

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

MARCH WINDS. Moan on, sigh again, oh, ye winds ! Ye March winds, so dismally wailing; Yes, bear on your pinions sweet memories dead, Yes, bear on your pinions sweet memories dead, Bring back for a moment the joys that have field. Life's roses are withering, paling— The thorns, oh, the thorns! how they pierce thro' and thro' Hope's grave do the dead leaves of faithlessness strow :

Then pause, breathe a dirge o'er the lost buried treasure, adle of trust in'a comin of pleasure.

Howl on, shrisk again, oh, ye winds! The world is too pmcsfully sleeping; The curses and groans which you waft to and fro Are the droppings of gall from the deepest of wee. On, onward, continue your sweeping ! Reveal to the world the despair of the dying.

Reveal to the world the despair of the dying. The soul's weary longing, the heart's bitter crying; Bear onward the burden of bitterness? aweap Through beings of stone till they listen and weep!

Blow gently, blow gently, ye winds! In musical harmonics blending; Your wings are now laden with prayers of the blest-Petitions of faith to the Giver of rest. While songs of thanksgiving are wendlag

Their glorious strains through the land that we love, The melody rings through the mansions above. Oh, March winds, the lesson is learned, we must meet The bitternass even in tasting the sweet. TITLA.

For the Anderson Intelligencer. The Free School System.

MR. EDITOR : I have been watching the proceedings of the last session of our Legislature, hoping that some one would introduce an amendment to the present Free School System, but I am disappointed; therefore, I will give a few thoughts in that direction, which you may place in the columns of your valuable weekly. You must not suppose that I have fallen out with the free school system, as a whole; but having had some experience, as a Trustee, in its workings, I think it might be improved in the facilities of its working-made more praccal and convenient, and so amended as to save at least half the trouble that it now takes to secure the benefits of that law. I will set forth two prominent evils and their remedies.

First. The School Districts are too large in territory, so that all the children in a district cannot be educated at the same school; and if we should get a good school with a good Teacher anywhere about the centre of the district, necessarily other schools around on the border will spring up, with small numbers and inferior Teachers, which has a tendency to break down the good school. Consequently, all the good Teachers in our County will have to abandon the business of teaching, leaving the field to one-horse teachers with one-horse schools.

Second. The present size of the School Dis-

I would not amend the present Act in reference to the Board of Examiners, who would, as at present, issue certificates of qualification

to all the Teachers of the County. The benefits to be derived from the proposed change are, I think, to put the whole school system in better working order, as each School District would have the machinery and the money immediately under its own observation, making it more convenient to secure the public funds, dispensing one-half the trouble, and missioner's salary) to help out the school fund. I think it would greatly encourage the people. of each School District, causing them to levy a much larger school tax. They would know gible. Not a man in the School District but could and would know how much money the at any time during the year. As it now is, how many know the amount of school funds are due or will be available. But very few, which gives rise to discouragement and want of a Teachers, Trustees and parents. And if we let school enterprises go down, what will be the result? Why, as was written in a late number of your weekly, the world is progressing so rapidly in improvements of all kinds, those who neglect to read and cultivate their minds, will in a short time be left behind, and so

they live in, A TRUSTEE.

article upon the subject of cotton factories, which is entitled to the earnest attention of capitalists. No State in the Union probably fiers so large natural inducements for the establishment of cotton factories as South Caro-lina. The objections that have been raised in the past are rapidly passing away, and there is no room for doubt but that one of the first things done by the next Legislature will be the offering of such encouragements, in the way of exemption from taxation, that no State can excell the opportunities offered by this. The

Star says: "The question as to whether it will pay to invest in cotton factories is one which has so frequently been demonstrated in the affirmative that it will scarcely admit of argument. Every day we see or hear of instances in which large and remunerative profits have rewarded those who have had the foresight to embark in such enterprises, while communities, have become prosperous and idle hands found employment through their instrumentality. In our neigh-boring State of Georgia, we find that the Eagle and Phœnix Manufacturing Company, located

John C. Calhoun.

