COL CAMPBELL'S LETTER.

Letter of the Hon. John Campbell to a Committe of a Democratic meeting held at Marion

MARLBOROUGH AUGUST 15, 1810. GENTLEMEN .- I have the honor to acknewledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst, enclosing a resolution adopted at a meetng of the Democratic, party, held at Marion Court House, in the words following, to-wit:

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to address a letter to the Hon. John Campbell, and request him to give his views on the approaching Presidential election, and in case the election should come into the Honse of Representatives, what course he would pursue.

As the organ of the Democratic party for earrying the above resolution into effect, you have, after recommending the resolution itself to my consideration, propounded the following interiogatories :" Ist. Are you in favor of the re election of Mr. Van Buren as President of the United States ?" "2ndly. In case the election for President should come into the House of Representatives, which of the two candida-

tes would you vote for ?"

Before I proceed to answ r your letter, I hope that I will be indulged in saying that although in common, as I presume, with every citizen of the country, I feel a lively interest in the subject of your communication, I had hoped after & session unparalled for its duration and, perhaps for its excitement, to have passed the short recess principally in the tranqui! pursuits of a planter's life, and in the enjoyment of the society of my neighbors, undisturbed in a great measure by the political storm that is sweepduties to my constituents and to the country. For whatever cause of excitement may exist in most of the States of the Union upon the Presidential election, which now in politics " is the Aaron's rod that swallows up all others,' there is none in South Carolina. The vote of our State is not doubtful, and if a few of our Districts elect gentlemen to the Legislature who advocate the election of the opposition candidate, the result will not thereby be affected. My opinions, however, upon this subject, I believe, are well known. During the late canvass for Congress, there were frequent occasions in which I expressed my preference of the present incumbent of the Presidentia. Clair over either of the probable nom nees of the Harrisburg convention, and of the party by which that gentleman is supported, to the northern and western divisions of the party by which he is opposed. In a few remarks which I had the houer to submit to the House of Representatives previous to its organization, on the agita ting question which for a time involved us appa. rently ina state of almost hopeless confusion (an abstract of which was published both in the Globe and the National Intelligencer; I avowed the same preferences. Before and since the nominstion of the opposition candidate, without in. states, the individual who hold them, or the truding my opinions where I thought they were slaves themselves. What are to be the arguuncalled for, or entering as an electioneerer into ments, what the means, by which they are to the P. esidential canvass, or circulating docum- influence the two first of these ? Is there a ments except to a very limited extent, not in man bold enough to go the land of Madison, some way connected with the proceedings of and of Crawford, and tell them that they either Congress (an omission which I have been morti- do not understand the principles of the moral with some of my constituents 'I have, upon what I considered suitable occasions, invariably

feature of a prominent measure which has now dress themselves but to the slaves, and what a "protective Tariff." Mr. Van Buren probable that my opposition to this measure may | indiscriminate slaughter of every ago and sex, have been interpreted by some as an opposition to and ultimately to their own destruction ! the administration by which it was recommend- Should there be an incarnate devil, who has ed, you can readily appreciate the delicacy of my imagined, with approbation, such a catastroposition in making a public declaration of my phe to his fellow-citizens as I have described, 1828—thus recognizing in both instances opinions, if those opinions are to influence the success of gentlemen of virtue, intelligence and patriotism, who are now before you as candidates for the State Legislature, and who at the last election supported me with a noble devotion to what they believed was right against what appeared to be very unequal odds. Important, however, as the Presidential election may be, thecitizens of the diff rent disricts that compose this congressional district, will I trust select their candidates for the State Legislature without reference to that subject; for all know that whetherwe elect gentlemen to the State | constitutional project. There may be some Legislature who prefer Gen. Harrison, or gen. | who have embarked in it without properly con. tlemen who prefer Mr. Van Buren, the result sidering the consequences, and who are actuof the vote of the State for President, will not ated by benevolent and virtuous principles protective Tariff, are much better and more thereby be affected, nor her influence in the But if such there are, I am very certain that, generally usderstood at this time than they slightest degree either increased or diminished should they continue their present course, their were at the enactment of these laws. So as a member of the Union.

expressed the same sentiments.

