

Correspondence of the New York Sun.  
Upper Rio Grande, Feb. 6th, 1851.  
Interesting description of Texas—life,  
and agriculture—Production of the soil,  
its coal and gold mines—Texas  
Society, &c.

This is a letter of items—a miscellaneous  
catalogue of border doings and events—and  
you must call for it whatever may be, if  
such there is, to your taste. I believe you  
and every body else knew before that there  
were coal beds of fine quality on the Rio  
Bravo, but I have the pleasure of stating  
that a bed of bituminous coal outcrops on  
the bank of the river, about a mile below  
Fort Duncan, and that it burns as I have  
tested, freely and well even in a common  
fire-plate. A steamboat plying up and  
down this river, as Harry Love proved by  
practice, and Capt. Kingsbury by science,  
is practicable—can be supplied with con-  
venient and superior fuel very cheaply. So  
much for the most necessary weapon for  
regulating the Indians—a floating sentinel.  
Gold and silver has been found by the  
gunsmith of Fort Duncan, some six or eight  
miles from Eagle Pass; but the whole affair  
is kept very quiet, for some reason or other.  
There are abundant proofs of the existence  
of rich mines in northern and north-western  
Texas—but hitherto the Indians have kept  
off the whites, and the government was too  
young and feeble to plant and defend settle-  
ments. Now, the veil is about to be with-  
drawn, and the world will be surprised to  
find a nearer and more inviting gold region  
than California—though it will not equal its  
elder sister in prolific vastness. Texas  
and New Mexico will give bread as well as  
gold to their miners, and offer them besides,  
beautiful and healthy valleys to plant  
fair homesteads. But so, too, will California,  
where we know her better—There  
will be green ravines, and gushing springs,  
in the furrows of those hard, rich miners,  
the Gold Quartz Mountains.  
This climate is truly delightful, it is soft  
and genial, yet free from the heat of  
Mississippa as the hills of the North. February  
is the month for planting here. Turnips,  
cabbage, lettuce, and Irish potatoes, were  
planted in January, by Baptiste Dupre, who  
has set about giving Eagle Pass a regular  
market garden, the first thing of the kind on  
the Rio Bravo, and everything bids fair to  
thrive. Mr. Campbell, the senior proprietor  
of the pleasant tract, has planted from  
one to two hundred vines, grapes, and  
other ornamental shrubs, brought from  
the neighboring Mexican towns, and I have  
kept every step with this excellent planting.  
We adopted the Mexican custom of planting  
on the festival of the Candelaria, the second  
of February, and the three days succeeding.  
There is every promise of success with our  
trees, and so rapid is growth here that we  
may reasonably expect figs, peaches, plums,  
grapes, and pomegranates, with  
some fruits unknown to the colder North,  
a year from the coming summer—from the  
year old plants just put in the ground. The  
apples will be a year later.

I should observe that the art of grafting  
is not understood or practised among the  
border Mexicans, and their apples and pears  
are generally small inferior flavored, like  
the fruit from the natural stocks in other  
places. Cherries, currants, and the rich  
varieties of the plum cultivated in the  
States, I have not yet seen here, but shall  
make an effort to introduce them next year.  
As it is, we have planted the first fruit trees  
as before we had built the first house in  
this country (Kinney) outside of Fort  
Duncan. This was in the beginning of  
1850, and then excepting at the site on  
which Fort Duncan was rising, there were  
no American families within a hundred  
miles. Now there is a fine society, really  
comfortable dwellings, half-a-dozen flour-  
ishing stores, an extensive trade with the  
interior of Mexico, and all the essential  
luxuries of life at command—except a mail  
route. We have no vagabonds and no civil  
officers; neither have we a doctor, a lawyer,  
or a divine in the settlement; yet soul, body,  
and estates seem in healthful security. I  
never saw a more peaceful, well-disposed  
community, and, excepting the border  
kidnapping Mexicans and selling them back  
to slavery, which seems to enjoy the favor  
and countenance of government, and there-  
fore is in a measure legalized, we hear of  
no violence or infractions of the law.  
What we do want is a class of superior  
mechanics, men who are manly enough to  
use their hands, and intelligent enough to  
use them with skill and effect, in the  
erection of dwellings, mills, saw-mills,  
fishing stores, an extensive trade with the  
interior of Mexico, and all the essential  
luxuries of life at command—except a mail  
route. We have no vagabonds and no civil  
officers; neither have we a doctor, a lawyer,  
or a divine in the settlement; yet soul, body,  
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and countenance of government, and there-  
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no violence or infractions of the law.

