that if there ever was any harm it it, it is now made to do a double wrong, and to inflict a far greater injury upon the character of Mr. Munor than ping over the whole region, there being no interests and abhorrent to the feelings of the line was any harm it it, it is now made to do a double wrong, and to inflict a far greater injury upon the character of Mr. Munor than ping over the whole region, there being no interests and abhorrent to the feelings of the people of the free States, as in our opinion-not only to inevitably result in a dissolution of the Union, but fully to justify it." In a ment organs, and substitute another organ boundary, they were constantly brought into great and studied address, delivered by Hon. less hostile to Mr. Calhoun, and that this was J. Q. Adams to the young men of Boston, reported in the National Intelligencer, 12th October, 1844, he used these striking and significant words: "Young men of Boston, and it is doing great injustice to the country was deeply tainted by the prejudices of small was deeply tainted by the prejudices of small to suppress entirely the more important issues. your trial is approaching-the spirit of freedom and the spirit of slavery are drawing together for the deadly conflict of arms. The annexation of Texas to this Union is the blast of the trumpet for a foreign, civil, servile and Indian war, of which the Government of your country, fallen into faithless hands, have already twice given the signal, first, by a shameless treaty, rejected by a virtuous Senate, and again by the glove of defiance, hurled by the apostle of nullification at the avowed policy of the British empire, peacefully to promote the extinction of slavery throughout the

Mr. Webster, while Secretary of State, nade a speech at Buffalo much referred to at territory beyond what the old thirteen States

peared the same day in the National Intelligencer or, if not precisely the same day, one appeared the day after the other. The coinciconcluded that the letters written by concert, leaders of the two great parties, and that they were determined to sink that issue in the election, and fall back simply upon the old issues of 1840. Mr. Clay sustained himself could not make his party follow, and they day, and it is a great mistake to suppose that trigues. It was the ground swell of a mighty people, resolved to work out their own destiny from the material and real structure beneath. And when he supposes that the "conditions" the main object of my visit to Mr. Polk, in power of the Republic, and these men, well the surface of the mighty current. No man understood these issues at the time, more thoroughly than Gen. Jackson himself, for in a full interview with him about 20th August, 1844, he showed himself, although feeble with disease, profoundly master of all points, and in which he spoke freely of Mr. Benton's did not reach Nashville quite soon enough for the proceedings of the great convention, but

disposed of by them. Mr. Polk was certain of the vote of the State if he agreed to the required con-Col. Benton obtained his information as to dence was so striking, and the circumstance what was "agreed to." I only wrote to Col. Elmore and to Mr. Calhoun from Mr. Polk's But justice to Mr. Calhoun first, and then to Mr. Polk, against whom, also, Mr. Benton

is very severe in his strictures, and in the inferences to be drawn from his statement of by his heroic will and transcendent talent, as apparent facts, requires that I should make benefit on important points, and I now disdain to have any disguise about the matter. opinion, is the true political history of that I never addressed any convention or assembly in Tennessee, until I had a full interview with it turned upon men, or was at all effected by in- Mr. Polk fir. t. As to the entire length Mr. Calhoun went at that time, on the Texas by extending their power and protection to a say any thing further. His celebrated letter, shaft raised thereon, at this period, no matter his views fully at that period. The only point how polished or what Corinthian capital may I desire to draw attention to at present is. adorn it, can ever divert the public gaze that there were much greater questions and upon which South Carolina was to vote for Mr. Polk, turned upon a contemptible intrigue to dismiss Messrs. Blair and Rives as Governorman organ, has often been made the pivot, upon been made to turn, and great party combinations have been entered into, but in this inwas deeply tainted by the prejudices of small men, who only saw a very small part of the But for those issues involving vital principles, contest. There were grave questions inti- Mr. Clay never could have been defeated, for mately identified with the future progress and at that particular juncture he had the most intellectual and devoted party any man ever as others, were but the feather and cork upon had, and upon the old issues of 1840, Mr. Van Buren and the Democratic party had

