THE SUMTER BANNER

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TERMS,

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insertion.

The number of insertions to be on all Advertisements or they will be until ordered to be discontinued. until ordered to be discordance ordingly.

ONE DOLLAR inaction. Quarterly ments will be chesertion, and semis a single in

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser. Daniel Webster.

We have been favored with the pe rusal of a letter written by Mr. Webster to an intimate friend in this city dated Franklin, May 3, 1846, from which we make the extract by, and which we are sure will be real at this time with unusual interest:

I have made satisfactory arrange ments respecting my house here, the best of which is that I can leave it where it is, and yet be comfortable, notwithstanding the railroad.

This house faces due north. Its front windows look toward the river Merrimack. But then the river soon furns to the south, so that the eastern windows look toward the river also But the river has so deepened its channel in this stretch of it, in the last fifty years, that we cannot see its waters without approaching it or going back to the higher lands behind us. The history of this change is of considerable importance in the philosophy of streams. I have observed it practical ly, and know something of the theory of the phenomenon; but I doubt wheth er the world will ever be benefited either by my learning or my observation in this respect.

Looking out at the east windows. at this moment, (2 p m.,) with a beautiful sun just breaking out, my eye sweeps a rich and level field of one hundred acres. At the end of it, a third of a mile off, I see plain marble grave-stones, designating the places where repose my father, my mother, my brother Joseph, and my sisters Mehitable, Abigail and Sarah; good Scripture names, inherited from their Puritan ancestors.

'My father ! Ebenezer Webster!born at Kingston, in the lower part of the State, in 1739-the handsomest man I ever saw, except my brother Ezekiel, who appeared to me, and so does he now seem to me, the very finest human form that ever I laid eyes on. I saw him in his coffin-a white forehead-a tinged cheek-a complexion as clear as heavenly light!- But

where am I straying?
The grave has closed upon him, as it has on all my brothers and sisters. We shall soon be all together. But this is melancholy—and I leave it .-Dear, dear kindred blood, how I love

This fair field is before mecould see a lamb on any part of it, I have ploughed it, and raked it, and hoed it, but I never mowed it. Somehow, I could never learn to hang a sycthe! I had not wit enough. My brother Joe used to say that my father sent me to college in order to make me equal to the rest of the children!

Of a hot day in July-it must Washington's administration, I was making hay with my father just where I now see a remaining elm tree, about the middle of the afternoon. The Hon. Abiel Foster, M. C., who lived in Canterbury, six miles off, called at the house, and came into the field to see my father. He was a worthy man, college learned, and had been a minister, but was not a person of any considerable natural powers. My father was his friend and supporter .-He talked a while in the field, and went on his way. When he was gone, my father called me to him, and we sat down beneath the elm tree, on a hay-cock. He said, My son, that is a worthy man-he is a member of Congress-he g es to Philadelphia, and gets six dollars a day, while I toil here. It is because he had an education, which I never had. If I had had his early education, I should have been in Philadelphia in his place. I came near it; as it was .- But I missed it, and now I must work here.' 'Mv dear father,' said I, 'you shall not work.—Brother and I will work for you, and wear our hands out, and you shall rest;' and I remember to have eried; and I ery now at the recollection .- 'My child,' said he, 'it is of no importance to me; I now live but for my children; I could not give your elder brother the advantages of knowledge, but I can do something for you. Exert yourself-improve your opportunities-learn-learn-and when I am gone you will not need to go through the hardships which I have undergone, and which have made me an old man before my time.'

The next May he took me to Exeter, to the Philips Exeter Academyplaced me under the tuition of its excellent preceptor, Dr. Benjamin Ab-

bott, still living.
'My father died in April, 1806. 1 neither left him, nor forsook him .-My opening an office at Buse wan was that I might be near him. I closed his eyes in this very house. He died at sixty-seven years of age-after a life of exertion, toil, and exposure-a private soldier, an officer, a legislator, a judge-every thing that man could be, to whom learning never had disclosed her 'ample page,'

never heard me a second time.

old Puritans. He was deeply religious, but not sour; on the contrary, good-humored, facetious-showing ex en in his age, with a contagious la teeth all as white as alabastersoft, playful, and yet havin him that he seemed to rowed from a lion. frown; o omposed his most frown it was, humor aus

DAN'L WEBSTER.