Subjects have been discussed in the party prints, and in the electioneering pamphlets with which the country has been inundated on which the General Government can aid the the Presidential election; which as they have cause of emancipation; I answer that it has no reference to the general politics of the coun- long been an object near my heart to see the try, and whether true or false, do not affect surplus revenue appropriated to that object, Democratic party, and from the spirit of the qualifications of either of the candidates With the sanction of the States holding the Mr. Van Buren's m ssages to Congress, it for that high station, I will pass over without slaves, there appears to me to be no constitution can scarcely be doubted that he has repuobservation. Nor will I in attempting to sus- tional objection to its being thus applied em- diated (if he ever entertained in sincerity) tain my preference for one of the candidates, bracing not only the colonization of those that intentionally depreciate the personal claims of may be otherwise freed, but the purchase of the other-a man, who, let detraction say the freedom of others. By a zealous support wnat it may, has long and faithfully served his of a plan formed upon this basis, we might look country, both in peace and in war, and whose forward to a day when a North American sun o hers. errors upon political subjects, so fer as indica. would not look down upon a slave. To those ted by his votes and published opinions, have who have rejected the plan of colonization, I not perhaps, been much greater than these of would ask if they have well weighed the conse-

his oppenent. Having made this remark, am disposed in its vindication to compare Mr. Van Buren's and Gen. Harrison's opinions upon certain leading ern States, their negroes armed and organ-

1st. Upon the sulject of abolition. After having endeavored with some care to inform myself in relation to Gen. Harrison's opinions a community, in which in some instances, they to repeal it as it now stands. In other words upon this subject, I have come to the conclusion that he has no sympathies in common with take pleasure in the contemplation of such the abolitionists of the non slaveholding States. The proofs of this, I think are to be found. 1st. picture." in his vote on the proposed Missouri restrictions. 2nd in his speech delivered at Cheviot, Ohio, on the 4th July, 1833. 3d, in his speech de. ered at Vincenus, Indiana, when he was before a candidate for the Presidency. 4th, from numerous letters which he has at different times written to gentlemen in various parts of the slave holding States, particularly in his letter to Mr. Lyons, of Richmond, Virginia, written as late as the first of June last and published in opposition to his request; and 5th, in the to ameliorate the condition of slaves, and to pro. the exclusive requirement (when the law

That Gen. Harrison did in 1833, speak favorably of appropriating the surplus revenue of the General Government, not only to the colon zation of persons of color, who were already free; but to the purchase of the freedom, of others, with the consent of the States holding them there is no doubt-and that at the age of 18, he became a member of a society in Richmond, Varginia, which in 1822, and smce, he has designated by the title of " abolmane Society of Richmond, was the name of the States and Territor. In escaping from the one which I was a member."

with him Col. Vaudrey. In escaping from the shore they had narrowly avoided being the shore the shor Whether Con. Hairson has been gudy of without the consent of the States and Tetrito.

Richmond in Virginia, in the very heart of the slave country, in the Capitol of that State, which has been called the mother of States and of great men, in her palmy days, the days, of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Munroe and others; by whatever tittle called, had probably but hitle affinity to the abolition Societies of the present day.

men" is a controversy into which I am not all

These charges which have been so loudly rung against General Harrison at the South, to wit, that he advocated a distribution of the surplus revenue to purchase our slaves, and that he was a member of an Abolition Society, stand upon his own declarations. The voluntary confessions of an individual charged with offences are always esteemed good evidence against him, but it frequently happens that great injustice may be done if a mere isolated declaration is allowed to go to the jury disconuected with the circumstances under which it was made or with other parts of the same, or of different conversations tending to throw light upon it. Hence, the humanity of our laws, requires even in the case of the greatest criminal, that he shall not be convicted upon his confessions, without allowing the circuinstances published in the Extra Globe 221 of same tending to explain them to be taken into con-

