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**THOMAS J. WARREN.**

## TERMS.

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## Political.

### Speech of Mr. Boyce on the Tariff.

Mr. Boyce. Mr. Chairman, I desire to make some remarks on the subject of the Tariff. It appears, from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the surplus balance on hand, September 30, 1853, was \$28,217,887.78. Moved by such a vast and increasing surplus, the Secretary very properly recommends a modification of the tariff. His proposed modification may be summed up in three ideas. Duties of one hundred per cent on brandies and cordials, a greater extension of the free list, and an uniform duty of twenty-five per cent on all remaining imports. Though I have the very highest respect for the Secretary of the Treasury, I am compelled to differ from him on this subject. As regards the one hundred per cent duties, they are utterly indefensible as a financial measure; they are five times higher than the revenue standard, and must diminish the revenue and injuriously affect our commercial relations with France. I can see no possible reason for such exorbitant duties, but a desire to legislate indirectly on a great social question, which, by consequence, we have nothing to do, passing by these one hundred per cent duties, which are in no harmony with the Secretary's general tariff policy, I approach the two leading principles urged by him—the free list, and an uniform duty of 25 per cent.

It is important to observe what the free list does not contain and what it does contain. It does not contain articles of foreign manufacture, which may come in competition with our manufactures. It does not contain the raw materials of domestic manufactures, and certain exports from which our manufactures are exchanged, as tea and coffee for instance.—It is also important to consider what articles will pay the duty of twenty-five per cent, confessedly a high duty, above the revenue standard—five per cent, higher than the maximum duties under the British revised tariff of 1842. It will be found that among these articles are all foreign products which may come in competition with domestic manufactures. From these facts, the object of the Secretary's tariff becomes luminous. It is evidently designed to give domestic manufactures the most practical protection; and it accomplishes this purpose most thoroughly; for the effect of admitting the raw material duty free, and taxing the manufactured article twenty-five per cent, is to extend protection, in some instances, to the extent of forty and forty-five per cent.—This free list is a great invention; for while it confers an exclusive privilege on the manufacturers, that of importing the commodities they need free of duty, it creates an artificial necessity, and effects a pretext for high duties on their rival imports. What a system! These commodities which the manufacturers need pay no duty. Those which the people need pay a duty amounting practically, to about one third of their value.

As regards the uniform duty of twenty-five per cent, it rests on the radical error that all imports can pay the same rate of duty, whereas the fact is exactly the reverse. Some commodities cannot pay more than five per cent, and others more than ten per cent, and hence every tariff we ever had has proceeded on a graduation of duties. To apply a uniform rate of twenty-five per cent, is to prohibit many articles and diminish the revenue. The error is one article to which the Secretary proposes to extend even more than an ordinary share of protection—that is iron—of all imaginable things that which the universal industry of the country, in every form and section, is most interested to obtain cheap. Yet under the egotistical term specific duties, this article is to receive the lion's share of protection. I entirely dissent from the Secretary's recommendations. I object to every one of them—his free list, his horizontal tariff of 25 per cent, his specific duties on iron. His projected tariff is protection and monopoly in their worst, because their most covert forms. I will not dwell longer on this report, satisfied to call attention to its protective features. I pass on to the general construction of the subject.

After a brief history of the revenue system, prior to the adoption of the protective policy in 1816—of the protective policy, and its necessary tendency to its logical result of prohibition on the one hand and bounties on the other, he states that the objects of taxation vary in different governments. And in some it is to depress the masses and secure the domination of the few; that this government is a mere trustee for the people. Taxation is a means to execute the trust, and in this view it should take as little as possible from the people—it should bear equally upon all, and should interfere as little as possible with private industry. That a Protective Tariff is inconsistent with these conditions, and for reasons as follows:

"This protective policy is manifestly unequal to classes, but its inequality to sections is still more obvious. The manufacturing interests are in a great degree confined to the northern section of the Union. It benefits a portion of that section at the expense of all other sections. To illustrate this, we will suppose that the Southern planter wishes to exchange his cotton for cotton cloth, or woolen, or iron. Under the operation of a protective tariff he must charge his cotton for less quantity of those articles. He buys the foreign commodity, he must pay Government at least one-fourth of its value for the privilege of bringing it within the country. To escape this tax, he must buy the home-made commodity at a price

enhanced to the extent of the duty on the foreign article. Five-sixths of our cotton crop is exported to Europe to be exchanged for their products; but as we cannot import those products without paying a duty of twenty-five or thirty per cent., our ability to receive these products in exchange is diminished; and as their means for buying from us depends on our means of buying from them, they cannot afford to pay us the same price for our cotton as they could if trade was free between us.—If this cause operates only to the extent of diminishing the price of cotton one per cent per pound, then if cotton is selling at ten cents per pound, and the cost of production be six cents per pound, our planters incur an absolute loss of twenty-five per cent. of their clear income.

That the protective policy is in violation of the Constitution is so obvious, that I will not stop to enlarge upon it.

The protective policy being thus in violation of the great principles of taxation and the Constitution, should be abandoned. So far as manufactures may be consequently protected by a strict revenue tariff, I have no objection, for I take as much interest in witnessing the prosperity of that industry, as any other interest in the country. I only insisted that the taxing power of the government shall not be used unduly to foster this interest at the expense of all other interests.

Having seen what the principles of taxation repudiate, let us see to what they lead. They lead, I conceive to the lowest rate of revenue duties, universality of imposition and discrimination against luxuries. The revenue standard, that rate of duty upon every commodity which will afford the largest revenue, varies upon different articles. Some will afford the largest revenue at five per cent; others at fifteen per cent; and others at twenty per cent. The reason of this is obvious. The ability of a commodity to pay a tax on importation arises from the fact that the cost of production is less abroad than it is here. The degree in which this cost is less is various. Some commodities may be produced abroad fifty per cent cheaper than here; others only five per cent. Tropical fruits may be produced several hundred per cent, cheaper abroad than with us. Certain cotton manufactures not over ten per cent cheaper. The revenue standard on different commodities, is, therefore, necessarily various. I propose to ascertain as near as may be, this revenue standard in reference to every commodity; and, having found it, to graduate the tariff accordingly, to the lowest rates below this standard which will furnish sufficient revenue. This repudiates a horizontal tariff; which indeed all experience and all theory repudiate. I would have the duties range from five to twenty per cent. To arrange the details of such a tariff would require a good deal of consideration, but involves no insurmountable difficulties.

In universality of imposition, I mean that every commodity should pay some duty.—When every commodity paid some duty, every commodity would pay the least amount of duty. It is like raising a given amount by subscription; the greater the amount of subscribers the less the amount of individual subscription.—The principle upon which the taxation upon imports rests is, that it is an assessment universal; any departure from the principle is gross inconsistency. To admit some portion of consumption or what is the same, articles duty free, and tax others, is to permit a thing a portion of the consumers to go free from a just law of taxation. What justice there is in this sort of favoritism, is beyond my conception. To tax consumption, as you profess to do, fairly, you must have universality of imposition, and reject the idea of a free list.—By this means you will nationalize taxation; every consumer will feel his due share of the burden. The only articles I would admit free would be such as, at the lowest rates, produced a mere nominal revenue; as a matter of convenience, such articles might be admitted free.

By taxing only a portion of the imports, as is proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and admitting a mass of articles free of duty through the exercise of a little legislative leniency, the burden of the duties may be thrown on certain classes and sections, to the exemption of other classes and sections. I do not imagine we can attain positive equality under any tariff, for from the particular forms of industry, which are also sectional in this country, it would be impossible to invent a tariff that would bear with entire equality on all classes and sections. But though we cannot attain positive equality, it does not follow that we should obtain as much as is attainable. It may be said this universality of duty is not as near an approximation to the free trade as the free-list system. Put I think the contrary will appear from the slightest reflection. The idea of a free list implies higher duties on the remaining imports; and to the extent to which the taxed articles pay a higher duty to make up the deficiency caused by the free-list, to that extent is the importation of those articles discouraged. While you admit some articles free, and are thereby compelled to tax the remaining imports higher, which are necessarily more numerous and valuable, you more than counterbalance with one provision the free importation you encourage with another. The nearest practical approximation to free trade consists in a low duty diffused over all imports, and not a high duty on some articles and not on others.