been nearly annihilated. If, after reading Mr. Benton's book, which from its great labor as well as his own widespread reputation is destined to be viewed as history, I were to remain silent, it might be taken in after times, as a full statement of all course in unmeasured terms, and deeply regretted Mr. Van Bnren's. By an accident I the vote of South Carolina in a great election produce a profound impression upon the des-Lthink there were two sets of representatives | tiny of the Republic, long after so humble a consent that there should be one foot of slave at it from Missouri, one from the friends of person as I am shall be entirely unknown. I territory beyond what the old thirteen State; Col. Benton, called the 'Hards," and one from do this further, in justice to the memory of had at the time of the formation of their the other portion of the Democratic party two great men now dead, whose general printing the other portion of the Democratic party two great men now dead, whose general printing the other portion of the Democratic party two great men now dead, whose general printing the other portion of the Democratic party two great men now dead, whose general printing the other portion of the formation of their the other portion of the Democratic party two great men now dead, whose general printing the other portion of the formation of their the other portion of the formation of their the other portion of the Democratic party two great men now dead, whose general printing the other portion of the formation of their the other portion of the formation o

HIS SENTIMENTS ON NEW YORK POLITICS. The following singular letter from Governor ise, of Virginia, to a freind in Albany, has just been made public, and has created quite a sensation among the politicians now congregated in that city:
RICHMOND, July 13 1859. Dear Sir: I thank you for yours of the Sth ast. I have apprehended all along that the

Tammany Regency would carry a united del-

legation from New York to Charleston. For

you may rely on it that Mr. Buchanan is himhead of his party, and was nominated and the statement I have made. I went there self a candidate for re-nomination, and all the prostrated by the issue. Mr. Van Buren very reluctantly, and only because I was his patronage and power will be used to disappoint Douglas and all other aspirants. Our only chance is to organise by districts, and ther whip the enemy or send two delegatiors. If that is done or not done, we must still ely on a united South. A united South will e end on a united Virgina, and I pledge you that she at least, shall be a unit. Virginia a unit, and persistent and firm on a sound platform of protection to all persons of popular versus squatter sovereignty, she must rally to her support all the South. The South cannot cost: consequently, the country merchant in adopt Mr. Douglas' platform. It is a short cut to all the ends of Black Republicanism. He then will kick up his heels. If he does or don't, he can't be nominated, and the main ty of the trade of Richmond, is now being argument against his nomination is that he can't be elected if nominated. If he runs as an manifesting itself in this great channel of trade, ndipendent candidate, and Seward runs, and I am nominated at Charleston, I can beat them both. Or if squatter sovereignty is a establishing such a system of direct trade as ank of the platform at Charleston, and Douglas is nominated, the South will run an independent candidate on protection prin-ciples, and run the election into the House. west candidate on the list. If I have the popular strength you suppose, it will itself fix the nomination. Get that, and I am confi-

elieve a friend, and of course I would, good faith, be glad of his influence, and would do nothing to impair it, and could not justly reject his kind aid; but you may rely upon it that I am neither completely, nor at all, in the hands of Mr. Wood, or any other man who breathes. He has always been friendly to me, and I am to him, but always on fair and independent terms. There is nothing in our relations which should keep aloof any to establish this trade upon such a bosis as friend of either. He knows as well as one can tell him, that his main influence is in the city of New York, and I judge what you say of his country influence is correct. But I am counting all the time without New Yrok, and lon't fear the result. I am depending solely upon position of principle, independent of all cliques, and defying all comers. We will overwhelm opposition in Virginia, and her vote will be conservative and national.

At all events, I shall always be glad to hear

HENRY A. WISE.

date 1 Boston. in a room of the nto consideration id the best means seial and poli ical orates were present

from all the New Lug.... and several other States. The convention organised as follows: President, George U. Downing, of R. I.; Vice-'residents, Ezra R. Johnson and John T. ililton, of Mass.: Amos G. Bernau, of Mo. Isaac Rice, of R. I.; Wm. Anderson of Ct. Rev. A. N. Freeman, of N. Y.; Wm. Wells Brown, Chas. I. Remond and other leading philanthropists and agitators are present. It

A colored military demonstration also took place to-day, in commemoration of West India emancipation, which wound up with a ball in the evening at the armory of the Liberty Guards. The clife of the colored residents and strangers attending the convenion, attended a levee in Faneuil Hall this evening.

Mr. Palmer on the the Blue Ridge Road. We publish to-day, by special request of the author, Hon. E. G. Palmer's letter to the editor of the Carolinian, upon the Blue Ridge Railroad project. We do not endorse the document, but are willing to give both sides of the question.