THE SUMTER BANNER. Su kerville, So. Ca.

JOHN T. GREEN, EDITOR. Friday, November 5, 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 s forced to choose between resistance and submission we should take resistance at all hazards."—

ALHOUN.
"To do that, concert of action must be necessary for it would then be "To do that, cencert of action must be necessary, 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."—Calmoun.

"What is the remedy? I answer secession, united secession of the slaveholding States, or a large number of them. Nothing else will be wisenothing else will be practicable."—Cheves.

Communications intended for the Banner must be handed in on or before Saturday morning, and those favoring us with advertizements will please let us have them at least by 8 o'clock on Monday.

WE publish a communication from BEAVER DAM" in this issue. The writer is a young gentleman of good education and puts forth his ideas in correct and appropriate language. We hope he will frequently favor us with communications from his pen.

The Legislature. The Extra Session of the Legisla-

ure adjourned sine die on Tuesday ast. It did no business further than to oppoint Electors, and elect officers. Col. Simons was re-elected Speaker of elected President of the Senate. Two Messages were received from his Excellency the Governor. No. 1. was communicated to the House on Monday, giving the object for which the Legislature had been called together-On Monday night a caucus was held consisting of the members of both Houses, and resolutions were passed expressing the sense of the meeting. It was resolved that the vote of South Carolina in the election of President and Vice President of the United PIERCE, of N. H., for President, and WILLIAM R. KING, of Ala., for Vice to see so general a concurrence in the determination of the caucus. Mr. of Georgia and Quitman, of Mississip have been one of the last years of pi, but after some fiery remarks from the same gentleman, the proposition was rejected. We have published the names of the Electors elsewhere, and only state here that C. G. MEMMINGER was appointed for the State at large, and General James II. Adams was elected from the Third Congressional District. On Tuesday a second Message was received from the Governor announcing officially the deaths of HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER, and in response to the Message some very appropriate resolutions were offered by J. IZARD MIDDLETON, and

unanimously passed by the House. Thuz ended the Extra Session of 1852, and we trust this will be the last Extra that ever will assemble in South Carolina for the purpose of casting the Electoral vote. Before the next Presidential election, we believe the people of this State like the people of all the other States will be permitted by law o elect their own Electors, at least we hope so.

Presidential Electors.

For the State at large, C. G. Memning r, of Charleston.
1st Congressional District, the Hon.

Gabriel Cannon; of Spartanburg. 2d Congressional District, the Hon. T. P. Brockman, of Greenville.

3d Congressional District, the Hon. James II. Adams, of Richland. 4th Congressional District, the Hon. R. F. W. Allston, of Prince George,

Winyah. 5th Congressional District, the Hon. J. Foster Marshall, of Abbeville. 6th Congressional District, the Hon. W. D. Porter, of St. Phillip's and St. Michael's.

7th Congressional District, the Hon. M. E. Carn, of St. Bartholomew's.

Death of Dr. Mendenhalf.

It is with feelings of sincere regret, that we chronicle, this morning, the death of Dr. M. T. Mendenhall, which melancholy event occurred in this city, support of that government that throws on Tuesday evening, occasioned by a severe attack of country fever, con-My-first speech at the bar was tracted at Camden, in this State, which made when he was on the bench-he town he visited a few days since for punishing injuries done them.

have been the character of some of the Baptist persuasion .- Courier, 4th inst.

