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THOMAS J. WARREN.

TERMS.

Two Dollars if paid in advance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid till the expiration of the year. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates: For one Square, (fourteen lines or less) seventy-five cents for the first, and thirty-seven and a half cents for each subsequent insertion. Single insertions, one dollar per square; semi-monthly, monthly and quarterly advertisements charged the same as for a single insertion.

The number of insertions desired must be noted on the margin of all advertisements, or they will be published until ordered discontinued and charged accordingly.

Miscellaneous.

Money Matters.

The money matters of this section of our country have, we think, a somewhat brightened aspect. The Bank dividends distributed since the first of January, to the extent of near \$600,000, have passed rapidly from hand to hand, and have extinguished a large amount of indebtedness. In anticipation of payments to be made on the first of January, large sums of money were held by private individuals. These sums, upon the occurrence of that period, have been turned loose, and are also doing their work in the process of disengagement. The cotton market has been fairly opened, and holders consenting to loss, which it is tolerably certain must be realized without a postponement of sale to a very extended period, have sold that product liberally. The proceeds of crops sold at an earlier period of the season, and which were taken to the country, are being returned through the hands of country merchants, and all these causes combining to the same result, have occasioned, we think, quite an assured and upward tendency to every interest in our city.

Our Banks, also, are acquiring greater confidence and independence. A short time ago there was quite a panic in some sections of the West in reference to the condition of one or two of our country Banks, and bills were in the way of being returned with considerable rapidity; but some of our best established banking institutions perceiving the movement and knowing the profit that might be made in the redemption of bills which were perfectly good, at any depreciation which might have occurred, issued orders to their agents to buy their bills as fast as they were presented, and the panic ceased almost immediately; and there is, perhaps, an unusual demand for the bills of the Banks of South Carolina throughout all the Western and Southwestern States. Relieved, therefore, by the more rapid circulation of money, and still further relieved by the greater ability of the Banks to extend accommodation, our community is in a much better condition to weather the storm than could reasonably have been anticipated.

We are much inclined to the opinion, that the embarrassments of this State, and of the South, generally, are proportionally less than they are at the North, and among the mercantile interests of Europe. Upon England was first poured the golden treasures of Australia, — upon New York were poured the treasures of California; from these centres radiated the enhancement of values and the excitement such disturbing causes are always calculated to occasion; and this excitement was rolling upon the South with great rapidity, when the war in Europe broke out, and arresting commercial speculation in England and the Northern States, arrested, to a great extent, its further development at the South. While it is true, therefore, that much property had acquired a speculative value here, it is very certain that this increase was not so great as it would have been, if the excitement had continued longer, and not by far so great as for several years it continued to be, prior to the great commercial crisis of 1837. This being the case, we must expect to feel the pressure for some time longer. A year or two at present low prices of cotton, (and we see no reason for improvement, for a time at least,) will be necessary to emancipation from embarrassments incurred, but there will be ultimate redemption, and very few men will altogether fail. The liabilities of few are beyond the means which a year or two of retrenchment and economy will enable them to control; and considering, therefore, the tendency of affairs and the effects resulting from the commencement of hostilities in Europe, while we deplore the consequences of that misguided measure to the cause of humanity, we are not prepared to say that it has not relieved the Southern States from a period of excessive pecuniary distress and suffering.

We are also inclined to regard the occurrence of the yellow fever in Charleston as less disastrous to our commercial interests than is usually supposed. The reaction in the commercial world, commencing at the North and in Europe, had scarcely reached us before the period of its breaking out. There was a general conviction that the business of this city, particularly, would be unusually large; and from the existence of cholera, in most of the Northern cities, we have little doubt but it would have been large beyond all precedent; and if so, and the merchants of our city had become to a greater degree extended between the claims of merchants elsewhere and the obligations of purchasers from the country, it might have been extremely difficult to sustain the standing of the city. In anticipation of extra business, orders early in the summer were extensive, but they were much curtailed before the season closed. In consequence of the fire in Hayne street, which occurring in March, occasioned not only the purchase by the insurance companies of all those stocks of goods in the hands of the sufferers, but the sale of a large portion of the stocks held by other jobbing houses in the city, our stocks of goods are not large; our indebtedness abroad is less than is usual at this season of the year, while the money owing from the country, though large, and excessively difficult of collection, is less than under other more favorable circumstances might have been expected.