Believing that justice in the present case re. quires a similar rule to be extended to Gen. Harrison, and that the "quo animo" under which the declarations alluded to were made, cannot be properly understood without, I will, at the risk of being thought prolix, make short extracts from the speech in which he advocathink may be indulged consistently with my ted a distribution of the surplus revenue to the cause of colonization, with the consent of the slave states to the cause emancipation; and after I have done so, I will make an extract from the first published letter in which he stated that at the age of eighteen he had become the " obligations he had then come under he had faithfully performed."

In his speech delivered at Cheviot, Ohio, in 1833, after alluding to the disposition of persons in the non slaveholding states to interfere with the slave population in other states, and declaring his conviction, that, under the constiution of the United States, the slaves were under the exclusive control of the states that pessessed them, he proceeds. "Shall I be accused of a want of feeling to the slaves by these remarks? A further examination will e'ucidate the matter. I take it for granteo that no one will say that either the Government of he United S ates, or those of the non slave holding, States, can interfere in any way with the right of property in the slaves. Upon whom then, are the misguided and pretended friends of the claves to operate? It must be either on the government of the slave holding fied to learn has been the subject of complaint and political rights of man, or that understanding they disregard them! Can they address an argument to the interests of the enlighten. But, gentlemen, it is known to you that I have ed population of the slave states, that has not differed, as I still do, with a large majority of the occurred to themselves a thousand and a thoulet him look to them for whose benefit he the constitutionality of measures which were would produce it. Particular sections of the intended to restrict our markets for purchcountry may be laid waste, all the crimes that infatuated man under the influence of ail the black passions of his nature can commit, may be perpetrated for a season, the tides of the ocean, however, will no more certainly change

> of those who are engaged in this fatal and unfellow-citizens will ere long curse the vutues far as the principles of a protective Tariff which have undone their country.

and turn upon those who may get it in motion.

"Should I be asked, is there no way by quences of emancipation without it? How long would the emancipated negroes remain satisfied with that ! Should any one of the Southquestions of vital importance to southern interit even stop there? Would they not claim ad- and never could have any idea of reviving mission to all the social rights and privileges of it. What I said was that I would not agree would compose the majority ! Let those who scenes, as must inevitably follow, finish out the

I will now lay before you an extract from a published letter, addressed by Gen. Harrison, in is an important difference between the 1822, to the public, when he was a candidate for Congress, in defence or his vote against the Mi souri Restriction.

Extract.-"I am accused of being friendly to slavery. From my carliest youth to the present and his weakness in this State. They are moment, I have been the ardent friend of human liberty. At the age of eighteen, I became a member of an abolition society, established in Richmond, Virginia; the object of which was to unmeasured denunciations of the abolition cure their freedom by every legal means. My shall have gone into full effect) of gold and venerable friend Judge Gatch, of Clermont county, was also a member of that society, and has recently given me a certificate that I was one .the obligations which I then came under I have commended a uniform law concerning faithfully performed. I have been the means of liberating many slaves, but never placed one in Bankers "through whose instrumentality," bondage. I deny that my votes in Congress in relation to Missouri and Arkansas, are in the least incompatable with these principles. Congress had no more legal and constitutional effectual remedy given to the citizens in a right to emancipate the negroes in those sections of Louisiana, without the consent of ition society;" but which in his letter to Mr. the owners, than they have to free those of Ken-Lyous, he disclaims all recollection of having tucky." Gen. Harrison's opinions, as expressed in done. "At any rate," he says "the word the above extracts, have been frequently reiterated, abolition was not understood to mean in 1822, and, I think, we may from them fairly come to the what it now means. There can be no doubt conclusion, "that although opposed to slavery that the society of which Mr. Tarlton Pleas- in the abstract, he regards it as strictly a domesants was a member, and which in his publica- tic question, exclusively under the control of the ants was a member, and which in his publication, exclusively under the control of the fich, in the Richmond Whig, he calls the Huwould not sanction an interference with this in- of speaker Hnn'er in a late letter addressed