John C. Calhoun stood pre-eminently above all others in South Carolina of my day, and time. In early life I had a most exalted opin-ion of this distinguished Carolinian, his tal-ents, patriotism and purity of character. This opinion was formed from his general course in public life, his speeches in Congress and his administration of the war department, under President Monroe. Whilst going to school at Asheville, N. C., ir 1822, I remember writing an article advocating his claims to the Presidency over those of Adams, Jackson, Clay and save annually one thousand dollars (the Com Crawford. In the summer of 1825, there was a public dinner given Mr. Calhoun at Greenville, S. C. I was one of the committee who extended to him the invitation, and prepared the toasts drunk, one of which pointed to the Presidency as the crowning reward of his pubhow much school funds they had—would know that the money would not go out of their School District; it would he in the hands of one of their neighbors of their own choice, one, and the company was not large. General which would make the whole thing more tansided at the dinner. Judge Earle, who was never an admirer of Mr. Calhoun, was not present, and left the village in order to avoid Treasurer would have on hand, and available the dinner. He hid been a Crawford man, the dinner. He had been a Crawford man, and belonged to the political school of Judge William Smith, of South Carolina. In the Presidential canvass of 1824, Judge Earle sup-ported John Quincy Adams. He had no very high opinion of General Jackson as a stateslively interest in all school matters, both with man, but was never very decided in his poli-

The next time I saw Mr. Calhoun was at Pendleton Court, and it was the last time I spoke to him for many years. During our po-litical excitement in 1832, in South Carolina, I became very strongly prejudiced against Mr. Calhoun, and it was not in my nature to seek the company of those I did not like. The total abandonment by Mr. Calhoun of his early nacompletely lost, they will not know what world A TRUSTEE. abstraction," shook my confidence in his wisdom and steadfastness of purpose in politics. I did not see how a great statesman could radi-cally change his political principles, and be both wise and sincere.

In 1845, I met Me. Calhoun at the anniversary of the Pendleton Agricultural Society. I sary of the Fendleton Agricultural Society. I had been invited by the President of the So-ciety, Major George Seaborn, to deliver the an-niversary address on that occasion. After it was over, Mr. Calhoun came up and compli-mented the effort I had made in the cause of corrigniture. He was then starting to Alabama agriculture. He was then starting to Alabama to look after his planting interests in that State, and expressed his regret at not being able to have me at his house, near the village of Pendleton. Mr. Calhoun was, at that time very much interested in farming, and he always made good crops. He paid great attention to the preservation and improvement of his lands. Hill-side ditching was introduced by him in this section of the State; and after completing this labor on his farm, he then turned his at-tention to manuring his fields. He wisely re-marked that it was of little value to manure

till the land was prepared to retain it. Nullification had passed over in South Caro-lina, and was an absolete idea with all thinking up of schools all around the border of the dis-tricts, making their school from different School Districts—sometimes from three—which subjects the Teachers, the Trustees and County School Commissioner to just three times the School Commissioner to just three times the School Commissioner to just three times the

twice in my electioneering tours through Pick-ena District. I never found a kinder man, or one more plain and unassuming in his manners, than Mr. Calhoun, anywhere; but I was particularly struck with his kindness and winning manners at his own house. How true it is that greatness is never pretending or assuming. It is only the "would be great man" who has to assume and pretend to what he has not. The first visit I paid Mr. Calhoun we were alone the whole day, and from ten o'clock till dinner was announced, I do not think either of us left our seats for a moment, nor was there scarcely a pause in conversation. He was in fine spirits, and his coversation was was natural and simple, cordial and cheerial, amusing and instructive, giving and taking, calling in the whole range of his life's experi-ence, thought and learning. He spoke of his course in Congress, described his contempora-ries, told anecdotes of Randolph, Lowndes, Jackson, Polk, Benton, and others. He did and others. He did not admire President Polk, and spoke of the Mexican war as most unfortunate. He did not believe that our armies could capture the city of Mexico, or hold the country, if we con-quered it. He spoke in high terms of the officers of the United States Army, and said he knew thirty of those officers who were capable of commanding the largest armies of Europe.