As regards luxuries, the duties should be higher on them than on necessities. Because the rich who consume them are able with less burden to themselves, to pay a higher duty. An individual with an income of twenty thousand dollars per annum, can bear a square ten per cent of it for government, than one of five hundred dollars can spare five per cent. To insure, therefore, with equality, as much as may be, luxuries should pay a higher rate of duty. But this principle should not be pushed too far, for experience has shown that high duties on luxuries, consumed entirely by the rich, operate entirely to diminish their consumption. As an illustration on this point in England, from 1823 to 1824 the rate of duty on French wines was thirteen shillings nine pence per gallon, at which the consumption

was only one hundred and seventy-one thousand and eight hundred and thirty-eight gallons per annum; in 1825, the duty was reduced to seven shillings three pence, and during the subsequent four years, the average annual consumption rose to three hundred and sixty thousand four hundred and fifty gallons. And an exorbitant duty on luxuries, by discouraging their importation, may diminish the demand for the products of our industry, for which these luxuries are exchanged. To explain, France is enabled to buy our cotton and tobacco, to a certain extent, with her brandies, wines and silks. If we tax these articles too highly, it will react upon ourselves and affect the demand for, and consequently, the price of, these staples.

Such a tariff as the one I have recommended would, I think, carry out as near as may be, the principles of taxation I have indicated as desirable. The burdens of taxation would fall as equally as possible on all classes and sections. As little interference as possible would be had with the industry of the country. And it would be strictly constitutional. I invite scrutiny to my recommendations, and I confidently challenge the ablest financiers in this House to suggest a tariff system which will be more responsive to the great principles of taxation I have submitted to you.

The difficulty from a revenue tariff is not that we will have too little revenue, but too much. As an evidence of this, I would refer to the results of the present tariff. Messrs. Webster, Evans, Winthrop and others, insisted that the tariff of 1846 would not furnish sufficient revenue. They estimated the receipts from twenty-two to twenty-six millions, and yet in 1853 the receipts from this tariff were \$8,921,865 52, nearly three times more than the smallest estimate. I have no doubt that if we abandon the protective policy, any reduction of the duties, which it may be found practicable to make at this time, will be followed in less than ten years by another surplus in the Treasury; for the resources of the country are in an extraordinary state of development. Our commerce on one of our oceans, the Pacific, is yet in its infancy, excluded as it is from the Eastern Archipelago by the cupidity of the Dutch, and from Japan by a fierce conservatism. When it burst these barriers, and glitter with the treasures of the gorgeous East, the most sanguine will be astounded.

To prevent these future surplus accumulations, I would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the duties a regular percentage every six months, after a surplus began to accumulate, until the receipts only equalled the wants of the government. It may be objected that this is a dangerous power to an Executive officer; but I do not apprehend the people can ever be seriously injured by a reduction of taxation.

From such a tariff as I have recommended, the material advantage would be incalculable. We would approximate as near as possible to free trade—the great privilege of selling where you can sell dearest, and buying where you can buy cheapest—the richest boon which, under a good government, can be extended to the industry of any country. Agriculture and commerce would feel the touch of a magic wand. Manufacturers would rest on a more natural, and consequently a more permanently prosperous basis. Of all interests, however, the commercial would be the most benefited. Of all parts of the Confederacy, no part would be so benefited as the imperial city of New York. The golden streams which free trade would pour into her lap would be richer than the sands of Pactolus. Her merchant princes would light up their marble hall with Aladdin's lamp. Horace Walpole once said, with a foresight in advance of his age, "make London a free port, and by consequence the market of the world." Make New York a free port, and London and Amsterdam will be at the mouth of the Hudson. Indeed the advantages which would result from this advance to free trade would spring to her feet, and breaking the chains which have hitherto impeded her progress, her giant tread would shake the continent.