As a set off to this, however, it may be remembered that without the fever in Charleston and Savannah, the cotton of our country would have been brought to market earlier, and would have been sold for better prices; but while this would have been of advantage to planting interests, it would have thrown additional burthens upon the commercial community, and have fallen with a still more crushing weight upon its capital.

All things considered, therefore, although we have been afflicted, we have been spared affliction — though our commercial interests have been tasked, they have been relieved by fortuitous circumstances from further difficulty — and though we have no very easy path before us, and our prospects are not so bright as they were not very long ago, we have, by a firm reliance upon energy and effort, the comfortable assurance of continued prosperity to our agricultural interests, and stability and independence among our merchants.

Charleston Standard.

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An Act to Raise Supplies.

For the Year commencing in October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly and by the authority of the same, That a tax for the same, and in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be raised and paid into the public treasury of the State, for the use and service thereof, that is to say: fifty cents ad valorem on every hundred dollars of the value of all the lands granted in this State, according to the existing classification as heretofore established; one half cent per acre on all lands lying within the Catawba Indian boundary, to be paid by each grantee or lessee of said Indian lands, until otherwise directed by law; sixty cents per head on all slaves; two dollars on each free negro, mulatto or mestizo, between the ages of fifteen and fifty years, except such as shall be clearly proved, to the satisfaction of the collectors, to be incapable, from maim or otherwise, of procuring a livelihood; twenty cents ad valorem on every hundred dollars of the value of all lots, lands and buildings within any city, town, village or borough in the State; sixty cents per hundred dollars on forage employment, faculties and professions, including the profession of dentistry, (whether in the profession of the law the profits to be derived from the costs of suit, fees or other sources of professional income) excepting clergymen, schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and mechanics, and on the amount of commissions received by vendue masters and commission merchants; thirty cents per hundred dollars on the capital stock paid in on the first of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, of all banks which, for their present charters, have not paid a bonus to the State; twenty cents per hundred dollars on the capital stock of all incorporated gas-light companies; one per cent on all premiums taken in this State by incorporated Insurance Companies, and by the agencies of Insurance Companies and underwriters without the limits of this State; ten cents upon every hundred dollars of the amount of sales of goods, wares and merchandize, embracing all the articles of trade for sale, barter or exchange, (the products of this State and the unmanufactured products of any of the United States or Territories thereof excepted), which any person shall have made from the first day of January of the present year, to the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, either on his, her or their capital, or borrowed capital, or on account of any person or persons as agent, attorney or consignee; twenty cents upon every hundred dollars of the amount of sales of goods, wares and merchandize whatever, which any transient person, not resident in this State, shall make in any house, stall or public place; ten dollars per day for representing publicly, for gain and reward, any play, comedy, tragedy, interlude or farce, or other employment of the stage, or any part therein; or for exhibiting wax figures or other shows of any kind whatsoever, to be paid into the hands of the Clerks of the Court respectively, who shall be bound to pay the same into the public treasury, except in cases where the same is now required by law to be paid to corporations or otherwise.

Sec. 2. That all taxes levied on property, as prescribed in the first section of this act, shall be paid to the tax collector for the district or parish in which said property is located.

Sec. 3. In making assessments for taxes on the value of taxable property used in manufacturing or for railroad purposes within this State, the value of the machinery used therein shall not be included, but only the value of the lots and buildings as property merely.

Sec. 4. That the tax collectors in the several districts and parishes in this State, in their returns hereafter to be made, be and they are hereby required and enjoined to state the precise amount of taxes collected by them, for the purpose of supporting the police of the said several districts and parishes aforesaid, stating the rates per centum on the amounts of the State tax collected for said district and parish police purposes; and the Comptroller General shall return the same in his report.