When the Missouri question was on the tapis in Congress, Mr. Calhoun said he suggested to Mr. Lowndes, that Congress having authorized the formation of a State Constitution, the people of Missouri, if not admitted into the Union, would be a legal independent State of the Union, and beyond the control of the United States. In speaking of the Federal Union, he said the love of it with the American people was stronger than their love of liberty. I was greatly shocked, as a Union man, with this idea, and did not assent to it. I contended that the love of the Union with the American people was only for the purpose of maintain-ing their liberty and independence. But it ing their intervy and independence. But it would seem from our present. political condi-tion, that Mr. Calhoun was right, and I was wrong. A large portion of the Northern peo-ple seem willing to establish a military despo-tism to preserve the Union; and I was ex-tremely mortified to see that a portion of the South and the set of the set of the set of the set of the large period. Southern people are willing to acquiesce in this despotism to get back into the Union.

I have always said that all great men were egotists, Cicero and Demosthenes were eminenty so. Mr. Calhoun was not without this foible f greatness any more than he was of another infirmity, which, it is said, belongs to all great men-ambltion. He liked very much to talk of himself, and he always had the good fortune to make the subject exceedingly interesting and captivating to his hearers. Mr. Calhoun was a man of the very highest mental energy and activity. In this respect no one surpassed him. But he was unfortunate in always having the great powers of his mind concentrated on one subject at a time. He thought and reasoned so rapidly and directly, and was so absorbed by the one subject for the time being, that he purthe question would affect something else. This was too much his character to be a wise states-of a great system of internal improvements, he thought of nothing hut the great social and internal improvements and the states of a great system of internal improvements and the states of a great system of internal improvements and the states of a great system of internal improvements and the states of a great system of internal improvements are the used internal improvements and the states of a great system of internal improvements and the states of a great system of internal improvements are the used internal improvements are the states of a great system of internal improvements are the states of a great system of internal improvements are the states of a great system of internal improvements are the states of a great system of internal improvements are the states of a great system of internal improvements are the states of a great system of internal improvements are the states of a great system of internal improvements are the states of a great system of internal improvements are the states of a great system of internal improvements are the states of a great system of internal improvements are the states of a great system of internal improvements are the states of a great system of internal improvements are the states of a great system of internal improvements are the states of a great system of internal improvements are the states of a great system of internal improvements are the states of a great system of internal improvements are the states of a great system of internal improvements are the states of a great system of a great system of internal improvements are the states of a great system of internal improvements are the states of a great system of a great system of a great system of internal improvements are the states of a great system of a great sued the argument without considering how thought of nothing but the great social and commercial blessings which it would bestow upon the country. He did not stop to consider, to Ames, who, when asked, refused to subscribe or turn to the right or left, to see how such a with certain rich Bostonians to free his Walthsystem would strengthen the powers of the national government and crush those of the am house from a heavy mortgage ; and Merrick, of Maryland, an ex-rebel judge of this district States. When he became the advocate of a at the opening of the civil war, whose court tariff for protection, he thought only of building up our national independence and encour-aging American labor. He did not reflect on Congress had to extripate to be rid of him, and who, therefore, sore and sour now more than ever, hates the whole human race beits sectional bearing, or stop to consider that one portion of the United States would not find cause of the defeat of his aspirations to re-election to Congress. With Niblack, a very, very t profitable to engage in manufacturing. When e became the champion of nullification, if not small man in the plastic fingers of such a sly sleek and crafty Chairman as Poland, of Verits author, he saw in it nothing more than a mont, whose antecedents in railroads at home remedy for getting rid of the onerous exactions of the tariff system for protection, which he are worse than anything alleged against the Credit Mobilier. himself had formerly advocated through the highest and most patriotic motives. He did not consider whether or not nullification would This Committee, after sitting two months and a half, purposely neglecting the exploita-tion of many rich mines of testimony, fiercely make our national Union a rope of sand. This fell upon me in eleven different sittings when did not appertain to the one idea which had my physical prostration was such that the newssed his