**SINGULAR DELUSION.**—Not a long time  
since a respectable elderly lady called at  
the office of the Queen's Remembrancer,  
London, and curtsying very low, requested  
a few minutes' conversation with one of  
the clerks. She stated she was most  
anxious to know how a cause stood, in  
which she was most deeply interested; that  
property to a considerable amount had  
been withheld from her family. The clerk,  
who had been some years in the office, and  
who was noted for his integrity and manly  
bearing, politely inquired the name  
of the cause. His surprise and astonish-  
ment may be conceived, when the lady re-  
plied: "The Morning Star vs. The Old  
Globe."

The property in dispute was a considerable  
number of acres of land upon the plain  
of Jordan, descended to her in a right  
line from Lot; that she had taken out a  
subpoena against Adam, and that Melchizedek  
was in possession of it, but had not  
been able to find him out; and she was  
fearful the trial would come on before Mel-  
chizedek had served the writ. The clerk  
at once perceived the lady was laboring  
under a delusion, politely turned to his  
book, and after running his finger down the  
page, told the inquirer, as there might be  
some difficulty in finding Adam, the cause  
should stand over till Easter Term.  
The lady, curtsying, thanked him for his  
politeness, and withdrew after a look.

**GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY.**—At a late  
meeting of the Royal Geographical Society  
at London, it was announced that the Rev.  
D. Livingstone, of the London Missionary  
Society, had discovered another large lake  
in South Africa, about 200 miles North of  
Ngnani, which he recently made known to  
the world. This new lake contains several  
large islands, and is connected with the  
Ngnani by a rapid stream called the "Tzogo."  
At the date of the last advices, Mr. Living-  
stone was proceeding Northward.—If he  
carries out his plan of exploration, some  
important questions in African geography  
will be solved.

### Should We Submit, Because Is South Carolina Is Small and Weak.

The burden of taxation will fall lighter  
upon the shoulders of our citizens, under  
independent State government, than it does  
now, or ever has done in the Union. It is  
doubted, and can a plausible reason be given  
to make the doubt worthy of being enter-  
tained? The complaint of our lives has  
been, that we are robbed of the fruits of  
our labor, by a partial system of excessive  
taxation, which falls heaviest upon us of  
the South, and is scarcely of a feather's weight  
upon the industry of the North. We of  
the South have supported the extravagant  
policy of the government, and South  
Carolina pays ten times more than her just  
tribute to minister to this bloated profligate.  
Not half, scarcely one tenth of this  
tribute, would be needed by South Carolina to  
support a separate government. The idea that  
the smallness of South Carolina is an ob-  
jection to her separate existence, is a two  
edged argument. To refute it, let any  
one cast his eyes over the map of Europe,  
and see what a large proportion of govern-  
ments are smaller in extent of territory than  
South Carolina; and that their positions are  
not near so favorable for a strong, peaceful  
and prosperous government as ours. Sur-  
rounded by monarchies and despotisms,  
Switzerland maintains her existence, with-  
out danger of being swallowed up by the  
rampantly powerful neighbors. Holland,  
Denmark, Portugal, Belgium, and other  
smallly situated governments in the heart  
of Europe, stand respected and respectable be-  
fore the world, with no constant fear of  
being crushed by more puissant powers. They  
are among the oldest established Govern-  
ments in Europe, and before now have  
measured their swords, both on land and  
sea, with the giants of the earth. At this  
epoch, there are more reasons to apprehend  
civil war within the borders of large States,  
than that small States will be crushed by  
the superior power of the large. This is  
eminently so in the history of our past three  
or four years, and will be true, as far as  
concerns the United States, before very  
long, if disunion does not scatter the con-  
sumable materials now threatening  
monetary ignition. Is it not known to  
all, that civil war is a calamity ten-fold  
more to be dreaded than other wars? Once  
the fire in the Union, and no man will  
live to see posterity, and see the end of  
the configuration that will burst from the  
spark. It will be a war between races,  
sections, and religions—with fanatics on  
one side, holding a religious and political  
end that will fire and consume the world in  
its career, once let blood madden their  
brains. Disunion, separate State secession,  
can now take place peacefully, and arrest  
and avert these threatened dangers.—  
*Abbeville Banner.*