Epiron: Will you possit me, to give you some ount of a Temperance Meeting mich come off on last Friday at shopville in this District. It a public meeting of Bishopvil vision, and the Division toget with the citizens generally, there in their strength ; the meetg was opened by prayer from the Rev. Mr. Hunt, (a son.) The W. P., Mr. Rogers, then with a few appropriate remarks introduced the Rev. Mr. McCorqubale, the first speaker, who done himself and the cause he advocates great credit, he did not leave the Rumocrat an inch of gro. d to. stand upon, and by convincing irresistable and overwhelming argument intersperced with stirring anecdote proved to the large crowd before him that the whole business, trade, traffic, and use in and about the good creter is not what it is cracked up to be. He concluded amidst the hearty cheerings of the assembled multitudes. Long may he live the advocate of the glorious cause. Next came Mr. John S. Richardson, Jr., (also a son) and I assure you, sir, that I never heard a more eloquent and beautiful address fall from the lips of man. Mr. RICHARDSON is a young man and is preparing for the Bar, and bids fair to be one of South Carolina's brightest ornaments, and one who no doubt, in time, the State willdelight to honor.

Mr. A. M. KENNEDY from Camden, the G. W. P., of South Carolina next spoke, and his speech showed that he was not only in the right place and perfectly at home, but that the whole soul of the man was ir. the cause—a few more such men in our State and the days of the dynasty's of the Old Anarch King are numbered. And lastly came our esteemed friend Mr. T. J. WAR-REN. Ex-Sheriff of Kershaw District, the very expression of whose countenance not only indicates good humor the House, John S. Richardson, Jr., and generosity, but a noble soul with-Reading Clerk, T. W. DINKINS, Mes- in; he gave the last broadside to the senger. R. F. W. Allston was re- retreating squadron of Old Alky, (and the whole meeting was occasionally entertained and delighted by the Bishopville Temperance Brass Band, that discourses sweet music.) The crowd then adjourned to the Pic Nic Dinner Table, and I do wish sir, you had been there, the table groaned beneath the richest Taxuries of life. We have of ten seen Public Dinners in the country at Political meetings and other gatherings, but this sir, surpassed them all. The peculiar nice way the whole was arranged and put up, told plainly and States, should be given to FRANKLIN in unmistakeable terms, that the fair and beautiful hand of woman had been there; in fact sir, they got up this President. We were much gratified Dinner, and they were present to cheer by their smiles this whole meet. ing (heaven bless them.) The Bish-Hubson proposed the names of Trour, opville meeting to us will be among the greenest spots on memories waste

an oasis in the desert of life. SPECTATOR. Sumterville, Nov. 3, 1852.

For the Sumter Banner. Onr Taxes.

MR. EDITOR: As experience has proven that all governments whatever may be their peculiar features or under what names soever they may be called, require money to keep their political machinery in motion, or in other words that pecuniary resources are indispensable to their very existence, the question naturally arises, who should con-

be the proper answer, viz: That all ges of good government, should contribute to it support.

The revenue required for the General Government is raised upon this principle, but it is not so in this State; and as it is now evident, that we must remain part and parcel of the Union, in spite of all our clamor and braggadocio, it certainly becomes the good citizen and prudent legislator to turn his attention to the reformation of many of our old laws and customs, not blindly following in the tracks of our ancestors, but wisely profiting by their experience and endeavor to render our own State laws a model of perfection, not losing sight however, at the same time, of our rights under the Federal Constitution; nor be blind to abuses from what quarter soever they may

come. Our State taxes are levied almost exclusively upon property, and if the proposition I have laid down be true, certainly those who have no taxable property, or profession, should like. wise contribute a portion towards the around them its protecting power, guarding life, limb, and health, and

'He had in him what I recollect to dination of his son as a member of the ed after mature consideration, is, that the face of the bill the word promises two regular sessions had intervented bea poll-tax should be paid by "every free white man " who is entitled to that inestimable privilege of freemen, the right of suffrage. There is injustice in the principle which is at present acted upon in that State, that a man because he owns no property, or "learned profession," should be exempt from contributing one cent to the support of that government, under which he lives, and which government would "avenge him upon his adversary" who should dare to molest him in any way; though said adversary should cast his thousands into the treasury of the State, and he, none; and yet I rejoice that such is the case. that the poorest citizen is under the especial care and protection of State sovereignty, and I hope the time may never come, when it will be otherwise. The proceedings of our Courts prove to the most careless observer that our code of justice is no respecter persons, but that the rich and the poor, alike resort thither for protection or redress, and that the rich cannot oppress the poor with impunity, that the man of property and the penniless are equals under our well-organized iustitutions; and yet the man of property or "profession," supports the ponder-

ous burden of government, while he who has health and strength and perhaps learning and capacity to realize handsomely from his individual exertion is exempt from any taxation at all.