great mind, and which was to papers daily reported me dying, and at last, after refusing me a hearing, which I earnestly break down the system of protection. In pur-suing one question he lost sight of all others. How many thousands of such men of smaller minds do we meet in ordinary life. They are forever wrong, and always changing their opinions, because they are always on the extreme session-when it was made coupled me, a Democrat, with Mr. Ames, a Republican, for expuland never right. Phylosophy teaches us that sion, while they let off thirteen other Republiextremes are always dangerous, and that the path of wisdom and safety is ever a middle Mobilier when not a share had even come into my hands. The House and the country from Unfortunately, Mr. Calhoun throughout his the start scouted such an absurd report the brilliant career as an American statesman was moment they could get at it by refusing to vote jumping from one extreme to another in polion expulsion at all. They did not censure Mr. From the extreme of national powers tics. Ames or myself, only condemned an act as old under the constitution, bordering on consolidaas 1867, in order thus to carry off as on a lighttion, to the extreme of State's rights, bordering ning rod the electricity that had been generaon the destruction of all national power. From the extreme of protection to no protection, not ted by the batteries of the press upon Congress even incidental, in laying duties for revenue. and the country. But even in this the House did me injustice, From the extreme of internal improvements, to the denial of any such power on the part of the general government. From the advocacy of a national bank, to the denial of the power to esbecause I was not in Congress when it was alleged my interest began in the Credit Mo-bilier, or if, as alleged, I had any interest, it tablish such an institution ! At one time Gen. was fully disposed of before I went into the directory. Some Democratic members of Con-Jackson was, in the opinion of Mr. Calhoun, a gress assented to this injustice in the belief great patriot and incorruptible man; then he was a great tyrant and utterly corrupt. At one that they could then condemn such leading time, in a letter to Governor Noble, he urged the Republicans as Dawes, Garfield, Bingham, Kelley, Scofield, and Hooper; but in this they election of President and Vice President by were justly fooled, because the great intelthe people, then he thought, in the latter part ligence, high character, and well-known anteof his life, nothing more ruinous and suicidal in South Carolina. In 1812, he was the chamcedents of these men are such as to make ridiculous the charge that Oakes Ames had pion of the war, but on the Oregon question bribed them or that they were his dupes, as his speech is a most masterly vindication of the the Poland Committee reasons, and did not peace policy. War was first the greatest blessing and then the greatest curse. Mr. Calhoun was the advocate of the election of General know what they were about. To you my old constituents, who have stood by me for twenty-five years and over, both as Taylor, but very soon saw that he was not the an old line Whig and Democrat, who have right man in the right place. In order to seen me whether as a member of the Legislabreak down General Jackson's administration, Mr. Calboun became a Whig and the ally of ture in Maine and as your own representative Clay and Webster. He then abandoned the Whig party, and because Colonel Preston and General Thompson would not do so likewise, me in my eighth Congressional term, hitherto unspotted and unsuspected in every public stahe drove one from the Senate and took the tion, I shall appeal in person, if the stump to crush the other. It is, however, the restores me to health and life, as I think he fate of genius to be erratic. will. I shall demonstrate to you that neither myself nor Mr. Neilson, from a New York City 'For many years Mr. Calhoun was absolute in South Carolina, and all who sought promotion family of over 100 years of stainless antecein the State had to follow him and swear by him. He thought for the State and crushed out all independence of thought in those below him. It is said by the historian that on the

In Mr. Calboun's last moments, he said nothing about religion, and I mentioned the fact to Governor Orr, who was with him when he died in Washington. The Governor said that Mr. Calhoun had no idea of dying, and had not even given up at the time the hope of being President of the United States. The Governor told me that Mr. Calhoun was a Unitarian in religion. But Major Samuel A. Townes, who was very intimate with Mr. William Calhoun, the brother of John C. Calhoun, once informed me that in conversation with this brother, who was a great heretic in religion himself, he inquired what the religious opinions of Mr. John C. Calhoun were. Mr. William Calhoun replied : "John has the reputawas in nne spirite, and nis coversation was truly fascinating. It was not that of a studied speech or lecture in which Mr. Calhoun too often indulged with his admiring listeners. It was natural and simple, cordial and cheerful, amusing and instructive, giving and taking, elling in the whole range of his life's entering. houn's house with an ignorant and rude Baptist clergyman, to whom Mr. Calhoun was explaining the doctrine of nullification. The clergyman stopped him and said : "I would much rather hear your views, Mr. Calhoun, on the subject of the Christian religion." Mr. Calhoun evaded the question, and the direct inquiry was made of him if he believed in the Christian religion. The question was not answered.