**GENERAL QUITMAN AND JUDGE C. P.  
SMITH AT THE HISTORIC JENNY LIND  
MASK BALL IN NEW ORLEANS.**—The New  
Orleans Delta gives an animated account of  
the Maskers at this brilliant ball. It says:  
"We were never so amused in our lives,  
as we were at the interview of one of our  
wisest and loveliest young ladies, with  
Governor Quitman, when announcing  
herself as 'Portia in the field,' she offered  
her services to aid him in his defence  
against the ridiculous indictment pending  
against him in one of our courts. To show  
her ability to discharge this difficult task,  
she proceeded to set forth the main points  
of his defence in an off-hand speech, which  
would have been creditable to the best  
declaimer at our bar. She described the  
location of Cuba with graphic power;  
denounced the Spanish despotism in tones  
of burning scorn, and declared that the  
American who would not volunteer to aid  
a people thus oppressed, ought to be lashed  
through the world with scorpions. The  
Governor, however, here pleasantly  
suggested that the Cuban thraldom was,  
perhaps, somewhat softened by the fact that  
the sovereign was a woman. "So much  
of the world is in the hands of women,"  
should reign over the hearts, not the minds,  
of men. But come, Governor let's  
to business,—this affair will cost something  
—I, of course, volunteer; but then, you  
know, witnesses are expensive; and jurors,  
they have to be freeholders cost pretty high.  
I think, however, we can undertake to put  
you through with fifty hog-heads." (The  
Governor is a sugar, as well as cotton plan-  
ter, and this way was the gallant veteran  
subjected for some minutes to a fire of wit,  
which we venture to assert, more seriously  
embarrassed an perplexed him than the  
volleys of the Mexican artillery did in his  
brilliant storm of the city of Mexico. The  
fate of his gallant compeer of the High  
Court of Appeals was nearly as pitiable.  
Besides the batteries of some fifty fair  
laughters of Mississippi, he had "to face  
music" in this way, and was obliged to  
whom, a charming little girl, who had  
about a fire-eater, and naively inquired  
how long her services would be required,  
to sustain Mississippi in resistance to  
another aggression."

**THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.**—It is said that  
the Bonaparte Family are preparing to pro-  
secute a claim of twelve millions francs  
against France. The Emperor Napoleon,  
in the days of his imperial supremacy, ap-  
propriated to his use twelve millions of  
property, of which he was despoiled by  
Louis XVIII. The President of France  
has consulted eminent counsel, and obtained  
favorable opinions.  
Besides this claim, Prince Lucien Murat,  
a cousin of the French President, claims,  
the Palace of the Elysee—a forest near  
Paris, and a large sum of money. This  
real estate was a present to his father from  
the Emperor, and the money is claimed as  
an indenture on real estate at Naples taken  
from his father. Eminent lawyers have  
also given favorable opinions in this case.

**A NEW OMBUSMAN.**—A new ombusman  
has been introduced into London, so arranged  
that every passenger has a boat, a seat,  
and a window for himself, with a gutta serena  
tube through which to convey orders to  
the end. The arrangement is most in-  
genious. The only difficulty is, that friends  
getting in have no opportunity of saying a  
word to each other until the journey is per-  
formed. Connected with every seat, or cell,  
or box, whichever it may be called, is a  
self-acting machine for registering the daily  
number of passengers.

**THE ENGINEER WHO HAS BEEN EMPLOYED  
BY THE TENNESSEE RAILROAD COMPANY  
OF NEW ORLEANS TO EXAMINE THE PACIFIC  
SHORE OF THE Isthmus in search of a suitable  
harbor, has found two spacious, deep  
and sheltered harbors, one a few miles south  
of the town of Tehuantepec. These are said  
to be well sheltered, and the vessels can  
enter and depart with the wind in any di-  
rection. The soundings show a depth of  
water varying from 18 to 54 feet and up-  
wards.**

An agent of the Shah of Persia is now at  
Vienna, to engage military officers for his  
master's service, and a physician to take  
charge of a medical school at Teheran.