A few familiar examples may serve to illustrate my views and position

more clearly. Here is my neighbor, a man with a small tract of land and one or more negroes, some aged or decrepit perhaps, and he contributes annually so much ad valorem for his land and so much per head for his negroes, whether they benefit him or not. Of course that is all right. On the other hand here is an overseer, a schoolmaster, a elerk in a store, public officers and employers in general, whose income may be hundreds or thousands as the case may be and may live in comfort, per haps affluence, and enjoy all the blessings of a well-regulated government, and yet they never pay one cent into the state treasury,-never called upon to offer up one dime of their incomes upon the alters of their State, which secures protection to all and the rights of suffrage to all; but the man who wns an acre or acres of land or a negroes or negroes, no matter whether this property are sorte itself or not, or whether its debt for the same property, he must pay his taxes, or his property is sold for him, and vet he enjoys no higher privileges than those who pay nothing with perhaps the simple one of being elegible to a seat in the legislature.

My proposition is that the legislature should, in passing the bill 'to raise supplies', insert a clause of the followg purport viz, that 'every free white man' between the ages of twenty one and fifty who is entitled to vote for representatives in the legislature and 'every free white man' not a citizen of this State who shall have resided in the State six months previous to the time of collecting taxes, shall pay a poll-tax of- (not less I would say than the tax levied upon a slave), with this proviso, that any man who shall refuse to pay his poll-tax and who shall be returned "nulla bona," into the Sheriff's Office upon an execution to collect said tax, shall be inclligible to vote for any District officer, or for tribute to the support of government? members of either branch of the Leg-The following proposition, which is lature, or of Congress, or for Presithink few will deny, appears to me, to dential Electors, (provided the election of Electors be given to the peowho enjoy the blessings and advanta- ple), and provided further that any poor man who shall upon oath before a Magistrate or the Tax-Collector, say that he feels himself too poor to pay his tax, he shall be exempt from paying the same, but he shall also be inelligible to vote as above mentioned, on the same principle hat paupers are

denied the right of suffrage. with, viz: That all who enjoy the blessings and advantages of good govern. ment should contribute to its support. BEAVER DAM.

COUNTERFEIT BILL.—The Editor of has been shown a counterfeit twenty dollar bill, on 'the Bank of the State of South Carolina,' which is so well executed as to deceive most persons 1852, and signed M. A. Moore, Cashier, and R. H. Goodwyn, President. In the centre of the engraving, on the left hand end, is the head of Washington and on right hand end LaFayette. The vignette in the centre at top is a female figure seated on some bales

is used instead of promise.

The Legislature.

The Legislature convened yesterday, at 12 m. The roll of the Senate was called by t e Clerk, and, on mo tion of Mr. DeTreville, Hon. F. J Moses, Senator from Claremont, was called to the Chair.

The Senators elect were then qualified, and the Senate then proceeded to the election of President, when the Hon. R. F. W. Allston was unanimously elected. A committee was appointed to conduct the President to the Chair, and on taking his seat, he addressed the Senate as follows:

I accept, with lively sensibility, the nonor which you have conferred anew. by appointing me to the Chair of this ionorable body. I will construe this evidence of your favorable regard into an earnest of future support in the dis-charge of the duties devolving upon

It shall be my constant aim and chleavor to perform those duties faithfully, impartially and firmly, to the best of my ability. If in doing so I full short of your expectations, let the failure be ascribed not to my will, but rather to infirmity inseparable from my nature.