I have no doubt there are some around me who will dissent from this picture, and consider any departure from the protective policy as a calamity. To all such I recall to mind the calamity of woe which we suffered in 1816, on the passage of the tariff of that year modifying to some extent the more protective tariff of 1812. Mr. Niles, of Connecticut, said, that if the bill passed it would be equivalent to a general confiscation. In describing the disastrous consequences resulting from the repeal of the act of 1812, growing eloquent, he said "the only parallel to it was to be found in the repeal of the edict of Nantz." Mr. Simmons said: "this bill, (tariff of 1816) was to take bread from the orphan, and from millions whose employment would be swept away."—Mr. Huntington protested against this bill in the name of his people, "who were about to be thrown upon the world without bread or the means of obtaining it." Mr. Webster, in his peculiarly felicitous manner, said, "all the industry of the land is against it; the manufacturers are against it; the ship owners are against it; no man cries God save it; it is against the sentiment of the land." Such were the melancholy forebodings with which the modified tariff of 1816 was ushered into being.

I appeal to the signal progress of the country since then, though we are far from having free trade yet, as the best commentary on these protective prophecies. I would, however, particularly refer to the increase of imports and tonnage, the best possible thermometers of the prosperity of the country. In 1811, the imports were \$108,135,033 against \$108,118,311 in 1833, showing that under the protective policy, while the population had increased one-half, imports remained stationary. In 1853, under the less protective tariff of 1846 imports had run up to \$267,978,617. In 1833, the tonnage was 1,606,151; in 1841 it had expanded to 2,280,095; in 1853 it had expanded to 4,407,010. These are stubborn facts; and if such be the ruin to result from a departure from the protective policy, will send me to free trade. The country may well say to me, "Ruin is sweet, if thou undo me."

Those protectionists who oppose a further reduction of duties now, will, I trust, be somewhat guarded in their prophecies of woe. Great

as would be the material advantage resulting from an adjustment of your tariff strictly to the revenue standard, the moral advantages would be greater. As Mr. Burke philosophically remarks, the spirit of liberty in modern society inheres in the taxing power. And there are no people more sensitive upon this subject than the people of this Confederacy.

It cannot be denied that the taxing powers of this government have been exercised unjustly to the section to which I belong. We are not ignorant of our wrongs, whatever may be the patience with which we endure them.—You have a fortunate opportunity of remodeling your financial policy on great principles of truth and justice. Will you avail yourselves of it? I trust you will. Before us is a future more glorious than was ever given to any patriot in any age to look upon. To realize it, it is only necessary for those in whose hands is the direction of public affairs, to elevate themselves to the dignity of their mission, and, rising above class and sectional ideas, advance boldly in the path of truth, justice and the Constitution. Place the foundations of your Government in those great principles, and faction and anarchy and fanaticism will in vain seek to impede our triumphant progress to prosperity, to greatness, and to the glory of our destiny, as it wheels its majestic course, full circle, flaming through the mighty firmament, sublimed with the grandeur of its hopes, would move the universal human heart, for in its wondrous ascension, men would see the impulsion of a God.

I have thus endeavored to put forward these great principles upon this subject which have been so long and so ardently cherished by the State of South Carolina. The master intellects with which she was able in the past so gloriously to illustrate these principles, have fallen into eternal night. The light of their genius still flashes along the pages of your history, but they are no longer of the earth. To those of us who have succeeded them upon this arena, remains only the humble task of manifesting our fidelity to the great truths which they inculcated.