Mr. Calhoun was greatly admired and loved by all of his neighbors about Pendleton. They knew him best in private life, and their good opinion is worth a great deal. His truth, sincerity and sterling integrity were never doubt-ed by those who knew him best and loved him most. In public life, no matter what may have been his errors and inconsistencies, no one ever charged him with corruption or intrigue, or dishonor in the discharge of his duties. Perhaps there is no American statesman whose private life and moral character are more unexceptionable than that of John C. Calhoun's He was a statesman of whom South Carolina may well be proud, and whose genius would have placed him in the front rank of great men in any age or country.

Mr. Brooks on the Credit Mobilier Scandal. Hon. James Brooks, of New York, has issued

the following address to his constituents, in which he attacks the Poland Committee rather savagely, and defends himself with considerable vigor:

Enemies have taken advantage of my physical prostration from malaria, contracted in India and too long neglected, to offer up Oakes Ames and myself as sacrifices to a public clamor in which two Vice Presidents of the United States, several members of the Senate, and eight other members of the House were more involved than myself. The sacrifice of a Democrat was deemed indispensable to offset, if not to protect them, and hence, early in December a committee was organized, seemingly on purpose to bring in my name with theirs so as to make me responsible for 150 shares of the stock of the Credit Mobilier owned by C. H. Neilson. The certificates of this stock were notoriously in the full possession of Neilson as long ago as December 12, 1867 (see evidence, page 59,) but of these certificates the Commitwere put upon it such men as General Banks, a chevalier d'industrie, for years living in Chateau d'Espagne, because of his known hostility

Yours truly. JAMES BROOKS,

The Dissolution of the Republican Party.

With the expiration of this debauched and With the expiration of this debauched and degraded Congress, passes away the Republican party. No continued professions of virtue and reform can save the political organization whose leading members, with a large majority in both Houses of Congress, have shielded cor-ruptionists and perjurers, and thus made them-selves responsible as a party for the offenses that may no too construct the offenses they were too cowardly or too base to condemn. Buring the debate on the Poland whitewashing Burning the debate of the Folkind whitewasning report, when a fierce attack was made by a Democratic Congressman on one of the Credit Mobilier corruptionists, it was met by an open threat from a Republican Representative, that the conviction of the inculpated members might be the signal for a general exposure of matters, in which the Democratic side of the House might find themselves involved. Yesterday, in the closing hours of the session a Democratic the closing hours of the session, a Democratic Representative on the floor of the House in debate boldly den sunced the Senate as a disreputable body, and when taken to task for the remark, justified it, and declared that the House of Representatives was a more honest body at that moment than the Senate of the United States. The party which thus stands branded as disreputable and self-convicted of corruption cannot hope to escape public condemnation. No professions of houesty and virtue will save the politicians who will clasp Colfax to their hearts, and make common cause with Patterson and Harlan, with Pomeroy and Caldwell, and with Kelley, Garfield and Bingham. The fall of Republicanism may, however,