You will adopt a system of rules for he government of the Senate. Those rules it will be my study to under stand, in order to apply them; as it will doubtless be the pleasure of every member to become familiar with, and to abide by them.

Let us not dispense with forms as iscless. The observance of them is as necessary to the prompt, accurate and greeable despatch of business as it is to the grateful intercourse and gentle courtesies of society.

Gentlemen, I trust we meet with ninds willing to unite in counsel, and harmonize in action for the common weal; intent to develop more fully the resources of the State; to promote the education and training of her youth; to secure the industry and wealth of her people; to cultivate all the elements of moral power and prosperous happi-

Let there be cherished amongst us no latent spark of bitterness, which may blaze up at some unpropitious moment, and mar the promise of our

penceful progress. Two years ago the walls of this chamber were clad in mourning for the death of our lamented Calhoun. Recently both of his distinguished compeers have passed away, w.o constituted, with him, so remarkable a trio in the Federal council-individually great in influence, in intellectual achievement, in intimate association with the

history of their country.

From their school of politics, differing widely, as we do, yet the personal feelings which that difference may have engendered we can lay down on he graves where they sleep, and do everence to their genius-rendering the homage of our respect for those eminent characteristic abilities which they possessed, and which have so of. ten called forth, in conflict, the highest powers of our own cherished states-

We are about proceeding to the business of the sessions. May that Almighty power from whom all good counsels do proceed, watch over and guide our deliberations, control and mould our action, for the honor and welfare of the State.

Clerk, and J. T. Goodwyn Reading Clerk. The other officers were reelected.

On motion of Mr. Adams, Messrs. Johnston & Cavis were elected printers to the Senate for the extra session. On motion of Mr. Carn, a commitfee was appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and inform him that the Senate was organized, and were ready to receive any communication which he might think proper to make to that body.

Shortly after, the following message was read by Beaufort T. Watts, Esq., Secretary:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Columbia, Nov. 1, 1852. Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives :

I have deemed it my duty to call ou together on this occasion, to enable the State to cast its vote for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

nd expressed as to the constitutional power of the Governor to call the Le- King. gislature together for the purpose alluded.to. The Constitution authorizes the Governor to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions. It has been seriously mooted, whether jority in Taliaferro county; and partial this is an extraordinary occasion, as And I close this communication by the Legislature were aware of the con- 159 in Covington, and 238 in Greensrepenting the proposition I set out tingency that would happen, and ought boro'. to have provided for it. This may be the case, but it is evident that no provision was made, and that the State would lose its vote in case I were to neglect or refuse to call you together,

I think that any doubt which may have arisen on the subject has no real the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle & Sentinel foundation in truth. It seems to me that the clear meaning of the Constitransact any business for the good of sirous to cause as little interruption to for the Hungarian cause in America. not familiar with the genuine issues of the Commonwealth, which could not trade or travel as possible. that Bank. It is payable to James be transacted at its regular session .-Fenton, at Charleston, dated May 4th. Acting under the belief of the correctyou together. I am sustained in the propriety of this course by the precedent set by that able jurist, Ex-Governor Johnson.

The Act of Congress requiring the votes for Electors to be cast on the looking at a ship on her left in the distance. Indeed, the vignette and was passed January 2, 1846, and Go end ornaments are the same as used vernor Johnson convened the Legisla- serious interruption, and that the contown he visited a few days since for punishing injuries done them.

the purpose of being present at the or
My own opinion, which I have form
in the old counterfeit twenty dollar notes on the Bank of Georgetown. In the first Monday of November 1848. So you will perceive that

Carolinian, 4th inst.

tween the date of the Act of Congress and the convening of the Legislature, which certainly made that occasion no

more extraordinary than this. I think I am also sustained in the course I have pursued by the sense of the Legislature itself,-for had any doubts been entertained by it as to the power of the Governor to convene it for a purpose like this, the failure to make other provisions for casting the vote of the State, would involve a neglect of duty too flagrant even to appose them capable of.