Sec. 5. That free negroes, mulattoes, mustozes, be and they are hereby required to make their returns, and pay their taxes during the month of March.

In the Senate House, the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and in the seventy-ninth year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America.

R. F. W. ALLSTON,
President of the Senate.
JAMES SIMONS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TROOPS FOR FLORIDA.—A detachment of three hundred and thirty-one men for the Companies of the 1st and 2d Artillery, serving in Florida, embarked from New York for that station on Christmas afternoon, at 4 o'clock, accompanied by the following officers, viz: Captain J. Yodges, 1st Artillery; Captain W. Barry, 2d Artillery; Lieutenant J. M. Robertson, 2d Artillery; Lieut. J. D. Bingham, 2d Artillery; Assistant Surgeon C. H. Smith, Medical Department, under command of Col. H. Brown, 2d Artillery.

Speak Kindly.

From a pretty little article that came under our notice not long since, termed "A Travel Trifle," we gleaned this sentiment: "He that has dried a single tear has not lived in vain." With the gleaming came thoughts of our own — remembrances of hearts rich in sympathy, who in days gone by had given us kind words and loving smiles, soothing us in our desolation; and though words came not in return, for there are times when griefs too deep even for grateful utterance, we felt the pulsations of our heart beating less wildly, as we were comforted with the thought that there were still left us stranger friends to care for us, though our own loved ones were lying low in the grave. We know well the value of kind words. We have tested their power upon a weary heart, in sad and troubled hours. There is a magic spell in soft and gentle words! We who have felt their influence should never forget the chord it awakened in our own hearts — should never forget to awaken in other hearts the same rich music.

Now and then there are plants that spring into greater vigor if the heavy pressure of a footstep crushes them; but oh! there are others that even the dew-drops bend to the earth. Thus it is with the human heart. Sometimes, though rarely, we meet with spirits strong to endure, with purpose unshaken and high, following ever the true and the right, when nothing can daunt. If crushed, let us speak kindly. This world of ours is full of sorrowing ones who have need of sympathy. A smile, a word may cheer them on their way.

Speak kindly to the young. Oh, cast not a cloud over childhood's hours. Enough of sorrows will come by and by to sadden the spirit, and we do wrong if we cherish not the fresh young heart in its joyousness and purity.

Speak kindly to the old. Soothing words cost us nothing, and if they fall like blessings to the dust, they will rise again, and fling far from them the bitter remembrance of the past, so on their way murmuring, with stronger faith and more perfect trust. But oftener we meet with gentle spirits, who, like the frail flowers of the early spring-time, can scarcely bear the pearls of the light dew. Then breathe gently upon the ears of the aged. Never, oh, never, pass them by with a careless, a slight cold tone. Never forget that the sunshine of their life is past, that there are few flowers left for them to gather, that they are worn and weary.

Speak kindly to the orphaned ones. They have need of sympathy, for around their path way dark clouds have gathered. The chain that bound their household bond is severed. The hearth stone around which they were wont to cluster is desolate. Ere their loved ones passed away, there were harp strings vibrating for them alone. Now, they have only the echo of rich music past. Then speak gently, speak soothingly to the orphan.

Speak kindly to the invalid. Ye may not know how slowly the weary hours pass by, when health and strength are gone. Ye may not know how low, one by one, life's joys decay, and "its hopes go out" amid its lengthened strife. Then give kind words to the invalid ones. They will be to them bright sunbeams in their shaded path, soft rays of moonlight in their night of life, and thus their faith in the good and beautiful will be strengthened, and their hours of pain less wearisome.

Speak kindly to the stranger — and let it matter not whether he be rich or poor — speak kindly; even though he seems haughty and cold. Every heart hath its burden of care; every heart hath its bitterness, and we may not know the depth of feeling struggling within the soul. Gentle words may touch the heart — they cost us nothing.