The fail of Republicanism may, nowever, prove a blessing to the newly inaugurated ad-ministration. President Grant must now see, more clearly than ever, the wisdom of making himself the President of the people, and not of a disgraced decaying party. His policy will be the more likely to be shaped on independent views, since he has seen and known the selfah-ness and dishonesty of those whose advice he has heretofore felt disposed to follow. Recent developments must have removed all doubt as to the unworthy purposes of the Congressional majority who have shaped the treatment of the South and controlled the general course of the administration. It was very well for Presi-dent Grant to declare on his first inauguration that he had no policy of his own, while he felt his inexperience in State affairs and his inhis inexperience in State affairs and fins in-debtedness to the party which had elevated him to the Fresidency. But such an intimation now would sadly disappoint popular expecta-tion. Congress and the party it represents have forfeited public confidence, but the peo-ple still trust and honor the soldier President and look to him to redeem the national character from the stain left upon it by their dishonored representatives. There is every reason, therefore, why the President should, with son, therefore, why the Freshent should, what his new term of office, cast off the "no policy" he has heretofore professed and take upon him-self the responsibility of a new departure. The nation will stand by him now, as it stood by him in the days of the rebellion, if he will ony fight the battle out on his own line. A change in the Cabinet, such as will meet popular cominendation; a liberal, generous and constitu-tional treatment of the South; an honest effort to reform the civil service; a bold, dignified attitude towards foreign nations, and a firm effort to secure full justice for the Cubaus from the Spanish Republic, will mark President Grant's 1 1156 honor and patriotism to those filled by Washington and Lincoln. Can the President hesitate in his choice between such a career and a mere political association with a degraded organization? He has the opportunity before him to become in truth the President of the American people. Will he sacrifice that for the sake of remaining the President of the Credit Mobilier Republican party ?- New York Herald.

amount of trouble that should be to secure the public funds.

last year they had five schools for the whites. Only two were whole schools-the other three were fractional. The Teachers were subjected to the trouble of making out (some of them) three different regular monthly reports, and present them to three different Boards of Trustees, and the Trustees and School Commissioner had just three times the trouble to secure the public funds that should be.

Again. Two ladies were teaching in an adjoining School District, and had one family of children from our District. Well, the Teachers had to take the trouble to make out a monthly report every month for just that family-send them to our Board of Trustees-the Trustees had to approve each report-pay orders had to be issued in duplicate, and, Mr. Editor, one of their pay orders amounted to one dollar and eighty cents. Not worth the trouble it took to secure it.

Well, to obviate the two evils above set forth, I propose to reduce the size of the School Districts to five miles square; place one school near the centre, which would be in reach of all the children in the District, and not allow any to send to school across the lines, for Then we would always have a good school in each District, and consequently have good 5 ABULED : Teachers.

I cannot see but one objection to the proposed change, and that is we would have to pay a surveyor to re-survey the County. Well, benefits derived, and it would be only an increase of the County tax for one year. I think it would be much better to pay such a tax than to let the whole school system break down with School Act the School Commissioner has the power to have the County re-surveyed into School Districts of any size."

But, Mr. Editor, I think the Free School Act should be so amended as to entirely supersede the necessity of the office of County School Commissioner, save to the School fund the Commissioner's salary, by having a Treasurer for each School District, elected by the citizens of the same, with the power to collect the poll tax and the tax levied by the School District meetings for school purposes ; and when the County Treasurer receives the pro rata of the State appropriation for school purposes, he should make the division and pay over to the School District Treasurers, according to the number of children in each district, and take a receipt for the same. The District same that is now allowed to the County Treas- saint would barely keep Peter from knocking roads in Virginia and Tennessee ?" urer. The Trustees of each School District a man down."

in Petersburg, which runs one hundred looms and three thousand and twenty-two spindles, vielded a net profit in 1872 of 25 per cent. on its capital stock. The reports from Northern mills, where the facilities for running them are nothing to compare with our own, the profits are said to have been from eight to twelve per cent, for the year just closed. There is every inducement for our people to invest in enter-prises of this character. There can be no such word as fail, as what can be accomplished in Georgia, Virginia and other States can most assuredly be accomplished here. There can certainly be no investment which will be so certain and satisfactory in its results, or one calculated to add more speedily and effectually to the commercial importance of our city, than one or more well conducted cotton factories.