**THE WAY DIVISIONS ARE CREATED IN THE  
South.**—The following article of the  
Mississippian contains a pregnant truth. In  
confirmation of the last part of it, we should  
remark that Mr. Owens of Georgia has re-  
ceived the consulship to Havana, and thus  
"the price of the noble and patriotic stand"  
of his State, has been paid with creditable  
promptitude.  
We have often argued that it is useless  
for the friends of the South to postpone the  
adoption of measures of resistance to the  
oppression of the Federal Government, with  
the view of securing unanimity. It is idle  
to expect such result, when so many causes  
exist to prevent it. Prominent among these,  
is the power which the Federal Govern-  
ment possess of buying up with  
office, leading men in our own section. The  
douceur is held out to every partisan poli-  
tician, and they are sure by partisan ap-  
peals to take with them to the support of  
the powers that be a sufficient number to  
create the divisions which we so much  
lament.

Thus the National Treasury which is  
supplied to a great extent by taxes upon  
Southern labor, is used for the purpose of  
producing discord in the South and render-  
ing her powerless in the hands of her  
oppressors.  
Will they remove this obstruction in the  
path of resistance? Will it destroy the  
glitter of Federal gold or break the charm  
of Federal office? Surely it will not. The  
nature of man will remain the same, and  
the means of enticing the depraved will but  
increase with each revolving year.  
Who knows the extent of the bribes that  
were let out to corrupt demagogues of  
both parties to Georgia, who deceived and  
misled the people of that State? The  
Washington correspondent of the Louis-  
ville Courier (Whig) openly announces  
that the President promised to one of them,  
the most lucrative office in his gift. The  
writer says:  
"The consulship at Havana, the most  
lucrative consulate in the gift of the ex-  
ecutive, has been placed by him at the dis-  
posal of the delinquent Georgia, who de-  
sires Georgia, provided they present a proper  
person for it. This of course they will do,  
as there is, no doubt, as good material for it  
in that State as in any other of the Union.  
The claims of Mr. Langdon, the Whig Mayor  
of Mobile, were strongly urged by his  
friends for this consulate; and, but for the  
promise made by the President to the Geor-  
gia delegation, there is no doubt but  
that he would have received it. From the  
noble and patriotic stand, however, which  
Georgia took during the recent slave  
excitement, in which she resisted South  
Carolina nullification, and Mississippi  
disunion, and successfully checked the  
leading course of secession, she was  
entitled not only to this, but much more at  
the hands of the General Government."

**MORE OF THE MOBILE MURDER.**—The  
Mobile Herald of 11th inst. gives currency  
to some rumors which give a mysterious  
interest to the murder of the Cuban,  
Hernandez, who was assassinated in this  
city, under circumstances of so much  
atrocious, on Sunday morning last. Since  
the residence of Hernandez in Mobile, there  
have been many rumors afloat as to the  
cause of his leaving Havana. The following  
account is given on the authority of a  
gentleman of Mobile cognizant of a portion  
of the circumstances:  
A short time previous to the Cuban  
expedition from this country, a stupendous  
fraud was discovered by the authorities of  
Havana to have been committed against the  
Government, in which a number of the  
most wealthy and influential citizens were  
implicated. Prosecutions were instituted  
against them. The Government found it  
difficult to keep Hernandez in prison  
as a witness, to preserve him from the  
bribery, power and influence of the defend-  
ants. They attained means, however,  
to communicate with him, and for a large  
sum of money he agreed, when introduced  
as a witness for the Government, to narrate,  
as fact, a statement on the trial which  
would exculpate them. The day of trial  
was drawing near, and the defendants be-  
gan to look upon Hernandez with deep sus-  
picion, as they were completely in his power.  
They feared a betrayal of their trust, and  
concluded it were best to get him out of  
the way entirely. They planned his escape  
from prison, furnished him with several  
thousand dollars, and he was soon in this  
country.  
During the exciting events incident to  
the descent upon Cardenas, this prosecution  
was lost sight of. Since the appointment  
of the new Governor of Cuba, it has been  
started afresh, and it is the intention of  
the authorities to probe the matter to its  
foundation. The new Governor, learning of  
the escape and flight of Hernandez, after con-  
siderable investigation and inquiry, located  
him in Mobile. The necessary steps were  
being taken by the Government to obtain  
his appearance in Havana. This the de-  
fendants found out, and knowing that it  
would lead to the exposure of the whole  
transaction, they procured the concealment  
of his deed. Some of the circumstances  
here detailed have a strong resemblance to  
the celebrated Rey case.

One of the parties suspected of this  
murder left Mobile suddenly on Monday,  
it was supposed for Havana, on a brig then  
lying in the lower Bay. Police officers  
were dispatched after him, but have returned  
without being able to hear anything of  
him.