different titles to different persons for the pur-pose of gaining "golden opinions from all sets of said in his Vincennes, and other speeches, and states his friends have truly asserted that he hasdone and suffered more to support Southern disposed to enter. But a Society formed at rights, than any other person North of Mason and Dixon's line." If himself and friends are correct in this opinion, it surely should give him a claim upon our confidence, but whether the crown of martyrdom which they have placed upon his head, has been justly earned, is a ques. tion that every man must decide for nimself. I would not strip a laurel from his brow that he may be justly entitled to, merely because he has himself asserted his claim to wear it.

As a set off to this claim made for Gen. Harison by certain of his Southern friends, and endorsed by himself, there is conclusive evidence to show that a courtship has been carried on between some of his Northern friends and the abolitionists, with a view of convinceing the latter that they have mistaken his views, and that they ought to support him. I have not time to enter into minute detail upon this subject, but for ev. idence of the fact will refer you to a sketch of a debate in an abolition convention, published in the extra Globe of the 1st of July, and to letters of Messrs. Hallet & Brown mon h, both of which I here with enclose to you together with Mr. W. B.-Calhoun's explanations of his alleged participation in this billing and cooing transaction, in which he tenders a copy of his letter to the examination, of any gentleman or any party who has doubts as to the correctness of his statements. The explanation to which I allude will be found in the National Intelligencer of the 12, and in the Extra Globe of the 24th of June

Having endeavored to lay before you what I consider the best evidenc in my posa member of an Abolition Society, and that session as to the opinions of one of the candates for the pressidency upon this vitally important subject, I will now proceed briefly to consider those of the other, so far as within my knowledge they have been de-

veloped upon the same subject. Without recurring to Mr. Van Buren's support of Rufus King, after his opinions were well known upon the subject of the propos d restrictions of slavery in Missouri, or to is own vote in Congress to restrict the introduction of slaves into Florida. when in 1822 her people applied to be organized, it must be acknowledged that he has not placed his objection to an interference with the subject of slavery in the District of Colombia upon the only impregnable barrier of on rrights, to wit, the Constitution, but on grounds of expediency and good faith. Notwithstanding all this, however, Mr. Van Buren's course upon this subject, since he has been President of the United States, has been firm, dignified, and uncompromising, and such as in my opinion to entitle him to the confidence of the South. No one, not even his bitterest enemy, will now accuse him of being in the slightest degree tinetured with the fell spirit of political ab-

The next subject in importance is that of the Tariff of 1824. He also under, instructions from the New-York Legislature, as a senator in Congress voted for the Tariff of use, which interfered with the principales of equality and free trade, which made certain branches of industry tributary to others, which plundered the planting States, than that the flood of horrors will be arrested and for a time, spread dismay through the South It must be admitted, however, that "I will not stop to inquire into the motives much light has been thrown upon this subject by the discussions which have subsequently taken place, and that the true principles of the Constitution in reference to a have been objected to in Congress upon constitutional grounds by the members from non-slaveholding States, those objections come almost exclusively from the the anti republican opinion, that any one branch of industry, is entitled to protection from the Government at the expense of

General Harrison has been a thorough advocate of the protective system, but in his November, 1836, and writen in explanation of remarks he had made the day before, After expressing his conviction of the bene. ticipation in all their political rights! Would country, he says, "I certainly never had I am for supporting the compromise act, and never will agree to its being altered or