We are quite sensible of the fact that, in this section of the State, it is not popular to advocate the construction by State aid, of that Road, and we are necessarily obliged to differ with some of our very lest friends in and we know what it is to differ with those for whom we have the highest esteem personally and politically. But, differences must exist, and, when we think it right to pursue a certain course which our judgment and understanding

dictates, we shall certainly do so. What the Blue Ridge Road, when completed, will be able to effect, is as yet problematical -no one can know, nor can Mr. Pabner, or anybody else, confidently predict that "the building of such a Road will only involve the contracting of a heavy debt, without any corresponding benefit," and that it will become 'a permanent tax upon the people."

legislators had not considered this question a soon as he succeeded in selling a lot, he little more closely before voting such extrava- would make up his sales "with enormous gant liberality for the construction of that magnificent monument of folly and extravagance, the State House, which is destined to be, for all time to come, a perpetual and "permanent tax upon the people." The Road | he received a consignment of pig iron on one may possibly pay-the State House never can, and posterity will feel very sensibly the folly of their "grave and reverend seniors."

The edict has gone forth that the Blue Ridge Road, so far as the State is concerned, must stop where it is. The State House must be finished, albeit the commonwealth is bankrupted in consequence thereof, and the people who are footing the bill, are quietly submitting. This is patriotism with a ven-geance. If the Road goes overboard, the State House should tumble too. One may groes in this case, would be a liability to a be a great blessing and convenience, whilst the other can only gratify the pride and cupidity of its misguided and deluded supporters. The State House has already cos enough to have built a splendid Capital, good enough RECIPE FOR DIABRIDEA.-Put into a bottle | for any State in the Union, and the end is not three ounces pimento (Allspice,) upon which vet, for it has hardly commenced to be paid pour one pint best French brandy-sweeten for. Its estimated cost, if ever completed, is some four millions of dollars, the interest of which would have covered the annual income tax of the State ten years ago, or even later

than that. The result will be, if the State House is ever finished, that the taxes will have to be doubled in order to pay interest on this magnificent GAMING AT THE SPRINGS .- The editor of investment, and the current enpenses of the

> Kill the Blue Ridge Railroad, and lose every dollar that the State has alread paid towards its construction, and build at all hazards a State House which will impoverish the State Treasury and fix "a permanent tax paid, I upon the people." This is the grand pro-laws against Slave piracy. Before the next couisiana. gramme for the future. "Oh! Consistency, Congress expires, the South—some giving thou art a jewel."-Camden Journal.

"Money?" replied the steward, "you preach for money? I thought you preached for the good of souls?" "Souls?" replied the minister, "I can't cat souls : and if I could it would take a thousand such as yours to make a meal."

Direct Importation.

The first step towards relieving our consumers of the heavy tax to which they are annually subjected to sustain Northern enterwhom? Douglas, I know, is confident; but prise and Northern commerce, is the development of a system of direct importation of all self a candidate for re-nomination, and all such fabrics as may be necessary for the home trade of our wholesale merchants. Such a system, we are informed, is now being inaugurated by the enterprise and energy of our Richmond merchants, that will afford them every facility for procuring their foreign goods upon terms equally as favorable as the New York merchants. Heretofore, the wholesale houses of Rich-

mond were subjected to the imputation of pay the profit of both, and the consumer the profit of all. This incubus upon the prosperiremoved, and the activity that seems to be promises the fullest realization of the consumwill, in the future, enable them to offer greater inducements to the merchants of Virginia, Carolina and Tennessee, than our North ern merchants can possibly offer. With the where, then, would Mr. Douglas be? The sume facilities for importation, and the superrior advantages possessed by our merchants, by reason of their nearness and comparative light expenses, the country merchant may rest assured that it will be to their interest to make their purchases in this city. We have been led to the above reflection from personal observation of the activity displayed by our wholesale houses, in preparing for the opening of the fall season, and the arrival of goods of direct importation. If it is a matter of interest to our country merchants to build up an independent Southern trade, then it is their duty to sustain the enterprise of our city merchants, who are making every effort will afford mutual advantages to the buyer. -Richmond Morning News.

A Dutch Sermon.

