

The Gathering of the Volunteers

They are gathering, they are gathering,
From the cabin and the hall,
The rifle leans its brackles,
And the drum beats out his call;
The country needs his thousands,
And the cause is to be won,
To save their country's freedom,
To save their country's name,
To save their country's name.

They are gathering, they are gathering,
From mountain and from plain,
Resolved in purpose high—
A bold and fearless train,
No funeral dirge calls them out,
No dirge bids them go,
They obey the trumpet's impulse,
But to strike the freedom's blow.

They are gathering, they are gathering,
Like Antioch's lowering cloud,
To scatter in their fearful path
The foe's man's burning sword,
Right to devoted Mexico,
The vengeful temper rages,
To punish their outrage,
Strike terror to their souls.

Our glorious Eagle heralds them,
The Union's banner on high,
He leads the host of courage,
From his pathway in the sky,
The great waves gather after them,
And flow on their track,
And bow their mighty surges
Around the bivouac.

The soldier, who yesterday
He left the country's hall,
Where luxury enthralls,
And where beauty's eye enthralled,
Forgetful of his downy couch,
He flings himself to rest,
Weary and overpowered,
On earth's hard but fragrant breast.

Can't he move amidst these scenes,
Undaunted and bold,
To see the battle's fiery front,
Where honor may be won,
Fond hearts will breathe a prayer for him,
Bright eyes will overflow,
But weep in glory's loved dream,
He needs not of their care.

See by his side the mountain—
Nay, stranger, never start—
A tear may glisten in his eye,
A sigh educt his heart,
The cabin by the greenwood,
Where his children are at play,
Their dams—in sorrow too, perchance—
And he, their sire, away.

These thoughts will overcome him
Like a summer cloud, and draw
A tinge of sorrow o'er his face,
And shade his manly brow,
But ere, with fiercer step he trends,
And in his nervous hand
His ponderous rifle quivers,
Like some lion and fragile wand.

His feelings quelled—himself once more—
Firm as the granite rock,
Woe to the swarthy Spaniard now,
That mid the battle's shock
Shall meet that arm's resistless sweep!
Woe to the Indian scout
Attacks that eye's menacing aim
Amidst their rabble rout.

They are gathering, they are gathering—
They are gathering, they are gathering—
We see their column's close advance,
Can hear their quads' tramp,
The enemy's challenge answered:
They are fighting with the host,
And fill with plume and jubilee
Their brothers at the post.

Now fling abroad our banner,
Give it proudly to the gale,
Let it flaunt from every vale,
Let it float o'er every vale,
Nor fail it until planted
On their cities' battered walls,
And our wounded steeds be stabled
In the "Mantua" hills.

Who has Given us Peace?

We make an inquiry, which we wish every candid man in the nation, whether Whig or Democrat, would make, and obtain a perfectly just answer which a few simple but conclusive facts will give. To Whom are we indebted for peace? It is a question not of so much importance to any one who is, or can be, presented to the public mind.

Mr. Polk belongs to the credit of having restored amicable relations with England, upon which he had all the honor. We would not, if we could, pluck one leaf from that chapter of bright renown which must forever encircle his brow, if his name had been the pacific counsellor by which the sword had been returned to its scabbard, and a prosperous land preserved from the desolations of war. We know not what more enviable reflection mortal man could possess, than to know that he had been instrumental in averting one of the direst curses which has ever scourged the world. But in justice and in truth, the President does not deserve the credit of peace. His repeated and imperious claims to the WHOLE of Oregon are irreconcilably inconsistent with such pretensions, while the absurd idea receives the finishing blow from a declaration of the "Pennysonian," copied and endorsed by the Washington "Union," that the President's Message, conveying to the Senate the British proposition, "contains a re-assertion of the opinions expressed in his Message of December last, and a declaration, that, should the Senate either decline to give him their advice, or not advise the acceptance of the proposition, with or without modification, by a majority of two-thirds, he would reject it." Thus Mr. Polk, by his own act, expressly casts upon others the sole responsibility, and leaves to others the sole honor, of the arrangement by which the Oregon dispute has been settled.

WHOM is the country indebted for PEACE?