Let us speak kindly ever — not to the loved one only, but to all who may chance to come within our pathway. Let us cherish well the magic power of a soft, low tone. It will bring around us loving hearts. Let sympathy for earth's saddened ones gush from the soul all pure and free, and thus the good we might do here will not be marred by harsh words. Perchance we may cheer one sorrowing spirit — bind up one breaking heart — dry one tear, and then "we shall not have lived in vain."

QUARRELING.—If anything in the world will make a man feel badly except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself, after, than he did before. It degrades him in the eyes of others, and what is worse, blunts his sensibilities on one hand, and increases the power and passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more peaceably and quietly we get on, the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the better course is, if a man cheats you, quit dealing with him; if he be abusive, quit his company; and if he slanders you, take care to live so, that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is to let him alone, for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, and quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

WOMAN'S LAUGH.—A woman has no natural grace more bewitching than a sweet laugh. It is like the sounds of flutes on the water. It leaps from her heart, in a clear, sparkling rill, and the heart that hears it feels as if bathed in the cool, exhilarating spring. Have you ever pursued an unsexed fugitive through trees, led on by her merry laugh, now there, now lost, now found? We have. And we are pursuing that wandering voice to this day. Sometimes it comes to us in the midst of care, or sorrow, or irksome business; and then we turn away and listen, and hear it ringing through the room like a silver bell, with power to scare away the ill spirits of the mind. How much we owe to that sweet laugh! It turns the prose of our life into poetry; it flings showers of sunshine over the darkness wood in which we are traveling; it touches with light even our sleep, which is no more the image of death, but is consumed with dreams that are shadows of immortality.

One of Marion's troop, named Philip Roberts, aged ninety years, is said to have died recently in Harrison county, Ohio.

General Taylor's Residence

In Harper for November, we notice an interesting article on "General Taylor's residence at Baton Rouge," illustrated with a truthful picture of the same. The sad reality and truth of the writer's words when he says, "A few years more, and General Taylor's residence will have disappeared," must strike the visitor as he ascends the beautiful avenue leading out of town to the barracks.

The modest little picket fence, with its unassuming gate, have gone to decay; and the shrubs and flowers, so carefully protected in the days of the old man's glory, have become rank and wild in their struggle with briars and brambles for existence. The vine, growing over the balcony, so carefully looked after by the gentle hand of the old hero's daughter, no longer blooms to fill the air with fragrance. The flowers have dropped, the leaves withered, and nothing but the ghostly frame of "what was," now lingers. The house itself is a spectre. The last and only occupant since Gen. Taylor left it forever, was Cold Webster and family, who are also numbered with the dead and "the old rustic cottage," as it is has been turned over to the rats, and it reels now to tumble to ashes under the gnawing tooth of oblivion. What a lesson!

It was a very brief day ago, when the old gentleman returned from the wars, "with all his honors fresh upon him." A former resident in Baton Rouge had endeared him to our people, and they claimed him a citizen. The news of his approach was heralded, and the town went to the water's edge to welcome him.

A torch-light procession, with music and banners followed him, and amid the cheers and acclamations of the people he was escorted to the home of his choice, the cottage now drooping its head, and only rescued from oblivion by a wood cut. What an episode in the history of the world's glory!

With what reluctance the old man left that fiery spot, his own words betray, but there was a destiny ruling him, and he was forced away, to occupy a position altogether unsuited to his temperament. That destiny has been sadly worked out. The hero of Buena Vista is dead, his amiable widow has followed him, and his accomplished son-in-law, W. W. Bliss, has fought his last battle.

The remains of Gen. Taylor should have been deposited on this spot—a place (as he often expressed himself) more dear to him than any other on earth.

From the German.

Sleep and Death.

