

THE SUMTER BANNER
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING
BY W. J. FRANCIS.

TERMS,
Two Dollars in advance, Two Dollars
and Fifty Cents at the expiration of six months,
or Three Dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages
are paid, unless at the option of the Proprietor.
Advertisements inserted at SEVENTY-FIVE
Cents per square, (12 lines or less,) for the
first, and half that sum for each subsequent
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The number of insertions to be marked
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accordingly.
ONE DOLLAR per square for a single
insertion. Quarterly and Monthly Advertisements
will be charged the same as a single inser-
tion, and semi-monthly the same as a single
insertion.

The bills passed some years ago, it
was provided that if the State sold
the lands and did not construct the
road, it should refund to the Treasury
of the United States whatever
money it had received, a relation
which never should be created be-
tween the Federal and State govern-
ments—if for no other reasons than
the universal dependence of the de-
btor on the whims and caprice of the
creditor.

Now, with all these advantages,
what good objection can exist to mak-
ing these donations? It does not
cost you a farthing. It does not ab-
stract any revenue from the Federal
Treasury. It does not reduce the re-
sources of the Treasury at all. All
experience demonstrates that when you
have constructed these railroads, the
lands through which they pass will sell
more readily for \$2 50 an acre than
they will for \$1 25 per acre without
the railroads. With this view of the
case—the constitutional difficulties be-
ing removed—looking to the great ad-
vantage which you can render to these
States—looking to the immense boon
that you can give to them without im-
poverishing yourselves—I ask, what
good reason can be given for not pass-
ing the bill and making the donation?

We ask that the bill shall be put up-
on its passage now, without going to
the Committee of the Whole on the
state of the Union. Those members
who are at all familiar with proceedings
here know, if I may be allowed to ap-
ply a quotation that is used upon more
solemn occasions, that when a bill is
sent from this House to the Committee
on the Whole on the state of the
Union, unless it is a universal favorite
or an appropriation bill, it has gone to
"that undiscovered country from whose
bosom no traveler ever returns."—
Every member who has had any expe-
rience here knows this to be a fact.
I have now, I believe, presented
most of the views of this matter that
I desired to present, and all I have to
say in conclusion, is, that I trust the
House will deal liberally and gener-
ously towards our fair daughters of the
West, and I have no doubt that we
shall never have cause to be ashamed
of or to repudiate them.

MORE BRITISH PHILANTHROPHY.—The
British papers announce that the town
of Lagos, on the west coast of Africa,
was almost totally destroyed by the
British squadron on the 26th and 27th
December. The English ships, how-
ever, sustained severe losses, having
30 killed and 66 wounded. This great
casualty was caused by one of the
steamers having grounded within range
of a battery of 13 guns. These hostil-
ities were undertaken in consequence
of the King having refused to ratify a
treaty of peace for the suppression of
the slave trade. An immense number
of natives were killed during the two
days' fighting, and the King or Chief
was deposed, and another substituted.

Here we have a striking exemplifi-
cation of the philanthropy of the
British government. The King of Lagos,
as he is called, who, it is to be pre-
sented, knows no more of a treaty than
that paragon of ignorance, "the man in
the moon," for refusing to ratify one
dictating by the commander of a British
naval force, is attacked by that
doughty diplomatist sword in hand, an
immense number of the natives killed,
the town destroyed, and himself
deposed. All this was done on the
score of philanthropy, and to arrest
the slave trade in that quarter. A
town is destroyed, and a hundred En-
glishmen killed and wounded, besides
an immense number of negroes, to pre-
vent a small number of negroes being
made slaves. John Bull will certainly
reform the world, by a process of
depopulation, as he has done in Hin-
dostan and Ireland.—Southern Press.

The Grand Jury for Anderson
District in their presentment laid be-
fore the Court of Common Pleas, at
its recent Session at Anderson C. H.,
state that although not coming in the
ordinary course of their duty, they
would beg nevertheless to call the at-
tention of the public to the policy of
extending the Greenville and Colum-
bia Rail Road to the valley of the
great west by way of the Rabun Gap.
They regard such an enterprise as one
eminently calculated to promote the
interests of the whole State, and as such,
feel no hesitation in recommending that
measures should at once be adopted by
the people of this State to secure its
speedy completion. Though opposed to
the State engaging in internal improve-
ments alone, yet as far as grand jurors
are allowed to express their opinions
as citizens, they warmly recommend
that the State government should lend
a willing and liberal hand to this great
enterprise.