> Upon the subject of the currency there candidates for the Presidency. Mr. Van Buren's views upon this subject constitute the principal grounds both of his streng h embodied in the existing law, and form one of its most prominent features it is well known to you, that I dessent, to wit: silver in payment of the public dues. But this is not all, Mr. Van Buren in 1837, re-Bankrupteies of Corporations and other he says "a salutary check might be imposed upon the issues of paper money, and an way at once equal in all parts of the Union, and fully authorized by the Constitution."-Surely the President must have forgotten his favorite scheme of divorcing the Government from the Banks when he recommended that the State Banks should be subjected to Federal control under the form of

the baseness of designating this Society by ries within whose limits it exists. In his late Banks would be thus placed under the favor | shot; several balls passed close to the Prince, | limestone, and surmounted by another corof the General Government, and in certain contingencies hundreds of millions of momakes the State Banks dependent upon this Guard. Government for their very existence, which subjects them to its regulation. A more Federal or consolidating measure can scarcely in my opinion be imagined, than to subject Banks createdand fostered by the States as the useful han lmaids of industry, to the control of Federal Agents, and in relation to which, let our abstract opinions be what they may, have through a long process of commercial prosperity become so enter. tained with every interest in our common country, that they cannot be suddenly abolished even upon the arising of those contingencies that have occurred more than once within the last few years without producing a shock that must be felt throughout the Union. For a glowing description of the wide spread ruin that would be occasioned by the officers of the Federal Gov. ernment closing the doors of State Banks upon the occurrences of a legal act of Bankruptcy, and immediately winding up its concerns, I refer you, from recollection to a speech of Senator Calhoun upon the Bankrupt bill, discussed during the late session in the Senate.

(To be Continued.)

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN

Landing of Louis Bonaparte at Boulogne We annex full particulars of a mad and foolish attempt on the part of Louis Bonaparte to seize the throne of France. The folly of the attempt will be seen by the issue, than which nothing could be more silly or ill-arranged. Enough, however, remains to show that his citizen kingship, Louis Philippe, has quite enough at home to keep himself busily employed, without seeking additional sources of embarrassment by quareling with England:-

A scamer has just arrived off the town, and lauded about 100 men, dressed in the uniforms of Generals and Colonels of the ar. my. Some of them went immediately to the barracks, cryting Vive Louis Napoleon," and distributed money among the crowd. -

"This morning one of them, attired as a General officer, and another as a Colonel, were arrested and conducted to prison. A number of horses are on board of the steamer. All is quiet at present, and the mi itary are all under arms.

"The drums are beating to call out the National Guards. No more of the insur-

gents have been arrested. "It is said that Louis Napoleon has also

The City of Edinburgh steamer, belonging to the Commercial Steam Navigation Company, was hired by Prince Louis Napoleon, ostensibly for an excursion of pleasure along the British coast, for 14 days .horses, and two carringes in the Thames about, 2 o'clock, they reached the coast of France. off Wimiroux, about three miles from Boulogne. The supprise of the Captain and crew may be easily imagined to see the whole of his passengers come on deck, not in the peaceful garb of citizens but in Military, some as lancers, some as General officers, some as private soldiers, with an oilskin covering on their hats, with the number of 40 painted in front, that being the regiment which at Strasburg had formerly indentified itself so seriously in the cause of Louis Napoleon.

Their object was soon made evident .-The ships boat was lowered, and the whole company landed in three trips. Before the Prince left the vessel he ordered the captain to cruise off the coast, but to keep close in to Boulogne, and have a boat ready manned to come off for them should they signalize to that effect.