Who will be the first to put the ball in motion ?" The sector

HEREDITARY TRANSMISSION OF THE ALCO-HOLIC APPETITE .- Sir W. A. F. Browne, the first Medical Lunacy Commissioner for Scotland, thus wrote when himself in charge of a large asylum :

The drunkard not only injures and enfeebles any to send to school across the lines, for it would be nearer to his own; and if any one did send across the lines, he should be de-prived of the benefit of the public funds. Then we would always have a good school in gency, or the ordinary calls of duty. Dr. Howe remarks that the children of drunkards are deficient in bodily and vital energy, and are predisposed to have cravings for alcoholic stimulents. If they pursue the course of their fathers, which they have more temptation to follow, and less power to avoid, than the chilthat would be a small tax in comparison to the dren of the temperate, they add to their here-benefits derived, and it would be only an in- ditary weakness, and increase the tendency to idiocy or insanity in their constitution ; and this they leave to their children after them. The experiences of those who, like Hartley Coleridge, have inherited the craving for alits own working ; and according to the present | coliolic 'excitement, together with the weakness of will which makes them powerless to resist it, whilst all their better nature prompts the struggle, must satisfy any one who carefully weight them, how closely connected their physical state is with the physical constitution which they inherit; and how small is their own moral responsibility for the errors which are mainly attributable to the vices of their progenitors. As I heard Robert Collyer (of Chi-cago) well say in an admirable sermon on "The thorn in the flesh:" "In the far-reaching influences to go to every life, and away backward as certainly as forward, children are sometimes born with appetites fatally strong in their nature. As they grow up, the appetite grows with them, and speedily becomes a master, the master a tyrant, and by the time he arrives at his manhood the man is a slave! I heard a man say that for eight-and-twenty years the soul within him had had to stand, like an unsleeping sentinel, guarding his appethe for strong drink. To be a man at feast their removal from Pennsylvania, and before under such a disadvantage, not to mention a they finally settled in Abbeville District, South

bijects the reaction, the results have also been steadily yierding and Augusta have also been steadily yierding and and some profits, which we have every assur-have will compare favorably with those of the factories at Columbus. In Virginia, where these factories are in operation, the results have these sectories are and his conclusions these factories are in operation, the results have have also been equally encouraging. In fact, we have a sectories are the sectories are and his conclusions the sectories are and his conclusions and the language in which it was utpressed than the language in which it was ut-tered. His style of speaking pleased me more than the grand solemn manner of Mr. Webster. He had all the feeling and fire of the orator, which I thought Mr. Webster wanted in some

I had the pleasure of dining with Mr. Cal-houn during my stay in Washington, with Gov. McDuffie, Judge Eutler and Mr. Burt, of South Carolina. At the table there was an amusing discussion between him and Judge Butler on the location of national capitals. Mr. Galhoun remarked that the capital of a nation was always on one side, and never in the centre of a kingdom or empire. Judge Butler controverted this assertion, and instanced Spain and Jerusa-Mr. Calhoun explained by stating that lem. Madrid was a Moorish city, and not originally the capital of Spain. What he said in regard to Jerusalem I do not now remember with sufficient accuracy to state, but Mr. Calhoun was always well posted in reference to any, theory which he advanced. If facts failed him, he nevertheless, support his theory with would, the most cogent argument and reasoning. I remember hearing Hon, Warren R. Davis give an account of a discussion at a dinner table between Mr. Calboun and an English Captain, in reference to the trade winds. The Captain listened very attentively to the theory, but said he had often crossed the equator, and his obser-vations did not sustain Mr. Calhoun's theory; nevertheless, Mr. Calhoun's argument satisfied the party that he was correct, in opposition to the positive experience and observation of the English Captain. In other words, the Captain's facts were of less weight than Mr.? Calhoun's

argument. After the adjournment of Congress, I trav eled to the Virginia Springs, in company with Mr. Calhoun, Governor McDuffle and Mr. Burt. We were all in the same stage coach. Mr. Calhoun spoke of Clay's and Webster's manner of debate. He said when Webster was worsted in argument he felt it, and you saw that he did feel it and know it. But Clay would never give any such manifestations. He never ac knowledged that he was worsted in debate, and greatest of humbugs, and could make more out of nothing than any other man in the world. "He ought," said Mr. Calhoun, "to have gone about all his life with quack doctors, and written puffs for their medicines. Had he done so he might have made a fortune." There was no kind feeling between Mr. Calhoun and Colonel Benton. Throughout life they were bitter personal enemies. Mr. Calhoun had a bad opinion of the Colonel, and he reciprocated it most cordially.