The following admirable production, delivered to a company of volunteer soldiers, during our revolutionary struggle, upon the eve of their going to th to glorious war, was calculated to inspire them with more than Herculean strength and courage:

"Mine Frients, ven vurst you gome home here you was poor, ant now frients you ish prout; ant you ish getting on your unicorns, and dem visits you like a dongs upon a hog's back; now mine frients, let me dell you dis, a man's a man if he's no bigger as my thumb. Ven David vent out to vight mit Goliah, he took noting mit him but von sligng; now don't mistake me, mine frients; it was not a rum sling; no, nor a gin sling; nor i vater sling; no, none of dese slings; it vas a sling made vit an hickory shtick. Now ven Goliash sees Tavid coming, he says, you little dampted scoundrel, does you come to fight mit me? "I vill give you to the pirds of the iel, and de beasts of de are." Tavid shays, Goliat, Goliat, de race is not always mit to swift, nor is to pattle alvays mit de strong, and a man ish a man it he's no pigger ask my thumb." So Tavid he fixes a stone in his ling and he drows it at Goliat, and knox him right in to foreheat, and den Tavid takes Goliat's swort and cuts of his head-and den al the pretty gals comes out, and strewed flowers in his vay, and sung, "Saul is a great nean for he has kilt his dousands, but Tavid s grater; because he has kilt Golia"." nine frients, ven you goes out to vight mit to tam Pritish remember vat 1 dell you, " dat a man ish a man if he's no bigger ash my

THE SLAVE TRADE .- A correspondent of the New York Herald still insists that some sixty or seventy cargoes have been landed on the Southern coast. He charges that these vessels are all fitted out at the North. From his letter we make the following extract:

It seems also to be well understood that he large proportion of vessels engaged in the slave traffic are not only built at the North. but are fitted out there, with a full knowledge of the use to which they are destined, and with an eye to share in the profits, of their nefarious expedition. Upon this subject it will be exceedingly difficult to get proof, and yet I am morally sure, from hints I have their views upon this point. This is not the heard east out here, that there are actually two first time that we have been in a minority, vessels being prepared at this moment for a slave trip form the port of New York, and that a considerable number of such vessels are being made ready for sea in the New England States. Touriow Weed may deny this, and the very nature of the case prevents my being able to give proofs; but what I state will be cleave to the mind of every Southener.

There is a good deal of the spice of life in he haunts of trade, notwithstanding the dry and matter of fact rotine which business men are to go through. Old S---, was a commission dealer "in flour," and had been in the business some twenty years or so. He It is a pity that some of our economical received many large consignments, and as charges" and send them forward. There was one charge which his consignees disliked, and that charge was "rattage," his store being filled with rats. In the course of his business. occasion. He sold a soon after its arrival, made up his sales, and he ried them forward. Imagine the phelinks of Cal S-, when he received a few days after, a letter inquiring " whether those rats had filed teach or not!" He had charged them rattage!"

Oregon has adopted a State seal. The escutcheon is supported by thirty-three stars and divided by an ordinary, with the in-cription "The Union." In relief, mountains, an elk with branching antlers, a wagon, the Pacific Ocean, on which a British man-of-war is departing and an American steamer arriving. The second quartering with a sheaf,

of interest, at the late court at Greenville, was "Gillie Gunter vs. W. E. Wickliffe"-an action of slander. This young lady (the

"The South in two years, will present as

plough, and pickaxe. Crest-the American eagle-Legend-the State of Oregon .- Charleston Mercury. DAMAGES FOR SLANDER .- Among the cases

Plaintiff) was engaged to be married, but the match was broken off by the defendant telling the father of her sweetheart that she was not virtuous. The investigation occupied two days. After being out for sometime, the jury returned a verdict of \$1,000 for the plaintiff .- Laurensville Herald. The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, a Black Republican paper, lets off the following:

andivided front in favor of the repeal of the one reason, some another-will be as perfect a unit on the repeal of the laws making the HAPPY RETORT .- A Methodist minister, at | Fereign Slave Trade piracy, as it now is in the West, who lived on a small salary, was greatly troubled to get his quarterly instalment. He at last told the non-paying trustees party will espouse the cause of the South."

nent points he makes elsewhere, and particularly where I am the only living witness now who can set things forth in their proper light. Mr. Calboun and Mr. Polk are both dead, grave charges against both these distinguished

tirely from a sense of duty. Mr. Benton's great labor and enlarged reputation will make his book more studied by of State. the young men of intellect in the United ernment States than any other political book of the ing to pre day. In fact, it is the only book that cipation, i pretends to be a political history of the last regard to ty years of our Government.