## Miscellaneous.

### Japan and the Japanese.

In their social and domestic life the Japanese are truly Asiatic. Their females occupy but a subordinate position, although they are permitted to share in all the innocent recreations of their husbands and fathers, and are not held in such jealous seclusion as in some parts of India. Their minds are cultivated with as much care as is bestowed upon the education of the men, and the literature of the country boasts of many female names. They are lively and agreeable companions, and are much celebrated for the ease and elegance of their manners. With all these privileges which they enjoy they are yet in a state of total dependence, and polygamy, and the power of divorce is indulged in to the extreme by the husbands.

Children are brought up in the habits of implicit obedience, and all of every rank are sent to school, where they learn to read and write. Beyond this degree of education, however, the children of the rich are instructed in morals, and the whole art of good behavior, including the minutest forms of etiquette, arithmetic, and the science of the almanac, form another important portion of their education, since it would be in the highest degree disgraceful to commence any important undertaking on an unskilful day. And last, as the finishing study, they are initiated into the mysteries of the Haraki Kiri, literally meaning, "happy despatch," but which is in reality the mode of self destruction by which every Japanese of distinction feels bound to resort, upon the occasions where his life is at stake from any impending penalty.

At the age of fifteen years the boys have their heads shaved, and they then become members of society. They also receive a new name at this time, and invariably upon every advance in rank the old cognomen is changed for a new one. Nor are these the only occasions when this change takes place; no subaltern is allowed to bear the same name with his chief, and therefore when an individual is appointed to a high station, every one under him who changes to be his namesake, must immediately find and adopt a new name.

### How they Bury their Dead in Naples.

N. P. Willis, in an account of his visit to Italy, speaks of the burial vaults in Naples in the following manner:

An old man opened the iron door, and we entered a clean, spacious, and well paved area, with long rows of iron rings in the heavy slabs of the pavement. Without asking a question, the old man walked across to the farther corner, where stood a moveable lever, and fastening the chain into a fixture, he raised the massive stone cover of a pit. He requested us to stand back for a few minutes to give our eyes a time to escape, and then sheltering our eyes with our hats, we looked in. You have read, of course, that there are three hundred and sixty-five pits in this place, one of which is opened every day for the dead of the city. They are thirty or forty feet deep, and each would contain perhaps two hundred bodies. Lime is thrown upon the daily heap, and it soon melts into a mass of garbage, and by the end of the year the bottom of the pit is covered with dry white bones.

It was some time before we could distinguish anything in the darkness of the abyss. Fixing my eyes on one spot, however, the outlines of a body became defined gradually, and in a few minutes, sheltering my eyes completely from the sun above, I could see all the horrors of the scene but too distinctly. Eight corpses, all grown persons, lay in a confused heap together, as they had been thrown in one after another in the course of the day. The last was a powerfully made gray old man, who had fallen across and half covering the face of a woman. By his full limbs and chest, and the darker color of his legs below the knee he was probably one of the lazzaroni, and had met with a sudden death.

His right heel lay on the forehead of a young man emaciated to the last degree, his chest thrown up as he lay, and his ribs showing like a skeleton covered with skin. The close black curls of the latter, as his head rested on another body, were in such strong relief that I could have counted them. Off to the right, quite distinct from the heap, lay in a beautiful attitude a girl, as near as I could judge, of not more than nineteen or twenty. She had fallen on the pile and rolled or slid away. Her hair was very long, and covered her left shoulder and bosom, her arm was across her body, and if her mother had laid her down to sleep, she could not have disposed her limbs more decently. Her head had fallen a little way to the right, and her feet, which were small even for a lady, were pressed one against the other, as if she was about turning on her side. The sexton said that a young man had come with the body, and was very ill for some time after it was thrown in. We asked him if respectable people were brought here. "Yes," he said, "many—none but the rich would go to the expense of a separate grave for their relations."