As Mrs. Mowatt was returning to
Boston on Friday from an excursion
on horseback, the horse reared and
fell upon her, breaking three ribs. It
is expected that the lady will recover
from her injuries.

The Price of Cotton.

Mr. J. G. Gamble, in the last num-
ber of DeBow's Review, has a long
article on cotton and cotton manufac-
tures, from which we extract the fol-
lowing suggestions relative to regula-
ting the price of the great staple. His
ideas are not new, but are presented in
a somewhat tangible shape. It is
strange, but nevertheless true, that
experience has demonstrated that a
large crop of cotton realizes a smaller
aggregate than a smaller one. Thus,
a crop of 2,200,000 bales yields the
sum of \$110,000,000, while a crop of
2,800,000 bales only yields \$60,-
000,000. Whether the suggestions
made are practicable or not, is yet to
be determined.

The dogma "that prices must and
will be regulated by the relations of
supply and demand," is by many
deemed conclusive refutation of all
hope of success. But the question to
be solved is "whether the supply can-
not be regulated as to secure regular
and remunerating prices?" If it can,
the remedy is found.

If the cotton crop of the United
States belonged to one man, remedy
would be obvious. Naming his
price, he would sell only so much as
is required for consumption, and leave
the residue under his cotton shed,
to supply deficiency in the crop of
next year, and if the surplus was large,
he would plant less next year. Such
a course would be efficient for the
object; and the only obstacle to similar
action by the cotton planters gener-
ally, is the difficulty of procuring concert
of action. The difficulty is great, but
I think not insuperable.

Besides the loss attendant upon a
large crop, the planter is often sub-
jected to loss upon a small one, because
of his ignorance of the extent of the
crop country. Cotton is the agricultural
staple of some eight or ten States,
covering a vast extent of country.
Seasons are often favorable in some
districts, and unfavorable in others.
Dealers in cotton take measures to
inform themselves, with sufficient ac-
curacy, of the extent of the crop, and
are prepared to go into the market
with a knowledge of its value. It is
their interest, too, to exaggerate its
extent; and this is annually done by
publication of what purports to be
extracts of letters written in cotton
States, but really fabricated for that
purpose. The planter, ignorant of its
real amount, and influenced by such
statements, disposes of his crop at
low prices, before the falsehood is
discovered.

For low prices, a remedy would
be found in an agreement to plant less
cotton; but that would prevent irreg-
ularity in price, because good and
bad seasons would still cause irregular
production; and although remunerat-
ing, prices would be irregular. A bad
season might also so reduce the sup-
ply, as to throw out of employment a
large portion of capital, and of opera-
tives now engaged in its manufacture.
Such a state of things would be
deplorable, and in the end injurious
to the grower. His interests, and those
of the manufacturer, are best sub-
served by regular and reasonable
prices.

The first thing to be done by
the Convention, should be the adoption
of a plan for ascertaining the extent of
each year's crop. This is essential
to all judicious and efficient action. I
propose to effect it by the agency of
Planters' Societies, to be organized in
every country in the Cotton States.
By districting the counties, and dis-
tributing the labor among the mem-
bers, the crop of each county can be
ascertained by the middle of January
every year. The county Societies
should immediately thereafter report
the amount of the crop to a committee,
or some officer, residing at the seat of
the State Government, who should
report the aggregate crop of the State
to a central committee, to be appointed
by the Cotton Planters' Convention;
upon which central committee should
also devolve the labor of obtaining
all attainable information respecting
the probable demand by manufactur-
ers, at home and abroad—the supplies
which may be expected from other
countries—and, generally, all the
information in its power, connected
with the production and consumption
of cotton.

The information referred to, and the
reports from the State committees,
may be in possession of the central
committee by the 1st of April in
each year, and should be published;
and the planters advised what por-
tion of their respective crops should
be sold, and what retained.