When landed, they marched into the town shouting "Vive I Empereur," the Prince carrying his hat on the point of his sword and wavering it in the air. The soldiers, awakened, and seeing themselves sur. rounded by General officers, knew not what to make of the scene. They were, however, soon made to comprehend that a revolu ion was on foot, that Louis Philippe was dethroned, that all France was roused in favor of their emperor, Louis Napoleon, and that they must arm to march forth-with

As some were preparing to obey, their captain, who had been awakened by the noise, rushed in among them, and restored their wavering loyalty by shouting, "Vive le Roi." High words and a scuffle ensued between him and Prince Louis, when the latter draw a pistol and fired-unfortunately the ball shattered the nuderjaw of a poor soldier who was endeavoring to separate them, and the whole party, finding that the soldiers were lukewarm, and that the officers were faithful, that nothing was ro be done there, precipitately quitted the Caserne,

and retired to the port. By this time the town was roused, the autorities were on foot, the drums were beating to arms, and the National Guards pouring out in all directions. Within two hours the greater part were either prisoners in the citadel, shot, or dispersed. They made no stand after leaving Caserne .-Some made their way with the eagle to the Napoleon column, some with the Prince hastened to the sea side, and signalized for a hoat from the steamer. Unfortunately for them, too many got into it, and it upset. The Prince with three or four others swam for the steamer, and had a narrow escape of being drowned.

During their absence, however, affairs had changed on boar I the steamer. M. Pollet, the harbor-master, by order of the Mayor, had proceeded with a dozen Custom -house officers in a boat, and taken posses. sion of it; it was for:unate for the Prince they did so, for in returning into the harbor, they found him almost exhausted, clinging to the buoy, about the eighth of a mile from the shore. He was taken on board, and

ney would be administered by Federal A- that six have been found; one poor doctor. gents. What sort of divorce is that which | who surrendered, was shot by a National

tafoglio of Malta asserts, that there has very remote antiquity. This is just oppobeen a complete failure; the Persian Gov. site Mount Moriah, on whose level summit ernment having refused to form a treaty of the temple anciently stood. commerce with Erance, or to admit the French officers engaged at Paris into its service. The latter, this journal adds, have returned to Teheran.

The Sud of Marseilles states, that notwithstanding the favorable nature of the harvest, the corn-market of that city had risen in consequence of the anticipations of

Boulogne, Aug. 6, half-past 8 o'clock a. in. "The Sub-Prefect to the Minister of the

"Louis Bonaparte has just made an attack upon Boulogne. He is pursued, and several of his followers are arrested."

Half-past nine o'clock. "Louis Bonaparte is araested. He has ust been transferred to the Castle, where he will be guarded. The conduct of the people, of the National Guard, and of the

troops of the line, was admirable." A Telegraphic despatch reached Paris on Saturday a ternoon, dated Toulon the 7th inst. It announces the arrival of the Ambassador in the Turkish capital.

The rumor of M. Thiers, rasignation is pronounced by a letter dated Sa urday evening to have no foundation. M. Thers was at En, with M. Guizot, consulting with Louis Philippe.

Boulogne Sur-Mer, August 8, 7 P. M. This morning this wild adventurer was quietly removed from the Castle in the upare to be tried, it is said, by a military tribunal. The insurgents have undergone examination, but secrecy appears to be the order of the day, as nothing h s yet been revealed to the public

> Office of the Daily Georgian, ? SAVANNA, SEPT. 12-12 M.

From Florida .- By the steam packet Forester, Capt. Wray, we have received Advoca'e of Tuesday last, and the St. Augustine News of the 4 h.

We extract from these papers the partiulars of Indian intelligence heretofore noticed, and other transactions not heretofore transpired.

Sunday, the 30th, the Express Rider between Pilatka and Fort King, was shet in the wrist, when about 8 miles from the former place. There were five Indians. A scout touted with my lot and situation, and happier in this he embarked with 56 followers, eight was sent in pursuit, but the trail leading to by far than a King. Indeed, I am thankful wards the Oclawaha, became indistinct and

On Mond oy otar, a sink addier, under an escort of ten men, was being conveyed from Fort Tarver to Micanopy, and were fired upon by Indians. Three of the escort were killed upon the spot-the rest, with he invalied, escaped unburt. The sick man, during the conflict, discharged his musket at an Indian, who come to the back have are comforts; I have a wife, the best in part of the wagon, which wounded him severely. They burned the wagon and one mule. The Indians were in considerable