**THE CASE OF CHAPLIN.**—The case of  
Mr. W. I. Chaplin, Abolitionist, who was  
arrested in Montgomery county, whilst in  
the act of abducting the slaves of Messrs.  
Tombs and Stephens, the Baltimore Pa-  
triot says, was to have come up in Howard  
district court on Monday; but, as was ex-  
pected, he failed to make his appearance,  
and his bail (\$3,000) was forfeited to the  
State of Maryland. The money, it is said,  
is perfectly secure, having been deposited  
in bank.

**INDIAN WAR IN TEXAS.**—The Austin  
State Gazette says it is rumored that Gen.  
Brooks is making arrangements at an early  
day to set in motion a strong expedition  
against the Indians, whose continued annoy-  
ances and outrages render it necessary to  
adopt some such decisive measures, or to  
abandon the frontier to their mercy. It is  
contemplated to place the expedition under  
the command of Gen. Harney, who had  
left for San Antonio to confer with the  
commanding general on the subject.

**BALLOON NAVIGATION.**—It is said that  
a balloon has been constructed at Paris which  
obeys the helix and can be driven even  
against the wind by its conductor. This  
machine has made several voyages around  
the Hippodrome, and has been made to  
turn in every direction but its progress in  
the air has not yet been tested and the ut-  
most secrecy is observed as to the means  
employed.

**BACHELORS IN OREGON.**—In the Ore-  
gon Legislature, Mr. McKean, "chairman  
of the committee on marriages," reported  
in favor of striking bachelors two dollars per  
year.

## THE SUMMER BANNER.

Sumterville, So. Ca.  
J. S. G. RICHARDSON, } EDITORS.  
W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH, }  
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1851.

**To Our Country Readers.**  
We have had our attention called to piles  
of our last issue remaining in the Post-Office  
in this place, which will no doubt be charg-  
ed upon us as negligence. We feel our inno-  
cence, for our numbers for the country are  
always deposited in the Office at the proper  
hour; the Post Master denies the fault to  
be his, and it must therefore be shifted upon  
the shoulders of the irregular carriers of the  
mail.

**The Market.**  
In Charleston, on Saturday, the market  
was firm; 300 bales of Cotton were sold at  
from 8 1-2 to 11c

**Telegraphic Intelligence.**  
The Ocean Steamship Franklin arrived at  
New York, Saturday, bringing news from  
Liverpool and London up to the 8th inst.  
Cotton was firm and during the week  
35640 bales had been sold.

Lord STANLEY, who upon the resignation  
of Lord JOHN RUSSELL had been desired by  
the Queen to form a Cabinet, had been un-  
able to form a protection ministry. Lord  
JOHN RUSSELL had resumed the premier-  
ship and no alteration seemed likely to oc-  
cur in the British ministry.

The Ohio steamer brought over \$3,000,  
000 in gold from Chicago.

The Ladies' supper will come off before  
we will have the pleasure of again greet-  
ing our readers. Then "come one, come all"  
to the Town Hall next Thursday night at  
8 o'clock, so that in our next we may be able  
to congratulate you upon the pleasant even-  
ing you then spent.

**Death of a Nestor of the Press.**  
We notice with regret the announce-  
ment of the recent decease of Maj. M. M.  
NOAH, the venerable Editor of the New  
York Times. His vigor and reach of mind,  
his keen and tempered wit, his extensive  
information and unceasing industry, com-  
bined with his unimpeached honesty of pur-  
pose, well merited his high reputation which  
he obtained as a journalist, and made his  
loss the more to be lamented.

**Fatal Rencontre.**  
We learn that on Tuesday, the 18th inst.,  
a rencontre took place in Camden, between  
ROBERT J. LESTER, formerly of George-  
town and SAMUEL J. LOVE, of Camden, in  
the course of which the former received a  
pistol shot in the abdomen, which resulted  
fatally about seventeen hours.

The incidents of the affair are differ-  
ently reported, so that it would be improper to  
express or to form an opinion as to the in-  
currence of the deed. Love is now in pris-  
on, awaiting his trial, which will probably  
take place next week.

**Jenny Lind and Barnum.**  
The Editor of the New York Herald sug-  
gests that after JENNY LIND has concluded  
her American engagements she should  
take Mr. BARNUM to Europe and show him  
at a dollar's head.

The Morning Star proposes to BARNUM  
what it conceives to be a more profitable  
speculation; that he should take a two  
years lease of BENNETT and exhibit him in  
France and England at a shilling a sight.  
Well advertised and puff'd, and BARNUM  
knows how to do the thing effectively, the  
spectacle the Star thinks would be a very  
taking one.