People were often brought in handsome grave clothes, but they were always stripped before they were left. The shroud, whenever there was one, was the prerogative of the undertakers. And thus are flung into this noisome pit, like beasts, the greater part of the population of this vast city—the young and old, the vicious and the virtuous together, without the decency even of a rag to keep up the distinction of life! Can human beings thus be thrown away! men like ourselves—women, children, like our sisters and brothers? I never was so humiliated in my life, as by this horrid spectacle. I did not think a man—fellow even or a leper—what you will that is guilty or had been—did not think anything that had been human, could be so recklessly abandoned. Poh! It makes one sick at heart! God grant I may never die at Naples!

WOMAN'S RIGHTS VINDICATED.—Edward H. Jones having advertised his wife Sarah A. through the columns of the Stamford (Connecticut) Advertiser, as absent from his bed and board, she carries the war into Africa in this style: "Whereas my husband, Edward H. Jones, has falsely advertised that I have left his bed and board, and that he will pay no debts of my contracting, etc., this is to inform the public that the aforesaid Edward H. Jones had neither bed nor board for me to leave, he having been living at the expense of my father; and further, under the false pretence of procuring money to pay his way to Birmingham, Connecticut, he borrowed a dollar of my father, and with that paid for his lying advertisement against me, and even after this dastardly act, he took all the money I had and borrowed every cent in my mother's possession, and left the town. For the first three months he has been kept from nakedness and starvation by the exertions of myself and relatives; he squandered in dissipation all the money his inborn laziness would allow him to earn. His scorn need not have advertised that he would not pay debts of my contracting, for the public well knew that he would not even pay his own.—He is a lazy, ungratefully loafing scoundrel; not content with living at the expense of my relatives and borrowing their money, he publishes an outrageous lie. His bed and board, indeed! If left to himself his bed would be nothing but a board, and I should not be much surprised if the bed he dies on were made of boards with a strong cross beam overhead.

### SARAH A. JONES.

FIGHTING ON THE WRONG SIDE.—In the Creek war, a portion of those Indians were friendly to the whites, and have received bounty land warrants for their services, but occasionally one on the wrong side of the question puts in his claim most ignorantly, but with great faith in getting it. A short time since a renowned Hojo of the Creek nation requested the services of one of our attorneys while traveling in the Indian country, in procuring his land warrant from the department. The lawyer was delighted at the prospect of a good fee—the Indian promising him half the worth of the warrant in the event of its being obtained. The lawyer wished to know of his employer the services he had performed. "Don't know talk like this," said the astonished Indian. "Well, who did you fight under?" continued the lawyer. "Me fight under log," said Hojo. "No no; but who was your captain?" the lawyer inquired. "Me big man, me captain too," answered the Indian. "I want to know where you fought," said the lawyer, "at what battle?" "Me fight big heap, me shoot behind tree, me shoot under bank river, shoot big gun heap," said the Indian. "Well, what did you shoot at?" asked the lawyer, thinking that he would defer further questions till an interpreter could be procured. "Me shoot at General Jackson, tree, four times," replied the warrant seeker.

### Another Great Sale of Negroes.—On Saturday, the New Orleans Delta says, 46 negroes, belonging to the estate of the late D. F. Burthe, were sold by Messrs. Beard and May, for the sum of \$37,470. The sale was to close the estate, and consisted of old and young, women and children. The prices obtained for some were extraordinary, considering the very hard times. One man commanded \$3,000, another \$1,970, another \$1,600, and another \$1,700. They were chiefly creoles and had been with Mr. Burthe in his brick yard and saw mill for many years.

### Archbishop Hughes.—The New York Freeman's Journal has the following in relation to the health of this prelate. We are happy to learn that letters have again been received from Archbishop Hughes, and that his health is again firmly established. At the time of his writing he was on a visit to Matanzas, and had it in contemplation within two weeks to sail for New Orleans, and so make his way home by the middle of March.