But inasmuch as a considerable
portion of the crop is annually
sold before the report of the central
committee could be made, I propose
an agreement among the planters, "not
to sell more than two-thirds of their
respective crops before receipt of
said report, and not to sell any for
a price less than agreed upon." And
further, "not to sell more of the re-
served one-third, than shall be advised
by the central committee." For illus-
tration of my meaning: Supposing
the crop 2,700,000 bales, the sales of
two-thirds would amount to 1,800,000
—leaving 900,000 bales on hand. If
advised that the consumption of A-
merican cotton would be only 2,-
200,000 bales, each planter should
then sell only four out of every nine
bales which had been reserved, and
retain the remaining five bales under
his cotton shed, to await future demand,
or supply deficiencies in future crops.

Experience has shown that a crop
of 2,700,000 bales, thrown upon the
market, will reduce the prices of cotton
to about five cents; whereas a crop of
only 2,200,000 bales will raise it to
thirteen cents, or more. These are
extreme prices; the first not remunera-
tive to the planter, the last tending too
much to stimulate production else-

where. The interests of all parties,
producers, and manufacturers and
consumers, will be best served by
moderate and regular prices—say, a-
bout ten cents per pound. At that
price, two-thirds of his crop will
put more money into the planter's
pocket than would the whole crop
sold at six cents.

I have said that the difficulty of
obtaining concert of action among
planters, so widely separated from
each other, is great; but my confidence
in its practicability is based upon their
obvious interest, and their good
common sense. Although less expert
at figures than the speculators in their
staple, the least informed among
them can see that ten bales of cotton,
sold at ten cents, will yield more
money than fifteen bales, sold at
six cents. And, aided by past ex-
perience of the evils resulting from
want of organization, it demands no
extraordinary faith in their good sense
to believe that concert may be ob-
tained.

The only objection ever made to
this plan is, "that the planters will not
act in good faith, but will secretly sell
more than their portion of the crops." Now,
without claiming for cotton
planters a higher character for honor
and integrity, I may say that they
possess as much of these qualities as
any other class of our population. And
although some may and will act basely,
the number will be small, and their
unfaithfulness will but little affect the
result. I may say the same of another
small class found in every community
—Solomons, in their own conceit, who
make it a point of honor never to
think or act like their neighbors; and
who will, perhaps, refuse to enter into
the agreement. But if the plan sug-
gested be tried, breaches of faith will
be fewer and fewer every year; and
where a sense of honor will not
restrain, fear of exposure and shame
will. Without some general concert
of action, no plan can succeed; and that
now proposed presents as few obstacles
as any other. It proposes no advance
of money—no risk of loss—and
no change in the pursuits of the plan-
ter. If adopted, it must do good.
It can do no harm. You have, in the
preceding, my plan for regulating the
price of cotton.

CALIFORNIA AND SLAVERY.—The Fu-
gitive Slave law, which has lately
passed the California Assembly, pro-
vides that slaves brought in the State
prior to the adoption of the State Con-
stitution, shall be liable to the pro-
visions of the Congressional Fugitive
Slave law. This, it is alleged, is an
infraction of the Constitution, which
says that neither slavery nor in-
voluntary servitude, except for crime,
shall ever be tolerated in the State.

In the California Assembly, Feb-
ruary 10th, Mr. Peachy presented a
memorial from a number of farmers or
planters of South Carolina and Florida,
asking the privilege to bring their
families and colored domestics into
that State, and that they may be
protected in their property. The
memorial was referred to a Committee
on Federal Relations.

A bill has also been introduced into
the Legislature to call a convention
to revise the Constitution, the object
being to divide the State, and set apart
the Southern portion for a Slave State.

THE FRENCH ELECTION.—The
apathy which characterized the late
French election is a subject of serious
anxiety to Louis Napoleon. In
Paris, out of three hundred and thirty-
three thousand voters, one hundred
thousand abstained from the polls.—
In many of the rural districts the same
indifference as to the elections has
been manifested, though not to so
great an extent. The return of Ca-
vaigne, and the heavy vote polled for
Carnot, though one of his creature editors
has declared that such indications
of the revolutionary spirit call for contin-
ued repression. On the whole, the
state of France may be considered ex-
tremely unsettled. The sullen apathy
of so large a minority of the people is
the most fatal indication that has yet
attended Louis Napoleon's rule. The
sign is ominous in another respect.—
War is confessedly the last card of the
Prince President; he is only holding
it back for the inevitable crisis; and
the present condition of affairs looks as
if he would be compelled to play his
trump soon, or lose the game. Indif-
ference, we must recollect, means as
much in France as often opposition
elsewhere. It is the prelude to disas-
ter and disgrace, and this Louis Na-
poleon evidently knows.—Philadelphia
Bulletin.