On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 21. Hollary Parsons, a young man of about 18. ing that sufficient unto the day is the evil was shot by a party of Indians, about 7 | thereof." and resignation to Providence to be miles from Black Creek, on the Newnansville Road. Upon the first fire of the Indians, he was perforated by five balls. He ans, he was perforated by five balls IIn the truth of the saying, "contentment is a had been bunting, in company with his step kingdom;" and after I left my philosophical father, a Mr. Tucker, and returning, when cobbler, I thought much about him, and am their dogs ran towards a branch, and commenced a turious barking. Parsons went to ascertain the cause, when the Indians. numbering about 15, rose from their concealment, and fired upon him. After shooting him, they mangled his boly in a horrid manner. Tucker escap d.

St. Augustinė, Sept. 4 .- A private of 2d Dragoons, who was taken by the Indians some time since, when the corn fields were destroyed, escaped, and has returned to the post at Fort Reed. He was one of the guard left with the horses-his companion being killed, and himself tied to a tree, after being a prisoner seven days, to be shot .-Their guns missed fire several times, when the party was alarmed by the near approach of Lucit. Lawton, 2d Dragoon, on a scout. The Indians fleeing, left him bound, and, after some difficulty, he succeeded in getting free from his cords. For fourteen days he had been wandering about, and his mind is said to be destroyed, as well as the sufferings he endured have reduced him to a mere skeleton.

We learn that he states that there was a mulatto and a whire man with the Indians.

most interesting of which, as it was doubtless the most ancient, was the pillar of Absalom, the construction of which is mentioned 2 Samuel, 18: 18. No doubt is entertained that this is the monument there described. Its architecture is different from any thing which he had before seen. The bottom is cut from the solid rock. This part | States. is perhaps fifteen feet in height, and is surrounded by an antique cornice. The sec- and is used for every thing, like copper ond story, as it may be called, is somewhat | coin. A physician goes to town to buy his

and several of his followers were wounded. nices. Above this is still another story, and sank to rise no more. The report is, consisting of a single black of limestone, in the shape of an incurvated, cone, the upper part of which is quite slender. The whole is altogether unique, and even without the The French embassy to Persia, the Por- aid of tradition gives one impressions of a

FROM THE ST. LOUIS BULLETIN.

THE HAPPY MAN .- In walking down Second street on Friday afternoon, on my way to the arsenal, I found a crack in my boot-and, recollecting the old adage, that "a sticth in time saves nine," I popped into the first cobbler's shop I met to get it mended. Unlooked, for pleasures are generally most relished, and I had no expectation of meeting with a philosophical cobbler. Pulling off my boot, I looked at the man. What an expansive forehead! What an intelligent countenance! What an expressive eye! There is truth in physiognomy, exclaimed I to myself-that fellow's brains are

As he was fixing the boot, I then thought

of a man born with capacities for intellect-

not made of green peas !]