THE GAMBLER.—The testimony of gamblers as to their own callous hearts is very abundant and conclusive. Not intemperance, not licentiousness, not highway robbery, nothing short of murder so blunts the sensibilities and sears the conscience as the habit of living on chance. It is a slow poison, whose virus gradually penetrates to the vitals, and sheds its baneful influence over the whole system. It eats out every sentiment of sympathy, of honor, of self-respect, and whatever else stands between a man and the total deprivation of his moral nature. It is not worth while to philosophize on the cause of this fact; but of the fact itself there can be no doubt. The confirmed gambler is harder to be reclaimed than any sot or debauchee. There is no basis for action. There are no principles to which appeal can be made, no feelings to be aroused by any address, however skillful. The man's moral frame has become like a rotten beam, into which you may drive all manner of nails and screws, but not one will hold. The profane wretches who gambled for the Saviour's seamless coat under the eyes of the dying victim, were characteristic representatives of the abandoned race.

If there are sufferings, which, however dreadful in their endurance, are yet susceptible of amelioration, the sorrows which a parent's loss awakens is not among the number; other ties may be replaced, other affections may be restored, but when death breaks the bond of filial love, nature, honoring the most sacred of her feelings, forbids a sentiment less pure, less strong, succeeding to it; and though the tear which sorrow sheds upon the parent's grave may be dried by time, the loss which lids that tear to flow, can never be replaced by human tenderness or human power.

A BEAUTIFUL MIND.—A beautiful mind is like a prolific seed, the mother of loveliness, the fountain of bliss, the produce of many treasured and estimable flowers, which no cancer can efface, nor time destroy. Even should there be those of its lovely produce that pass away, yet the source is there, the seed remains to revive, to modify, to place again on our bosoms and near our hearts, in renewed beauty, in the same deep interest and winning power as at first. It should be gathered in the purest, most abundant and enduring joys, as our support, our comfort, and the cheering object worthy of our highest admiration, and we would cling to it, thinking God that it is immortal, living forever.

The Millerites in this city have renewed their zeal of late, and confidently predict the end of the world this year. They do not name the precise day. That has been done several times, and of course failed. The general plan is to speak of the times as to occur sometime during the present year. Some, however, fix the time to be on the 26th of May, when the great eclipse occurs. The progress of events in Europe, they say, surely indicate the fulfillment of the prophecy. The Czar of Russia is making his last gigantic stride towards Constantinople, which, when reached, will shut the book of time for us. Their zeal is shaken by words without knowledge, and long after these devotees shall have returned to dust, their present words and acts will be pointed to as an era of strange delusion among otherwise sensible men.—Portland Argus.

SEBASTIAN'S NEBRASKA BILL.—Boston, Feb. 12.—REV. E. N. KIRK, in his sermon at the Mount Vernon Church, this morning, pointedly condemned the Nebraska Bill. The Christian Church, he said should not close her eyes to the reckless ambition of trading legislators, nor cease to pray for their conversion to honest and enlightened principles. He had given in his adhesion to the compromise of 1850, though hardly with a clear conscience, for the sake of the permanent peace and unity of the whole country. The passage of the Nebraska bill, would in his opinion, constitute a revolution. He regretted that the author of the bill should have been born in New England. In conclusion, he invoked the prayers of the church for our legislators at Washington, and especially for Senator Douglas and Franklin Pierce.

The Rev. Theodore Parker also made the Nebraska bill the subject of his morning discourse, denouncing it and its author with sarcasm.

SALE DAY.—Monday last was quite a busy day in Sumterville. Our streets were thronged with a goodly number of persons, and it was somewhat remarkable that every one seemed to have more business to attend to than could be comfortably crowded into one day's operations. An unusual amount of property changed hands, principally negroes. We took no special note of sales; but prices generally reached a pretty high figure. One boy, whom I supposed you might call a plantation carpenter, sold for near twelve hundred dollars, and a small boy aged about twelve years brought over eight hundred dollars. Sumterville Watchman.

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Girls beware of the man who bows and smiles, and says so many soft things to you; he has no genuine love; while he who loves you most sincerely struggles to hide the weakness of his heart, and frequently appears decidedly awkward.