The Angels of Sleep and Death, locked arm in arm, wandered over the earth. It was evening. They laid themselves down upon a lofty hill that overlooked the habitation of man. A mournful stillness reigned around, broken only by the evening bells, whose sound came faintly from the distant hamlet. Silent and speechless as in their wont, these beneficent guardian angels of mankind, lay in close embrace, till the Angels of Sleep rose from his mossy couch, and scattered with noiseless hand the invisible seeds of slumber. The evening wind carried them to the sweet dwellings of the weary husbandman. Soon sweet sleep enfolded in its gentle embrace the inmates of the rural cottages—from the gray-haired sire, whose tottering steps a staff supports, to the infant in its cradle. The sick forgot his pains, the mourner his sorrow, the poor his cares. All eyes were closed. His task being finished, this benevolent angel lay down by his sterner brother's side. "When morning breaks," cried he, with happy innocence, "all the world will bless me as their friend and benefactor. Oh! what joy, thus to do good in secret and unseen. How happy are we, invisible messengers of the good spirit! How beautiful is our quiet office!" Thus spake the Angel of Slumber.

The Angel of Death gazed upon in silent sadness, while tears, such as immortals weep, stood in his large dark eyes. "Ah!" said he, "would that I, like you, could rejoice in cheerful thanks; but the world calls me its foe and joy destroyer." "Oh! my brother," answered the Angel of Slumber, "will not every good man, upon awakening, recognize in thee his friend, and gratefully bless thee? Are we not brothers, and children of one father?" So he spake. The tearful eyes of the Angel of Death shone with a gleam of pleasure, while he pressed his gentler brother more tenderly to his heart.

A TEXAS CANDIDATE FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

A hat footed candidate for Justice of the Peace, at Palestine, Texas, comes out in the journals with the following address to the sovereigns: "With the issuance of this sheet is unfurled to the breeze, either in tempest or in calm, my name as a candidate for the office of Chief Justice of Anderson county, at the ensuing August elections. I do it from choice, not solicitation. I do it for the office is honorable and profitable. I feel myself competent to discharge the duties of the office. I claim no superior merit or qualification over any one who may choose to run against me. I would like to run the race solitary and alone, but if any are desirous, let them pitch in—it isn't deep.

"I stand flat-footed, square toed, hump-shouldered upon the platform of equal rights and true republicanism. If you elect me your Chief Justice, I will make the welkin ring with loud hurrahs for the sovereigns of Anderson county! If defeated, I will retire with dignity and good humor, remembering a most beautiful little song, which I sing remarkably well, called 'I'm adout'."

A countryman popped his head into a lottery office, and seeing only one man sitting at the desk, asked him what he had for sale. To which the would-be wit replied, "logger-heads."

"Then, sir," says the countryman, "your trade is almost at an end, for I see you have but one left."

SO THEY GO.—It is estimated in Washington city, in official circles, that there has been more perjury perpetrated under the law graduating the price of the public lands so very recently enacted, than under all the other laws connected with the public land system since the foundation of the Government!

Miscellaneous News.

What one Man can do on Florida soil.

We have often heard it remarked that Florida is the "best poor man's country in the world," and facts would seem to support the proposition.

Every man who settles a place with ordinary industry, can, with his own labor, earn a handsome living, and with proper economy, "lay by enough for a rainy day."

One instance among, we venture to say, hundreds of others, in our State, has come to our knowledge which deserves notice, and we publish for the information of those who may wish to seek a new home, within our more genial clime and more yielding soil.

Mr. Bartolo Masters, Jr., of this county, residing near Moccasin Branch, 15 miles from this city, has given us a statement of his crop, made the past season, without assistance, and solely by his own labor. We put it down with the value, as follows:—

450 gallons syrup, at 50c. per gal. . . \$225
4 barrels sugar, 800 lbs., at 6c. 48
3000 canes, at 2c. 60

This is the produce of one acre of cane. In addition to this, he raised 150 bushels of corn, and 200 bushels of sweet potatoes, the value of which we put down at \$250 more; making in round numbers the sum of \$600 as the result of his season's labor, to say nothing of the numberless comforts arising out of poultry, pigs and milk, &c., which are unconsidered trifles.

The land upon which this crop was raised, is high pine land, "cow-penned," and the mill with which the cane was ground, is a common wooden one of rude manufacture. With such facts before them, let no one complain of the hardness of times. A little industry, energy, and perseverance, will make every man rich if he chooses to be.