ual pleasure and improvement-lofty, lordly man !--- wasting his whole existence pent up in a small room, knocking away with his hammer, and bending from morning till night over a lapstone and a piece of feather. French government steamer Cocyte, direct | I took another look of the man--and, while from Constantinople, bringing important the glorious sun was rolling on in his golden despatches from Count Pontois, the French | course, and all Nature smiling in her most gorgeous and superb scenery, wooing the gaze, and filling the gazer with sublime feelings, here, said I to myself, sits a man perpetually straining his eyes to poke a hog's bristle through a little hole. What an employment for a man capable, if properly instructed, of measuring the distance from this to Mercury! It is impossible he can be happy; he is cut of his sphere. Just as he had got the thread through the third hole I spoke to him frankly, and said: "Your room is very small; are you happy per town. It is supposed his des ination is here?" He answered, with some energy, Ham. Montholon and the other captives "Happy? yes; as happy as the day is long. and would not exchange situations with General Harrison, though I am certain he will be our President. I don't interfere with politics, but I know all about it." "But are you happy in your employment, confined all day in this small room !" "Yes, certainly ; the fact is, the half of the world don't know the way to be happy. I was for a while myself humbugged about happiness; but, sitting on my stool and reflecting seriously one day, I got the secret. I thought to be happy you must be rich from our Jacksonville correspondent the and great, have an inconveniently large house, more furditure by far than necessary, a table groaning with every thing; but I soon found out all that was stuff. I am happier here with my last and hammer than thousands with their fine houses and splendid equipage; and have a great deal of enjoyment in looking out of my itle cabin and laughing at the follies of the JACKSONVILLE, SEPT. 8 .- Indians .- O. | world. They don't see, and it does them no harm; and, between you and me, the world are busy pursuing more shadows. One wants to be rich, another to get into office-never satisfied; but here am I, mending old shoes, con-King, for it's poor business."

By this time my boot was ready, and wishing to rolong the conversation with a man who displayed so much real practical philosophy, I said, " Have you no distressing cares to vex you, no anxieties, no sleeples: nights, no bills to meet, no pangs for yesterday, no fears for to morrow?" He stared at me a moment, and said, " No none. The only cares which I the world, and two children, and that is enough of comfort for any one man to enjoy. As to bills, I have never buy on credit, and never buy what I do not really wants. As for the fears of to-morrow. I have no fear, but trust in a kind and ever watchful Providence, believthe truest philosophy." What a noble fellow, said I, to mend a crack in a boot! Himself a piece of noble workmanship! I felt inwardly satisfied that his philosophy was sound, and that mankind in general have yet to learn the secret to be happy.

"II nor and shame from no condition rise; " Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

Southernisms. - The following is extracted from a letter written from the South in 1825. by the late B. B. Thatcher of Boston, who was at that time a correspondent of the New York Comercial Advertiser.

Heap is a most prolific word in the Carolinas and Georgia, among the common people, and with children, at least," in the best regular families," who will catch such things, of course, as they will catch the . "How do you like Mr. Smith?"-I asked. "Oh! I like him a heap"was the answer, affirmative, in five cases out of six. It is synonymous also with very "I heard him preach a heap often." "My tooth aches a heap.," and perhaps. "It often corresponds with the Downingville sight-"a terrible sight," or "like all nature.-Mighty smart, and powerful, are the most common words corresponding to the Yankee proper, terrible, and dreadful. The Yankees speak of "a smart man," and of Absolom's Pillar .- The last number of a "chance" (opportunity) to do a thing; the Missionary Herald contains some inter- | Southernism speak of having had a "smart esting extracts from the journal of the Rev. chance of rain." They say, "a spell of rain," Mr. Riggs, a missionary in Smyrna, during in paris of New England-meaning the a journey in Syria, for the benefit of his same thing. "A right smart chance," is still health, in the course of which he visited better. Right answer to our proper, too, Beyroot, Jerusalem, and other celebrated as "a proper smart man"-a Yankeeism, places. On the third day after his arrival though not universal. Or perhaps it will at Jerusalem, in company with some friends, be a powerful chance. "What's the news he rode around the city, and visited spots of up your way ?" said I to a Cracker (a counpeculiar interest in the environs. He says tryman,) in the woods one day, "Oh nothhat continuing his way along the bed of the ing right good," he replied, "nor nothing Kedron, he came to some ancient tombs powrful bad," "These are bad roads," or monuments situated on its left bank, the said I, "middle bad-tolerable bal"-he resumed. These are Southern; we say mid. dling good, and tolerable good-not bad. Very I frequently hear synonymous with "very much," which I never heard before -there is a handsome looking house." "Very so." It answers to our quite, which I never heard once in the interior of these

Truck is a great word in some parts,