I herewith transmit to you a report from the Secretary of the Interior, which shows that by the Seventh Census our State will lose a member to Congress. This will involve the necessity of re-districting the State.— Whether you will perform this duty now, or at your regular session, is a matter for your own consideration and discretion. On subjects of general interest to our State, I will address you at your regular session.

J. H. MEANS.

On motion of Mr. Witherspoon,a committee of eight was appointed to meet a joint committee of the House to nominate Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. The House not yet being fully organized, the Senate took a recess until 6

o'eloek, p. m. In the House, Hon. James Simons was elected Speaker without opposi-tion, and T. W. Glover, Esq., Clerk. Several ballots for other officers were had up to three o'clock, but with-

out any other election. On taking the Chair, Mr. Speaker Simons addressed the House as fol-Gentlemen of the House of Represen-

For the renewed evidence of your consideration and kindness in again elevating me to the distinguished position of presiding over the deliberations

of this House, receive the assurances

of my grateful acknowledgements. Around this seat are clustered many rourd recollections of patriotism genius, and virtue; nor has it been more listinguished by these than by the courtesy, impartiality and firmness with which its grave and responsible duties have been discharged. These latter qualities I shall hope to emulate, nor do I believe otherwise than that they will be responded to, on your part, by the order, dignity, and decorum, which have always eminently characterized this body. It is by the observance of these reciprocal obligations that the burdens of legislation are lightened, and the best interest of our several constituencies, and the State at large, are cared for and sub-

served. I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without congratulating you on he restoration of concord and fraternal sentiments throughout the limits of the State, and earnestly to hope that unanimity and kind feeling will characterize your deliberations, and be impressed upon any legislation which you

may deem it proper to institute.
Imploring the Divine blessing on our labors, I now commend you to the prosecution of the business of this

By Telegraph from the Southern Standard. The Presidential Election. Returns from Georgia as fur as heard from:

MACON, Nov. 3. The following are the nett majorities for Pierce and King in the Counties

that have been heard from: Baldwin 11, Butts 400, Calhoun 140, Cobb 231, Crawford 275, DeKalb 500, Fayette 317, Gordon 300, Henry 84, Houston 270, Jones 157, Lincoln 52, Marion 130, Pike 277, Paulding 30, Putnam 30, Stewart 160, Walker 400, Whitfield 380, Wilkinson 398,

Warren 112. In Richmond County there is a elear Democratic majority of 30 over all. The vote is as follows: PIERCE and King 626, Scott 425, Werster

146, Tugaloo Ticket 38. In Effingham County CRITTENDEN obtained 93 votes, PIERCE 61, and SCOTT 18.

Three precincts of Columbia County give Pierce and King 74 majority, them 275, and from Social Circles, 5 majority.

The returns from Bulloch, Bryan, Glynn, Liberty and Melntosh, are im-Some doubts have been entertained perfect, but all that have been received are largely favorable to Pierce and

Cass county, it is said, will give Pierce and King a larger majority than any of the others.

Scott and GRAHAM have 142 mareturns also give them a majority of

THE COLUMBIA BRIDGE,-One of the directors of the Bridge Company has informed us that the repairs now being made on the Bridge, per contract, will rarely stop travel or transportation more than a few hours at a time. Indeed a specification in the contract prohibits the contractor from closing the tution is that the Governor should have bridge beyond a certain number of charge that Kossuth is living at his power to convene the Legislature to hours together, the company being de-

The bridge, we learn, was not closed onger than two or three hours on ness of this construction, I have called Monday, and the reason assigned for the way which has great force-was, that persons bringing produce to Co lumbia might be deterred from doing