**ORDINARY OF GREENVILLE DISTRICT.**—  
LUTHER MCBEE, Esq., has been elected  
Ordinary of Greenville District, in place of  
JOHN WATSON, Esq., who had resigned  
on account of ill health.

Mr. CLAY is now en route to Havana for  
the purpose of recruiting his strength and  
health.

**Gross Outrage.**  
On Wednesday night, about 10 o'clock  
says the Mercury of the 21st inst., as a sea-  
man named Samuel D. Hines, belonging to  
a schooner from Edenton, N. C. was re-  
turning through Elliot-st. to his vessel, he  
was accosted by Henry Thompson, the bar  
keeper of a sailor boarding house  
kept by William Lovitt, in Bedona's alley,  
and requested to assist in rowing a boat to  
a vessel in the stream. Hines accompanied  
Thompson and another to the vessel, which  
Thompson said to be the British bark John. Having  
ascended to the deck, the seaman overheard  
Thompson say to the mate of the bark;  
"Here is your man; give me a receipt for  
him," which the mate refused to do, be-  
cause he had not brought his clothes with  
him. Thompson then hurried over the side  
of the vessel into his boat, and Hines also  
descended. Thompson, assisted by his com-  
plices, attempted to shake him off the  
ladder into the water, apparently with the  
intention of drowning him, but he, by a des-  
perate struggle, was enabled to frustrate  
their efforts. The boat then hastily rowed  
off, and Hines regained the deck of the ves-  
sel, and explained the deception that had  
been practised on him. The officers treated  
him with kindness, and assisted him to reach  
the shore, and the bark sailed at half-past 4,  
A. M.

Hines, in his examination before his Hon-  
orable the Mayor, at one o'clock P. M. further  
stated that a seaman, who had been carried  
on board the bark by force, attempted be-  
fore daylight, yesterday, to make his escape  
by swimming ashore, but was swept up  
from the vessel, and drowned.

Thompson was arrested on a warrant  
from the Mayor, and committed on the  
charge of kidnapping, larceny, and attempt  
to drown. We trust that these charges  
will be thoroughly investigated, and if es-  
tablished, that such punishment will be im-  
posed, as will deter others from the per-  
petration of similar outrages.

The stock jobbers of Lyons employ Swal-  
lows instead of Carrier pigeons to bring the  
prices of stocks from Paris. The Swallows  
are taken from their young, and maternal  
instinct urges them back, wearing a ribbon  
marked with the prices in question.

### The Wolf and the Lamb.

That good old moralizer, Aesop, in one  
of his fables, has illustrated with great force  
and pathos the fraudulent seemings with  
which injustice seeks often to invest its  
true designs and to justify itself in the per-  
petration of even its most cruel villainies.  
The Wolf meditated the destruction of  
the innocent, gentle, Lamb, but even he  
desired to give the deed he purposed the ap-  
pearance of the punishment which justice  
inflicts on crime rather than that of a cruel  
and unprovoked murder. He brought ac-  
cusations which were too absurd to be se-  
riously refuted; but the poor Lamb, in the  
vain hope of saving his life by disproving  
the charges, replied to them as they were  
made and showed that he who stood lower  
on the stream could not have defiled the  
water which flowed to him from the Wolf;  
but though the argument may have delaved  
his relentless foe, it only maddened his  
thirst for blood and redoubled the fury with  
which he tore to pieces his defenceless  
victim.

Many applications have been made of  
this illustration of depravity, but there is  
now going on the grandest, the completest  
enactment of the scene: nations, not indi-  
viduals merely, are performing the parts,  
and our own country is the stage of action.  
In events which transpired years ago, and  
which have continued to occur ever since,  
it might have been seen, and it has been  
seen and predicted too, that the Northern  
section of our Union, differing in the very  
ground-work and frame of its social institu-  
tions from the South, cherished no fraternal  
feelings, but looked upon us with envy  
and hatred and longed to destroy us. It  
has steadily gone forward towards this ob-  
ject, yet always endeavoring to conceal its  
feelings and designs.