GOLD AGAIN.—We mentioned in
our last, says the Abbeville Banner of
the 19th inst., that the mine so suc-
cessfully worked by Mr. Dorn, was in
Edgfield, since then we have seen Mr.
Dorn himself, who informs us the mine
is in this district, and that in ten
weeks he has realized the sum of
ten thousand dollars and upwards from
his operation with eight hands. The
work of two days alone yielded him
something over three thousand dollars.
Independent of the gold, there is at
this mine inexhaustible quantities
of manganese, which commands a ready
sale in the Northern markets, and of
itself would be a fortune.

Gold has been discovered in various
portions of our District; and we have
no doubt when cotton ceases to occupy
so much of the attention of our farmers,
mines will be found within our borders
which will bestow their golden
treasures the lucky owners.

MONEY MISERABLE.—All who have
lost money in transmitting it by mail
had better apply to the Post Office
Department, as ten thousand dollars
have been found in the dead letter
office during the present quarter.

THE SUMTER BANNER.
Sumterville, So. Ca.

JOHN T. GREEN, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1852.

Our Principles.

"There is one point on which there can be no
diversity of opinion in the South among those
who are true to her, or who have made up their
minds not to be slaves; that is if we should be
forced to choose between resistance and submission
we should take resistance at all hazards."—
CALHOUN.

"To do that, concert of action must be neces-
sary, not to save the Union, for it would then be
too late, but to save ourselves. Thus in my view,
concert is the one thing needful."—CALHOUN.

"What is the remedy? A mass accession,
a united secession of the slaveholding States, or a
large number of them. Nothing else will be suc-
cessful."—CHERRY.

Messrs. A. WHITE & Co., are
Agents for the Banner in Sumterville.

We have received the last
number of Godey's Lady Book. It is
equal, if it does not surpass any of the
previous numbers.

New Arrangement.

On and after the first of next month
there will be a stage line running be-
tween Mayes' Turn on the Wil-
mington and Manchester Rail Road
and Darlington C. H.

Next President.

Newspaper editors have been in-
dulging in speculations in regard to
the next presidential election; express-
ing opinions of, and concerning the
chances of those who have been spoken
of as likely to take a part in the race.
Hence, some have proposed the policy
of non-intervention to this State, advis-
ing us to stand aloof from this political
struggle for place and power. They
propose to take no part in the election
of one of the highest officers known to
the Constitution, for the reason that in
the discharge of the duties devolving
upon him he is the executive of a gov-
ernment, destructive of the rights of
the South, and opposed to her best in-
terest. We believe the party test in
the canvass will be the finality of the
compromise—in other words—no one
can receive the support of either Whigs
or Democrats as a party, who does not
believe the compromise measure ought
to be a permanent arrangement of the
great question between the North
and the South. Now it is unques-
tionably true, that no man hold-
ing such opinions can receive the sup-
port of South Carolina as her deliberate
choice, yet there may be a chain of
events; or we might prefer WEBSTER to
HUNTON, or DOUGLAS to CASS, or
BUCHANAN to either of them. We
have seen a speech of Mr. SMITH, of
Alabama, in which he desires Mr. CASS
to retire from the contest. If we were
to give advice it would be about the
same as that advanced by Mr. SMITH.

We think it is the duty of this State
to cast her vote in the coming election,
because we are yet one of the States
which make up this Government, we
are yet in the Union and whilst we com-
plain that the Federal Government has
utterly failed in performing its duties
to the separate States, we should be
careful lest the imputation should be
successfully made against us—that we
are wanting in performing our duties
towards the general Government. We
do not think it prudent or necessary to
express an opinion in regard to any
of the names yet brought forward as
candidates. The parties will make
nominations, and it will be all that we
can do, to choose between those whose
names have been brought before the
people. According to present indica-
tions BUCHANAN or DOUGLAS will be the
nominee of the Democratic party.
We will await the development which
time and trickery may make.

HORRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF TWO
CHILDREN, BY THEIR MOTHER.—THOMAS-
TON, GA., MARCH 12.—On Satur-
day last the citizens of Upton county
had a forcible illustration of the indis-
pensibility of necessity of well endowed
Lunatic Asylums. A respectable lady,
by the name of MAGNAN, about two
months ago attempted to commit sui-
cide, in a fit of insanity, by cutting her
throat; but recovering from the effects
of the wound, she remained in a men-
tal condition, sometimes better, and
sometimes worse, until Saturday last,
when she was supposed to be better
than usual. On that day, taking her
four little children, the eldest being
about five or six years of age, she went
to Potter's Mill-pond, about three
miles distant, and plunged them all in,
intending to drown herself. Fortu-
nately, a young man by the name of
ALFRED WILSON, (who deserves a great
deal of credit,) was fishing at a consid-
erable distance, and was attracted by
the cries of the children. He hasten-
ed to their assistance, and heroically
plunged into the water, which was very
deep, and succeeded in saving the lives
of two of the children, recovering the
dead body of the third, and rescuing
the unhappy woman. All attempts to
find the body of the smallest child
were fruitless.—Macon Telegraph.

GEN. CASS IN VIRGINIA.—The demo-
crats of Brooke county, Va., have
adopted resolutions in favor of Gen'l.
Cass for the Presidency.

Correspondence of the Courier.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 19.

Governor Jones, of Tennessee, de-
livered his first speech in the Senate,
to-day, and drew a considerable num-
ber of auditors to the chamber. His
subject was the resolutions against in-
tervention, offered by Mr. Clarke.
Gov. Jones has had a high reputation
as an orator in the West, and he was,
therefore, well attended to, though
little interest is felt in the subject.
Kossuth may speak and M. Pulskey
write, but the people are farther from
intervention in foreign affairs than they
were, even in the time of Washington.

Mr. Jones delivered the same
views, on the subject, which Mr. Clay
entertains, and has expressed. The
resolutions offered by Mr. Clarke,
were shown to and approved by Mr.
Clay before they were offered. The
Senate will soon drop a discussion
which is no longer of a practical
character.

The House is engaged, nominally,
in a discussion of the deficiency bill,
but the speeches made are upon the
subject of party politics.

There are two hundred bills already
before the Senate, and as many on the
calendar of the House, and many more
are to be added.

The loss of Mr. Clay's medal can
be easily repaired, because the die is
in existence. A duplicate of the med-
al can be struck for the mere cost of
the gold. The expense and merit of a
medal is in the die—which is cut with
a diamond on hardened steel. The
die of the medal presented by Congress
to General Taylor, cost three thousand
dollars. The die of the Clay med-
al cost two thousand. It is a singular
circumstance, though, that the medal
should be exposed to the chance of
being stolen. Some suppose that the
thief must have followed the
carpet bag, in which it was deposited,
from this city, till he saw it thrown on
the top of an omnibus or some other
place where it could be captured.
The bag was found cut open and the
medal gone.

Mr. Clay's letter, urging the
nomination of Mr. Fillmore, for the
Presidency, was addressed, it is said,
to Mr. Ullman, and transmitted to him
at the same time that the medal was
sent to him. Mr. Clay wishes it,
undoubtedly, to be published, for he is
not a man who wishes to conceal his
views. He has many devoted personal
and political friends in New-York who
would wish to know and would respect
his opinions on this subject; and the
vote of the New-York delegation in
the Whig Convention, will, no doubt,
govern the selection by that body.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 20.

Genl. Cass has explained at length
his Nicholson letter, and vindicated it
from the strictures of Col. Jefferson
Davis, who, in a letter recently
published, puts upon the Nicholson
letter a construction which Genl. Cass
does not assent to. When the Nichol-
son letter appeared Mr. Calhoun and
Mr. Rhett took widely different
views of it. Mr. Calhoun put a
construction upon it of a character un-
favorable to the South. Mr. Rhett, as
I have understood, took another view
of the meaning of the letter, and it is
evident that South-Carolina had also,
for she gave her vote to General Cass.
The Nicholson letter is capable of
two constructions, but it is now quite
certain that Genl. Cass is to be un-
derstood as taking such ground as will
be approved by the South.