We would remark that it would seem our pine lands comparatively, are better suited to the culture and growth of sugar cane than any other quantity of soil. We judge so from the fact that the yield per acre is greater in proportion, than that of the best hammock lands. St. Augustine, Fla., Ancient City.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.—The Herald of Monday says, the past week has, on the whole, been one of improvement. The closing quotations for stocks yesterday show an advance on those of the week previous, and the amount of business transacted was much larger than we have noticed for a long time. Holders of Stocks had good opportunities for realising, and we should judge that large lots had changed hands. The bank statement for the past week looks more favorable, and it will undoubtedly create a better feeling among speculators. The news by the Atlantic is not of a very satisfactory character, and may possibly act on the good effects of the bank report. The decline in consols and cotton with the advance in breadstuffs cannot be considered very encouraging. The political accounts are not calculated to give hope of a speedy termination of hostilities. From the effect of the Austrian movement on the London Stock Exchange, we should judge that it was looked upon in an unfavorable light. In London the rate of interest ruled at five per cent. The bank of England returns show an increase in the bullion department compared with the report for the week previous. There had been a decrease of notes in circulation of £211,205; an increase in public deposits of £1650,515; and in the stock of bullion in both departments of £104,421. This is the only favorable feature in the financial advices from England.

The amount of specie exported from this port last week was \$9,938. Total for the year \$37,162,288.

There has been trouble for some time past between the priest of the Roman Catholic church in Jersey city, and some of its members, and on Sunday last it came to an issue. The priest had written a note to Capt. Farrell, commandant of the Montgomery Guard, stating that he could no longer occupy his pew in that church. Holding a receipt for it, Capt. F. last Sabbath took his seat, and the priest stated that he would not proceed until he left the church. Some excitement ensued, and Capt. F. was prevailed upon to go out, but others persuaded him to return, when the priest again refused to proceed. Finally Capt. F. retired, and mass was said. It is generally understood that the difference is based on an objection to Young Irishmen.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.—We publish to day the decision of Judge Dean on the Naturalization laws of our country, which we commend to the earnest attention of our readers. The judge has not only had the intelligence, but the honesty and manliness to lay down the true doctrine upon this important subject, in spite of the hordes of fraudulently voting foreigners in this country, who have no more right to affect our government than the Wild Indians of the West. We do not mean to be presumptuous, but we could wish that the Judge in stating his opinion had mentioned a fact which of itself excludes any contrary opinions. The Constitution of the United States provides in express terms, that the Congress shall have power to pass uniform laws upon the subject of bankruptcy and naturalization; and it also provides that laws and treaties passed under the Constitution shall be the supreme laws of this Government. So, it follows that Congress has exercised one of its legitimate powers, any contrary legislation in the States is in utter violation of its principles as the supreme law of the land. Know-nothingism is working well. Let it go on and things will be brought right again.—Petersburg Intelligence.

Mr. Macaulay, the historian, is said to have made an important discovery of a mass of Stuart papers, relating to a period immediately anterior to the death of Queen Anne.—This will delay the appearance of his new volume.

PROBABLE EFFECTS OF THE WAR.—A correspondent of the Enquirer writing from Liverpool, on the 10th says: the spirit of the English is entirely in favor of the war, and that men and money are voted for its continuance, by Parliament. He adds:

"Yet when drained of her men, when so many thousands now engaged in peaceful pursuits are taken away, and the labor of the country thus manifestly lessened, who I presume to furnish treat and bread for these vast armies, and the population that yet remains at home? There is not a mouth less to feed, and many less left to produce the necessary food for all, at home or abroad. Russia, Spain, sent nothing from the Baltic, and the great wheat growing country on the Danube, and that which is watered by the many rivers entering the Black Sea, is ravaged by desolating war; and all that the people of that vast and rich country has for years sent abroad, and to England especially, will find for its diminished production consumers at home. Already are these considerations pressing on the English wheat and flour market, and keep up the price, even after a good crop, which has been reaped in most admirable condition. Wheat sells now at rather higher prices than it did one year ago, and our own country can now but insufficiently supply either England or France. But let our people make less tobacco and less cotton the next year after, and I tell you, your millions of wealth will be drawn hence to us, if for these new staple articles, articles of wheat, corn, and provisions be substituted. Cleanse our lands, and put the utmost breadth of them in everything necessary for the food of man, and every particle that is produced will find an admirable market the next year. True, our wheat crop is already in the ground, and its quantity cannot now be increased. But our corn crop may—and that is an article which will pay much better next year than either tobacco or cotton.

SLAVERY AND COMMERCE.—The whole commerce of the world turns upon the product of Slave Labor. What would Commerce be without Cotton, Sugar, Tobacco, Coffee, Rice, and Naval Stores? All these are the products of slave labor. It is a settled fact that free labor cannot produce them in sufficient quantity to supply the demands of mankind. It has been said that one free laborer is equal to five slaves. If this be so, why has not free labor been employed in the production of the above staples? It has been attempted, and in every case in which it has been introduced, has failed. The world follows its interests, and if free labor was more valuable than slave, it would be employed at this moment, in the United States, Cuba, and Brazil, which are all open to free labor. And herein note the greater liberality and self-reliance strength of the slave over the free States. The former freely permit the Northern capitalist to come in with his free labor, and compete with slave labor. The latter pass laws prohibiting the Southern capitalist from coming in with his slaves to compete with Northern labor. Their prohibitory laws are passed because they are afraid of slave competition; whereas, the South, in the face of the pretence which has been handed down from Wilberforce to these times, that one white laborer is equal in value to five slaves, throws her doors wide open and invites free labor to walk in and try its hand, and it dare not come. What would become of England, the arch-agitator of abolitionism, but for cotton, by the manufacture of which she has waxed fat and strong, while she curses the system by which it is produced. By the way, will some one inform us why the English conscience has never suffered as much from slavery in Brazil as slavery in the United States? Richmond Dispatch.

HEAVY FAILURES.—The house of Wadsworth & Sheldon, bankers, of New York, has suspended. They were the agents of the State of Illinois, and consequently no payments were made on Tuesday of interest on the bonds of that State. A telegraphic despatch says:

Messrs. Wadsworth & Sheldon's liabilities amount to \$2,000,000, but they show resources largely above their liabilities, and there is reason to hope that their suspension will be merely temporary. Arrangements are in progress which will probably result in making provision for the payment of the interest on the Illinois bonds in a few days. The suspension has been caused by a failure to receive expected remittances.

The telegraph also announces the failure of Messrs. Belcher & Co., sugar refiners, of St. Louis. Their liabilities are said to be \$2,000,000, involving a prominent stock broker in New York to the extent of \$225,000, and a banking house of the same city to the extent of \$300,000. Sundry Boston houses also suffer to the amount of \$1,000,000.

The failure of the banking house of Gen. Larimer, of Pittsburg, Pa., is reported.

LONDON AND ITS INHABITANTS.—London with its two million and a quarter of inhabitants, is one of the seven wonders of the world. The extremes of wealth and poverty there abound, and the most faithful pictures are there to be met with. Nobles and members of the landed gentry, whose incomes are several thousand dollars per day, arise at a morning, not knowing how to find avenues in which to squander easily their fortunes and their health, while fifty thousand poor awake each day not knowing where they shall lay their heads at night. These extremes are equally pernicious to the morals of society. The extremely wealthy man, unless he has a rare discretion, finds himself surrounded by gamblers, jockeys, French actresses, and other characters, who thrive in vice by means of his superfluous wealth, while the extremely poor, though not having the wherewithal to buy a crust, or to keep his body in cleanliness and health, is, at each hour of his life, spreading distrust and disease among the community. This is but one of the many phases of London's parti-colored life.

Counterfeit ten dollar notes on the Merchants Bank of Newburyport are in circulation in Boston.