orable opposition to nullification and its au-I will not follow him in his comments, and the account he gives of Mr. Ritchie, and the means used to purchase out Messrs. Blair and Rives. He mentions no other understanding or condition, and seems to think of no other object in view, in going to see Mr. Polk at that period, than a miserable and petty intrigue to turn out Mr. Blair, and then makes be of some general importance, and may also extensive developments which followed, all be of some service to the State and to the turning upon that affair. There never was a more exaggerated or egregious mistake. The book will be looked upon, in after time, as history. I feel it a duty to state fully the far more important objects I was charged with

christendom." It will be remembered that Mr. Adams was the first member of Congress, in 1836, who commenced this great slavery agitation. on the shallow pretext as to the abstract right of petition, used only by him as the means of agitation and exciting low prejudices. When he was in Mr. Munroe's Cabinet and a candidate for the Presidency, he courted houn and Mr. McDuffie, and under their ex- the South, and in that Cabinet is represented press sanction. Mr. McDuffie was to go to as being the only member who opposed deit as a representative from South Carolina. claring the slave trade piracy, and is said also to have been opposed to that clause in our treaty with Great Britain, by which our Goveanment became bound to keep up a joint slave trade. It is also said that he was the only member of the same Cabinet who opposed the adoption of the Missouri restrict tion line as to slavery. It is said that Mr. Munroe required the opinion of each member of his Cabinet in writing as to the policy of supporting the restriction of slavery below the line of 36° 30', commonly known as the Missouri Compromise, and that each member gave his opinion in writing in favor of the restriction, except Hon. J. Q. Adams. And yet, after the South had unanimously repudiated him and voted for General Jackson, in 1828, at the close of a bitter canvass, he then seems to have changed his policy, and become the bitter and angry assailant of the South, soon after he took his seat as a member of Congress. It will be remembered, too, that it was said he was the man who made that secret

communication in relation to the treason of the Federalists and all connected with the Hartford Convention, although his own illustrious and noble father had been head of the Federal party. Soon afterwards, he was appointed to St. Petersburg, and regularly enrolled in the Republican party of that day, and became one of its leaders, securing the with the local politics of South Carolina, at that particular period, will at once perceive my object in having this inserted in that particular before the House of Representatives. I mention these things to show that, by his foreign reputation and high position at home, he became eminently suited for a great agitation, and to be used by those who had overthrown slavery in the West India Islands, through agitation in the British Parliament to affect the same purposes in American, and thus reduce the principal commercial and manufacturing rival of Great Britain to the same level with herself in the future race for power and recendancy. Sir Robert Peel, immediately after this de-

> claration of Mr. Tappan, at the world's fair. carried the discriminating duty on sugar; the effect of which was to make all slave grown Buren both wrote letters against the annexa- point in the political history of that period. sugar pay a high tax over free labor sugar, tion of Texas. They were, at the time, conand he put it upon the ground, using his own "That it would enable him to force a treaty with Brazil for the abolition of should be selected candidates of the two par- for the purpose of making it appear in history, slavery-make the attempt, try to get con- ties, had settled down pretty much to them. by inference, that Mr. Calhoun was capable cessions from those from whom you get your supplies. You may depend upon it, there is a that ultra portion of the Northern people who who had occupied a very conspicuous position growing conviction among the people of these countries that slavery is not unaccompanied Mr. Clay wrote his letter against it, endeavoring he was willing to make South Carolina play by great danger. In Cuba, in the United to sink the issue, as far as the Whig party might the contemptible part of casting her vote for States, in the Brazils, there is ferment on the be concerned. This letter was I think, written the important office of President merely to

that we with the see stavery abolished there as in reality, deeply hostile to the Federal Union. elsewhere, and we should rejoice if the re-They wanted a strong government, approach cognition of that country by the Mexican ing the forms of the British government, in the Government should be accompanied by an Convention that proposed the present Constitution, for the adoption of the separate and independent States of the Confederacy. This was manifested in that Convention by their world's convention, held in London previous proposition of a Senate for life, and that the President of the United States should appoint the Governors of the different States, &c.