Genl. Cass is now the leading
candidate of the democratic party, as
every one here admits.
He will undoubtedly have a ma-
jority on the first ballot; but it is not
a question whether the two-thirds
rule is to be adopted or not, for it was
adopted as a permanent rule at the
last Baltimore Convention, and must
be re-adopted, if not applied. Thus,
Genl. Cass may be thrown out of
the lists.

The public will be glad to learn that,
after long hesitation and delay, Con-
gress have finally passed a bill ren-
dering the bounty land warrants as-
signable.

The Government of Mexico has
tendered to this Government a project
of a treaty in regard to the right of
way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.
The terms are different from those of
the unratified treaty.

A treaty is now near about to be
concluded between the British Minister
and this Government in relation to the
interests of the parties in Central A-
merica.

Correspondence of the Southern Standard.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1852.

The Senate have at last passed the
bills granting alternate sections of the
public lands to aid in the construction
of railroads. Nearly all the States
having public lands within their limits
are included in the bills.
Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, made his
debut in the Senate to-day, on the
doctrine of intervention. He opposed
it with much energy, and in the course
of his speech animadverted, in terms
of unusual severity, on the equivocating
policy of General Cass.

The House has spent most of this
week in discussing the Presidential
election, and in defining the positions
of parties in the South. Mr. Hyllier,
of Georgia, spoke on Wednesday—ap-
proved the Union organization in
Georgia, but disagreed with Mr.
Stephens as to the propriety of going
into the Baltimore Convention. He
was of opinion that the Union party
should send delegates or ambassadors
to that meeting. Col. Jackson, of that
State, defended the State Rights men
and Governor McDonald. Mr. Ap-
pleton, of Maine, yesterday made
a speech in favor of Buchanan, Mr.
Giddings a ranting free soil anti-fug-
itive slave law speech. He says that
they intend agitating until they effect
its repeal. Townsend, of Ohio, followed

in the same strain. He is the suc-
cessor of Root. I am of opinion, how-
ever, they will be a long while in con-
summating their purpose. There can
be no doubt to any unprejudiced ob-
server here that Northern sentiment
on the subject of slavery is much more
conservative than it has been for
years past, and there is a fixed pur-
pose on the minds of a large majority
of the Representatives and Senators
here to have the law faithfully ex-
ecuted. This may surprise you, but it
is nevertheless true, and the highest
evidence of its reality is to be found in
the open declarations of many, now
favorable to its execution, who origi-
nally opposed and voted against it. I
will venture another opinion, which may
surprise you. The doctrine of State
Rights is stronger to-day than it has
been since the days of Gen-
Jackson's proclamation, and the Wash-
ington Union has weakened its in-
fluence with every section of the Democ-
racy, (save the Union party,) by its
cordial endorsement of the high fed-
eral doctrines which that celebrated
State paper avows, and which was
explained and modified through the
columns of the Globe, some time after
it was issued, semi-officially repudi-
ating its most objectionable features.
It is very probable that the Union will
not get the census printing on account
of its continued warfare upon State
Rights.

The House was to-day entertained
by two rather remarkable speeches.
Mr. Smith, of Alabama, a Union Democ-
rat, discussed the Census printing
and the Presidency. According to
his calculation, if the resolution offered
some two months since from the Com-
mittee on Printing, to give the job to
Donelson & Armstrong, of the Union,
had passed, those gentlemen would
have made a net profit on the job of
eight hundred thousand dollars—the
whole cost reaching \$1,400,000. That
would have been quite a handsome
operation. The Committee on Print-
ing is composed of three members,
—two Democrats, and one Whig.

The Democrats are Gorman, of In-
diana, and Stanton, of Kentucky; the
Whig, Mr. Haven, of New-York. Mr.
Gorman has not elevated his position
by the avowal he made, on introducing
the resolution, that they had given in
the resolution the job to the editors of
the Union, because they were Democ-
rats. Mr. Smith said it sounded
very nearly like an unfortunate ex-
pression of Gov. Marcy, of New-York,
which had been a reproach for years
upon the party, that "to the victors
belong the spoils."

Mr. Smith pitched into Cass and
Butler. He said that it was due to
the country, and to Gen. Cass' own
personal dignity, that he should decline
voluntarily, and not force his friends
to reject him, which they would do.
He went for Young America, but
was understood that it was not a
Douglas speech he was making.