This much has been already accomplish-  
ed; and days of Southern prosperity, even  
of Southern existence, are numbered.—  
Slavery has been limited and is now to  
work itself off; a few years more, and it  
will not be. But these few years are too  
long to wait for. The South, struck down  
in its last great battle, the struggle against  
the Compromise, riddled with wounds and  
bleeding from every pore, is not to be let  
alone to wrestle with Death for a few hours  
more of life. Our enemies fear the possi-  
bility of our recovery while there is still  
any thing of life in us, and they therefore  
are seeking for some good reason to dis-  
patch us. The last blow is impending and  
what is the pretext for it? That the  
South, to get the Compromise measures  
passed, promised a Tariff to the North; and  
that having bought what we wanted, it  
has withheld the price. The New-York  
Tribune, the chief Anti-Slavery organ,  
whose assertions with regard to the move-  
ments of that party are therefore to be con-  
sidered authoritative; quotes the following,  
entitled it "An Apt Illustration":

"The Norfolk (Massachusetts) Democrat  
repeats an illustration of Mr. Culver, of  
Washington county, in his address at the  
Tremont Temple of the bargain in Con-  
gress at the last session—that is, if the  
South could have the Compromise meas-  
ures carried through, the North was to have  
a Tariff. He said there was a boy in his  
neighborhood, who after having eaten a full  
meal, had a spaniel dog that was very hun-  
gry. He took a cracker, and holding it up,  
told the dog if he wanted it, to stand up."  
The dog stood up. "Now," said the  
boy, "sit down." The dog sat down.—  
"Now roll over." The dog rolled over.—  
"Now speak." The dog spoke. Then  
turning round, the boy put the cracker in  
his pocket, saying, "I shall want that to  
make him do it again." So with the Tar-  
iff. After carrying all the obnoxious  
measures, the South turns coolly around,  
kills the bill and says, "We shall want  
that to make them roll in the mud again."

What could have been invented more  
grossly, more absurdly, untrue than this,  
and what malignity could be blacker than  
that which could use such a falsehood as a  
pretext for what that party intends to do.—  
The South knew from the first that the Com-  
promise would be no adjustment of the diffi-  
culty, that the North would not abide by it.  
Though a poison it was too slow; the North  
complained that it was too favorable to slave-  
ry; and could scarcely be persuaded, by the  
combined influence of Mr. CLAY and Mr.  
WEBSTER, to remain for a while content  
with it. But they are already tired of inac-  
tion and are longing to strike at us again;  
they only want a pretext for breaking up  
the Adjustment. And this is perhaps the  
one which they will make use of. The  
South, struggling against the Compromise,  
certainly never offered to pay for its adop-  
tion; but what was agreed to by those,  
miscalling themselves Representatives of  
the South, who entered into that corrupt  
compact—how far they, in consideration of  
spoils and place, may have committed them-  
selves to a Tariff—we cannot tell; time  
will we think make some disclosures yet.  
Mr. BEXTON from the first alleged that the  
Tariff was a passenger in the Omnibus.

We have a melancholy fate before us.—  
The trace will not be of long duration.—  
Some false or absurd charge will be in-  
vented to justify the renewal of hostilities;  
the South will be as unsuccessful in argu-  
ment as the Lamb; her end will be to be  
torn in pieces by the Wolf.

**THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ACT IN THE  
WEST INDIES.**—A meeting has been held  
by the people of Barbadoes for the purpose  
of sympathizing with their brethren in  
America on the passage of the fugitive  
slave bill. Resolutions were passed de-  
nouncing the act, and "that their utmost  
endeavors would be used to collect a fund  
to aid fugitives in escaping from such in-  
justice, tyranny and oppression." Four hun-  
dred and fifty-two re-captured Africans  
had arrived at Demerara from Sierra  
Leone.

The stock jobbers of Lyons employ Swal-  
lows instead of Carrier pigeons to bring the  
prices of stocks from Paris. The Swallows  
are taken from their young, and maternal  
instinct urges them back, wearing a ribbon  
marked with the prices in question.

**WASHINGTON, MARCH 15.**  
The Secretary of the Interior has to-day  
given a lengthy decision as to the assign-  
ment of warrants under the bounty land  
law. It is addressed to the Commissioner  
of the Land Office, but will probably be  
made public before Monday or Tuesday.—  
He reiterates his former opinion, that the  
law, as it stands, prohibits such assignment,  
and ridicules the Republic's idea that the  
intensions of members of Congress can be  
officially noticed, and acted upon by the  
Department.

**Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.**  
**WASHINGTON, MARCH 18.**  
Signior Parodi's concerts are affording  
great pleasure to the musical public in this  
city and Baltimore. Her first appearance  
here, last night, was so successful that she  
will sing here again before leaving for  
Richmond and Charleston. The success  
of Jenny Lind and Parodi will bring to this  
country many of the most eminent foreign  
artists.

I understand that a cathedral, the largest  
and most magnificent in the Union, is to be  
erected in this city by the Catholic church.  
The site is selected for a very large sum  
already raised for the object. There are  
two large hotels and a theatre about to be  
commenced here. The work on the  
monument, the enlargement of the capitol,  
the improvement of the public grounds, the  
patent office, the grading and paving of  
streets and the erection of numerous private  
dwellings of a good class, all seem to give  
assurance of the increasing prosperity of  
this city, and of confidence felt in its per-  
petuity as the seat of the central govern-  
ment.

Of the large sums disbursed here by the  
general government, some considerable  
portion will necessarily be invested in con-  
tinued improvements, which will, in time,  
render this city attractive and agreeable as  
a residence. It is very true, however, that  
the scene could be very easily changed by  
the removal of the seat of government,  
which can be any time done by a bare ma-  
jority. If the Western land interest, and  
Western river and lake harbor improve-  
ment should form a united phalanx and  
demand not the possession of the lands, but  
the benefits of proper public expenditure,  
who knows that they may not contrive to  
convey the seat of Government across the  
mountains? Here, the government is  
subjected to all the influences, while there  
it would be surrounded with Western  
influences.

Many inquiries have been made here as  
to the publication of abstracts of the census.  
No provision has yet been made for their  
publication, nor will the work be ready for  
the press till the fall.

It appears from an address from Mr.  
Ritchie, to his subscribers, that he sold the  
Union office and paper, for the sum of  
twenty thousand dollars, which goes to his  
creditors, and that there is a large sum due  
him for subscriptions. If they pay up, it  
will afford him some relief, and he expresses  
confidence that Congress will ultimately  
respond to his appeal. From the same  
source, we learn that the Union, under its  
new editor, will support for the Presidency  
the regular nominee of the Democratic  
National Convention.

A letter from the Secretary of the In-  
terior, appears to-day, in which he persists in  
his former construction of the land bounty  
act—so that warrants are not to be assign-  
ed until the law shall so direct. The  
history of this matter shows that legislation  
is subject to many incidents.

In a few days we shall have from the  
Secretary of the Interior an exposition of  
his construction of the law, and the ap-  
pointment law. It is a matter which will  
strut it as to embrace all charges in the  
valuation of goods on which duties are to  
be assessed. This will considerably in-  
crease the rate of duties on some articles  
and particularly of iron.

**OHIO.**—Benjamin F. Wade has been  
elected a U. S. Senator from Ohio for six years  
from the 4th of March last. Of his politics  
the New York Tribune says:  
"Judge Wade is a Freesoil Whig and a  
determined opponent of the Fugitive Slave  
Law, but has never perceived that his Free  
Soil principles could be promoted by aban-  
doning and opposing the Whig party, of  
which he was recently a candidate in oppo-  
sition to the Freesoil Party, which carries  
all before it in his section. He was an ear-  
ly and decided supporter of Gen. Taylor for  
President, yet he is now elected by the aid  
of Freesoil votes. We venture to say that  
the National Administration will find no  
firmer, no heartier supporter of all its  
measures, based on old-fashioned Whig  
principles, than Judge Wade; while for  
any aid it may want in the way of slave-  
catching, it may look with confidence to the  
ranks of its political adversaries, to whom  
the business is no more congenial. We pre-  
sume there will be no present lack of help  
in that line."

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—The New-York Tri-  
bune, in summing up the results of the N.  
Hampshire Election remarks:  
"So much—the Legislature as they  
may—is secure. There is a popular major-  
ity against the fugitive slave law, and there  
are two members of Congress chosen to ex-  
press that sentiment from Districts manipu-  
lated expressly to do the other thing."  
"Such is the general result of the ad-  
State election in 1851—a whig gain in  
Congress and in the State Legislature—  
majority against the fugitive slave law, and  
a decided impulse to the cause of indepen-  
dence of party shackles. We hail it as an  
indication of healthful vigor in the body po-  
litic, and as auguring well for 1852."

**A DUTIFUL SON.**—Henry C. Wright, in  
a recent letter to the Anti Slavery Bugle,  
published at Salem, Ohio, uses the follow-