to this, Mr. Lewis Tappan, of New York, said: "In a conversation I had with the Hon. J. Q. Adams, on that subject, (the annexa-It was the same feelings that prompted tion of Texas,) he (Mr. Adams) said, I deem them to desire a stronger Government, in the adoption of the alien and sedition laws, and nation to tell the Texans that slavery must manifested itself in 1796 by strong and decide be abolished, that it shall not be planted there sympathy for the stable and herediary insti after all the efforts and sacrifices that have tutions of Great Britian, as contra-distinguishbeen made to abolish it all over the world. ed to the principles of the French, which The annexation of Texas will be a leading seemed to look, at that period, to more entopic next Congress, but I will oppose it with arged and popular liberty. The same feelings all the vigor and talent that God has given vere exhibited in their deep hostility to the me. If slavery is abolished in Texas, it must acquisition of Louisiana, and then broke forth speedily fall throughout America; and when inder the embargo of Jefferson, and became it falls in America, it will expire throughout openly treasonable during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, as the records of the Hartford Convention prove beyond the possibility of denial. It again showed itself acquired Florida in 1819, and Texas in 1844. And again it appeared in opposition to that brilliant war with Mexico, through whose riumph the star of empire flashed its light

over the distant Pacific. They have ever been opposed to the progress and power of the Confederacy. Many are under a great delusion in supposing that it is from the South only that complaints have been made against the Union, and violent

hreats fulminated. There has been far more violence and hospeople than was ever exhibited in the South Intil 1830, it was the South that strengthened he Union and bore it successfully through all the struggles and conflicts against domestic and foreign foes, with a disinterested devetion and loyalty unparalleled in the history of any people having such diversified local governnents and interests. Besides this general hostility to the strengthening and progress of important that Mr. Tyler should be withdrawn the Federal Union by a party in the Northern as a candidate, for his running would divert States, the pages of history show, for years, ever since the "Alissouri Compromise," a where, and might produce great confusion and dogmatical party, to defeat every measure calculated that we could carry the election, that might strengthen the Southern States or secure their permanent peace and safety in | ning might endanger all. the Confederacy. It further shows that they were thoroughly understood by the British heir political object, and they used a portion has treated of this question it is only to pre- what were called the "Bluffton Resolutions, went off with a faction of the Democratic party | move of the State. under the lead of Mr. Van Buren.

Previous to the meeting of the Baltimore

part of them. But the Republic have been : thrown back had a paint of opinion apparation there has always been a party amongst them, in reality, deeply hostile to the Federal Union. They wanted a strong government, approach, the elevation and benefit of mankind. No man whose heart beats with pride for his word of opprobium escapes from the lips of country, can help feeling a glow of exultation | any one to insuit and wound the feelings as he contemplates the gigantic strides our Confederacy of free Republics has made heard. No extravagance is indulged in towards power and empire amongst the napolicy were inaugurated in the canvass and lection which brought Mr. Polk into power. I would have but poor consideration for myself, if I could have confined the object of my visit in 1844, to the small and narrow views, which Mr. Benton's book makes the only condition" in South Carolina voting for him. I'rue, an organ for the administration was other great questions. We knew and felt that Messrs. Blair & Rives could not be continued, because they had adhered to Mr. Van Buren in his opposition to the annexation of Texas, and upon this very point he had been overthrown by the party at the Baltimore Convention, and of course it would have been by this philanthropic fraternity. Quote the suicidal and weak in the first degree to have chosen an organ that was opposed to the Administration on the most vital part of its policy, a part upon which all other points No man was suggested as an organ at all. It was only understood that some one tred and fanaticism, existing around them? sound on the annexation question and the It is found, it seems to strike us, in one word tariff was to be selected. I made no secret of this. In fact, I afterwards wrote or informed Mr. Rives of it, and that he and Mr. Blair were obliged to be overthrown. It was essential to the great policy of the administration, more particularly so, when their identity and intimate connection with Colonel Benton was North, and avers that they are sinking into known, and when it was felt by all that he helpless and hopeless pauperism, and winds ility manifested by a portion of the Northern | was the Ajax Telamon of opposition to Texas. As to the \$50,000, Col. Benton speaks of.