Mr. Nabers, of Mississippi, followed
him; he was opposed to Young Amer-
ica. He spoke of Mississippi poli-
tics, the duty of the Democracy, &c.
He is the most perfect original in
the House. His gesticulation reminds
one of a theatrical performance; but
he is certainly a well tempered man,
and is doubtless invincible on the
stump. He kept the House in a
perfect uproar of laughter during
his hour.

Marshall, of Kentucky followed him,
and entered into an elaborate defence
of Fillmore and his Administration.
Fillmore's prospects for the nomina-
tion are improving. Douglass's friends
are "confident, against the world in
arms."

Gov. Cobb, of Georgia, is here, but
it is very likely his mission will not
result as happily for him or his
associates as he anticipated on leaving
Georgia. The Northwestern Democ-
racy are determined to take no
step, the effect of which would be to
draw off the Southern State Rights
men from the party, for they know
that the strength of the party South
is in that organization.

Correspondence of the Southern Standard.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1852.

The speech of Gov. Jones against
intervention has taken remarkable well,
and his assault upon Gen. Cass is not
regarded as at all misplaced. The
old General had to explain, and now
his non-intervention is the most harm-
less and inoffensive thing in all nature.
He read a speech on Friday as a com-
mentary upon the late letter of Jelfer-
son Davis. He thanked Davis for
saying that he did not deceive the
South in his Nicholson letter. You know
Davis was one of the few Southern
men who repudiated the Nicholson let-
ter when first published, and the con-
struction subsequently placed upon that
letter by the partisans of Gen. Cass in
the South is a striking illustration of
the danger of supporting an objection-
able man. They first disowned the
principle, next apologized for it, and
lastly perverted and advocated it. He
reiterates his doctrine of "squatter
sovereignty." He intimates in the
speech that no man of common cap-
acity could ever have construed his letter
to mean anything else than squatter
sovereignty, as it has been sneeringly
dubbed.

The House was engaged on the
private calendar, on Friday, on the
claim of Gen. Watson; and to-day they
had speeches from Johnson, of Arkansas,
and Brooks, of New York. The latter
gentleman made an elaborate defence
of the present administration, and
charged that the heavy expenses incur-
red had been devoted upon this by
the preceding administrations, and
growing out of the Mexican war. This
speech, in connection with a late one
by Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, (a
Whig,) in defence of Mr. Fillmore,
indicates very clearly that a powerful
effort will be made by his friends to

secure him the Whig nomination. If
he gets the nomination, it is generally
believed that the whole of the Southern
Whigs will rally to his support
with zeal and enthusiasm. Stephens,
Toombs, Cabell, et id nome genus, will
heartily sustain him. As an indication
of the indisposition of the South, al-
most universally, to re-open the com-
promise question, and as an index of
the popularity of the "finality" of
those measures, let me say to you
that there was a rivalry between Mar-
shall and Bailey, of Virginia, as to its
paternity, Marshall insisting that the
compromise was a Whig measure and
Bailey that it was Democratic. How
absurd, then, was the pretence of the
Secessionists of your State, that when
South Carolina seceded there would
join her standard; when they are not
only satisfied with it, but are the first
to eulogize it. Heaven grant that they
have not made a fatal mistake in hug-
ging the "grand chair to their bosoms."

We had a snow storm last night,
but most of it has been carried away
by to-day's sun.

Mr. Clay's health is again worse.
There are some twenty Senators and
Representatives confined to their lodg-
ings by indisposition. The House will
probably finish the deficiency bill on
Tuesday.

It is very probable that a resolution
of inquiry will be offered on Monday,
in the House, requesting the President
to inform the House the objects and pur-
poses of the expedition fitting out for
Japan. The preparation is evidently
warlike in character, and unless Con-
gress takes some action in the premi-
ses, our government will in all proba-
bility soon be involved in a war with
a country whose population is not less
than fifty millions—and that war made
by the President without the knowledge
or consent of Congress. It is a subject
of grave importance, and will no doubt,
receive the early attention of Congress.

Observer.

The Wakulla (Fla.) Times thus
refers to the Indian troubles in
that State:

"THE INDIAN DELEGATION.—We
learn that the Seminole delegation
from Arkansas, left Sara Soto for Cal-
loosahatchee on the 27th, and probably
arrived at the latter place on the
1st instant, from whence they were to
proceed immediately into the nation.<