When I left the Springs, to return home by the way of Abington and Greenville, Tennes-see, Mr. Calhoun requested me to write him as to the condition of the roads and staging death of Henry the Eighth, of England, that through the mountains. He and Mrs. Calhoun intended returning to South Carolina over that route. He was anxious to visit Wythe county. South Carolina could think more independentwhere his ancestors had lived some time after his speeches or writings. He relied on no au-Treasurer should give bond and security to the Trustees for his faithful performance of duty, and a per cent. should be allowed him for col-lection of tax and paying out to Teachers, the lection of tax and paying out to Teachers, the human nature. Old Dr. Mason used to say said to me, as soon as I saw her: "Did you ever times, the great Stagrite. In style there is a appropriating minimum and at other times levying with others of the that as much grace as would make John a expect to see me alive, after passing over those triking similarity between the writings of Mr. and at other times levying with others of the country-

Whilst I was a candidate for Congress, in op- tics."

dents, was guilty of perjury, as Poland charges, and that both of us told the truth when testifying that I had no hand in the Credit Mobilier dividends, allotments, or profits in any form. kingdom breathed more freely. I thought, I shall satisfy you that the James Brooks whom after the death of Mr. Calhoun; the people of you adopted in 1836, and to whom the old Whig and Democratic parties have often given ly. Mr. Calhoun seldom made quotations in the highest honors of the city, and whom Congress has honored on its most important com-

Calhoun and Aristotle's "Ethics" and "Poll- Committee the vast revenues of the countryis the same James Brooks, now in his ripening When he can't help it.

good God

Meeting of Cotton Dealers.

A meeting, composed of cotton producers, otton holders and cotton buyers, was held in Rome, Ga., on the 7th instant, at which the following preamble and resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted, and the Southern press asked to give them circulation :

Whereas, in our opinion there exists in the the city of New York a combination of men and capital, whose prime object is to depress demanded, a fact which they suppressed in the first report of 523 pages—which no member of Congress could find time to read so late in the which have come under our observation, a very large amount of cotton has been bought by the citizens of this State for future delivery, an amount in excess of the remainder of the crop cans who, all but one, had handled Credit now unsold; and whereas, in our opinion, the cotton buyers have it in their power by a united and determined effort to advance prices very materially in the next sixty days, therefore

Resolved. That we earnestly appeal to cotton buyers throughout the country to hold meetings at once in their respective cities, towns and villages, and take such action in the premises as will overthrow and thwart the monied men in the city of New York, whose ostensible obect is to depress the price of the same.

Recolved, That it is the opinion of this meet-ing that the best way to defeat said combination of capital is a united and combined effort upon the part of the cotton buyers throughout the entire country, with a fixed and unalterable determination in every contract of purchase during the present cotton season, to demand the actual delivery of the cotton on said contracts.

Resolved, That if it is possible to secure such unanimity of action as is desired upon the part of all the cotton buyers of futures throughout the United States, and absolute and unconsti-tutional demand of the cotton bought, it will effectually defeat said combination and advance the price of the staple.

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to cotton buyers of futures throughout the entire country, to take immediate action in the premises and adopt such resolutions as in their judgment will defeat said combination, and publish the same for the benefit of all parties interested.

Resolved, That our city papers, and all newspapers friendly to the advancement of the producing interest of the country, and the protection of the same from the corrupt monied monopolies of New York, be requested to copy the proceedings of this meeting.

THE TYPE METAL STATUE TO HORACE GREELEY .- The proposed erection of a type metal statue in New York in honor of Horace Greeley, through contributions from the typographical and newspaper fraternity throughout the United States, promises to be a complete success. This design to perpetuate the memory of a man who shed such a halo of honor upon the "art preservative," in the just distinction which he earned as the great printer-editor of America, is as appropriate as it is deserved, and commends itself as well to the appreciation of the craft in South Carolina, as to their brethren of New York, or elsewhere.

- When does a man snceze three times?