(page 653,) being used by Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, in the purchase of Mr. Ritchic, and afterwards by Hon. R. J. Walker, when Secretary of the Treasury, I knownothing whattever of it, never having heard of it until I read it in his book. True, it was admitted to be many votes, particularly in Virginia and elseand endanger the results very much. It was

even if we lost Tennessee, but Mr. Tyler run-The only other point of the slightest consequence mentioned was in relation to the Government, and that this fanatical Northern | ultra movements then recently made in South party acted under the instigations of British Catolina, commonly called "the Bluffton olicy, and that the public men of Great resolutions." Some excited persons, under Britain made their calculations upon it, in all | patriotic impulses, who had felt deeply grieved their movements. The weakening of our by the wrongs of the Federal Government, had power by the dissolution of the Union, was indicated that this State, at least, ought to organize for separate action and resistance. of a base and malignant party in the United | without waiting events or concert of action. States as their tools and instruments. Histo- They looked only at one question, the tariff, y after times, will so record it. These cir and did not consider the complication of our umstances, which I have briefly brought position at that peculiar juncture, and the ogether, are necessary to illustrate the deep other great questions made. It was impormportance of Texas annexation, involving as | tant in other States that the friends of Mr. did a policy of profound interest, which was, Polk should be reneved from connection or at the tiare, the centre principle upon which identity with this local and ultra move at the whole Democratic party revolved. And that period. With that view, I wrote Col. yet Mr. Benton has to a great extent, sup- | Elmore from Mr. Polk's, that it was of great pressed it, and made grave movements rest importance he should call a meeting and inapon far inferior considerations. Where he troduce resolutions in Charleston, repudiating sent the views of a partizan opponent, who and to indicate that they were not the concerted

I think he did so. Now these are candidly and frankly all the subjects touched on or Convention, in 1844 to nominate President and Vice-President, Mr. Clay and Mr. Van so mysteriously introduces as an important Of course, I am fully aware that it was no sidered the respective leaders of the Whig and | part of his object to do any injustice to one Democratic parties. The canvass, as to who so little known as myself, but only to use me were against the annexation of Texas, and in the partizan conflicts of that day, and that subject of slavery, which is spreading and subject of slavery, which is spreading and will spread. Some from humane and benevo- was there; and Mr. Van Buren wrote a simi- he-says the "South Carolina vote was disposed cat, as a brickbat cut short his serenade."

another. No fierce anothema of sections is Everything is quiet, gentlemanly, respectful, ions of the earth, since the great outlines of dignified. The bitterest political enemies meet face to face, and you shall never know by their actions or words that they do not be ong to the same party. Iteligionists, the most opposite, embrace each other in the arms I'an exalted charity. Fanaticism finds no entrance into the society of the brother hood. Not a wave of discord disturbs the waters of the inner temple, no plunge into spoken of, but it was only incidental to the the abyss of atheism, rant, lawlessness, shocks the moral sense of mankind. No revolutionary hydra comes up from beneath to break up over the fair face of society."

It then asks why it is the Christian churches do not profit by the example afforded them Bulletin:

"But what is the secret of their unanimity, of their harmony, of their brotherly slove, of the conservative front which, without a tremor, they maintain, and the general commotion, ha--toleration.

The N. Y. Herald, of last Thurs lav, devotes a column to an inquiry into the constantly depressing condition of the free negroes of the up with the following:

"The logical deduction from these facts is, that the Northern States will re urn to the enactment of the laws establishing negro slavery, and sell all the free negrees into famly servitude. Humanity will demand this, to preserve them from being reduced to a state of degradation terrible to contemplate, by the increasing competition of the white race. Policy will require it to save the community from the burden of hundreds of thousands of able-dodied paupers which can make no headway of themselves. The negro himself will ask it, in order that he may be restored to that consideration in society to which he is entitled as a man. They will then be al sord ed into our families again as servants, mechanics, husbandmen, and will be relieved from the social ban which now attends them

in consequence of their doubtful position and increasing degradation." Startling as this prediction may appear, remarks the Macon Telegraph, it could finds its practical fulfillment in Northern towns without any change in their laws or customs. As paupers, the negroes could be and probably are, annually sold to whoever will accept their services and maintain them at the lowest cost to the town; and the misfortunel of the nechange of masters every year. The Herald's proposition for a permanent ownership is

with sugar. Dose -A wine glass full ever hour for three hours for an adult. For children dilute, and give a table spoon full each hour. This remedy has been known to cure in violent cases of diarrhoea .- Alexandria

the Warrenton Whig, writing from the Red State. Sweet (Va.) Springs, says: " A few days ago a couple of Southern gentlemen her , rich planters from Red River, played seven games of old sledge for \$5,000 a game, and the winner took every game. \$35,000 were lost, and the money learn, in a check on the Bank of Lou I could give the names, but forbear.

row up the feelings of your wife.

"Much remains unsung," remarked a tom

It is exceedingly bad husbandry to har-