Great Men never die. In the oration delivered by Webster in Fancuil Hall, in 1826, on the death of Adams and Jefferson, he thus tells us, and his words have now full. application to himself, that great and good men never die: Adams and Jefferson, I have said,

are no more. As human beings, indeed, they are no more,-They are no more, as in 1776, bold and fearless advocates of independence; no more, as on subsequent periods, the heads of the government; no more, as we have recently seen them, aged and venerable objects of admiration and regard, They are no more. They are dead .--But how little is there, of the great, and good, which can die. To their country they yet live, and live and live forever. They live in all that perpetuates the remembrance of men on earth; in the recorded proofs of their own great actions; in the offspring of their intellect; in the deep ingraved lines of public gratitude, and in the respect and homage of mankind. They live in their example, and they live, emphatically, and will live, in the influence which their lives and efforts, their principles and opinions, now exercise on the affairs of men, not only in their own country, but throughout the civilized world. A superior and commanding human intellect, a truly great man, when heaven vouchsafes so rare a gift, is not a temporary flame, burning bright for a while and then expiring, giving place to returning darkness. It is rather a spark of fervent heat, as well as radiant light, with power to enkindle the common mass of human mind; so that when it glimmers in its own cay, and, and finally goes out in death, no night follows, but it leaves the world all light, all on fire, from the potent contact of its own spirit. Batcon died; but the human understanding, roused by the touch of his mitrue philosophy, and the just mode of inquiring after truth, has kept on its course, successfully and gloriously.--Newton died; yet the courses of the spheres are still known, and they yet move on, in the orbits which he and described for them, in the infinity of space.

THE RABUN GAP RAILROAD. -- Front correspondence, published in the Ashville News, it appears that a rumor. has been circulated that the passage of the Savannah river at Augusta by the South-Carolina Railroad Company would cause an abandonment of this

Mr. Gourdin, the President of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, says to Mr. Thomas:

'Referring to the postscript of your letter, I would repeat the assurrance made to you at Anderson—that the passage of the Savannah river at Augusta, by the South-Carolina Railroad Company, does not in the smallest degree take away from the necessity of for the Blue Ridge Railroad, (through the Rabun Gap) or in any manner diminish the interest which the people of Charleston or the South Carolina Railroad Company have in its construction. Such are the views of every director in that Company, without

an exception.' 'The Engineers of the South-Carolina Railroad Company ever since the adjournment of the Convention at Auderson, have been engaged in the pre-liminary surveys, and I am pleased to add that Mr. Lythgoe, (the chief,) reports that the Stump House Mountain, the only formidable obstacle, can be passed by a grade of 53 feet to the

mile, in a distance of some 10 miles. 'Now this settles the question so far'as the possibility of the route or the practicability of the country is concerned. The grade at Aiken on the South-Carolina Rail Road, for five miles is 53 feet to the mile. On the Springfield, Massachusetts, westward, there are some 5 miles with a gra o of 83 feet to the mile; and on the Nashville and Chattanooga Road, there are 4 3-4 miles in one place, and 2 3-4 miles in another, with a grade of 102 feet to the mile.'

EMIGRATION BY VILLAGERS,—We learn from the London correspondent ty give Pierce and King 74 majority, of the New York Commercial that and partial returns from Crawford give from the Highlands of Scotland, where the destitution of the Celtic race had attained a point of chronic famine, no less than twelve hundred persons have been shipped since June, by the instrumentality of a society/formed in London for the purpose. In this case, the repuguance of the people to leave their homes was overcome by arranging that the emigration should take place not only in entire families but almost in entire villages. Thus, the numbers have included both sexes and all ages, f om the grandfather and grandmother down to the newly born infant. A clergyman in whom the parties had accustomed to place confidence accompanied each ship, and the whole experiment was conducted more in the German fashion than has been attempted on any other occasion.

Kossuth and Hungary.—The Boston Commonwealth, in noticing the ease in London, on the money given makes the following statement, which is presumed to be correct:

We take this opportunity of state Monday, and the reason assigned for ing, from positive knowledge, that of not giving public notice—a reason by the \$90,000 or \$100,000 which Kossuth collected in this country, hardly a dollar crossed the Atlantic with him, He expended it in this country in purso by an apprehension of delay, which will not take place. We are assured by the manufacture of which he gave months nearly a hundred of them employed in making cartridges alone,-He expended it also in carrying on a