Let the industrious and thriving agriculturists of the country, ask the question, they who would have been torn from their peaceful firesides, and happy and profitable occupations, to fight the battles of an unjust and unnecessary war? Who has given them peace?

Let the people of the seaboard and cities ask the question; they whose trade and commerce would have been destroyed, whose monuments of art and enterprise would have been leveled with the dust, and whose burrowing homes would have lit up the dark canopy of night with their red glare;—to whom are they indebted that the spires of their temples, still unshorn, point upwards to the skies, and that the hum of a busy multitude still echoes through their crowded marts?

Let the South ask the question; she, whose principal staple would have been exposed to peculiar vengeance, in a contest by which the preponderance of free states in the councils of the nation was to be still farther increased by the acquisition of the WHOLE of Oregon; Who has saved her from a war whose wickedness would only have been equalled by its folly?

Let mothers, wives and sisters, ask the question—who has saved sons, husbands, brothers, from a horrible and unnecessary death, in a distant region, far from the tender consultations of friends and kindred? or, who has preserved them from worse than death, the contagion of evil influences which so often make the camp a nursery of vice and crime, and cast the fair plague spot of sin upon the fair brow of innocuous and innocent youth?

Let the people of all ranks and sections, ask the question; who has saved them from the visits of a U. S. Tax Gatherer, following close upon the heels of their own County Sheriff, and wringing from their humble means the little which had been left by the demands of their own State. If the war had been commenced, DIRECT TAXATION, and that to the amount of twenty or thirty millions a year, would have been the inevitable result, besides the creation of a debt of at least TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS. Who has saved the people from this horrible infliction?

The President declines the honor. To the SENATE, then, the glory belongs, and more especially, to the WHIGS of the Senate and the nation, who, amid showers of contumely and reproach, amid incessant charges of treachery and cowardice, have planted their feet immovably upon 49, and proved themselves the uniform and undeviating advocates of PEACE and COMPROMISE.

Are not the Whigs, then, worthy to be entrusted with the public confidence and with the destinies of the country? Can there be a safer hands in which to confide the administration of national affairs? Who would not rather wear the green and bloodless laurels which they have earned, than the thorny crown of war?—*Richmond Republican.*

Hannegan on Polk.
When Mr. Hannegan made his famous speech in the Senate, in reply to Mr. Haywood, he said that if the President consented to settle the Oregon question on the 49th parallel, it would sink him to "an infamy so profound, a damnation so deep, that the hand of resurrection would never be able to drag him forth."

These were hard words, but nothing compared with what Mr. Hannegan has more recently said of Mr. Polk. The Columbus, O. Journal says that in a conversation recently in a mixed company, Mr. Hannegan, without any attempt at concealment or disguise, remarked as follows:

"Mr. Polk is a greater traitor than ever John Tyler was! His robbery to the Democratic party is ten thousand times more base, infamous and execrable, than that of John Tyler was to the Whigs! He is utterly unworthy of confidence! The truth is not in him, and he can never again secure the support of any considerable portion of the Democratic party! The morning after Mr. Haywood made his speech in the Senate and made his assertions which I denied, the President sent for me. It was his own voluntary act. He then declared to me, most solemnly and unequivocally, that Mr. Haywood had no authority whatever for the declarations he made—that they were entirely gratuitous, unjust and unfounded—that he would suffer his right arm to fall from its socket, his hand to be withered, before he would consent to a treaty on the 49th parallel, or on any line short of 54-40!"

Some of the Millerites claim to have raised the dead. For dead, dead and it will do.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Gen. Scott.
An Editorial article in last Wednesday's National Intelligencer has done more than anything else to satisfy us that the Hero of Lundy's Lane was the victim of a mean political conspiracy in the difficulty between himself and the Secretary of War and the President, which led to the revocation of his order to take command of the Army in the Mexican campaign. The article, with another which it copies and endorses from the New York Courier and Enquirer, is long for our columns; but the view of the matter which we presented to our readers on the 10th ult. was so unfavorable to Gen. Scott, and justly so, so far as the correspondence (itself untrue) that we feel bound to present to our readers the substance of the Intelligencer's statement, and the impression which it has made upon our own mind.

The news of the capture of Thornton's company, and the perilous situation of Gen. Taylor, was received in Washington on Saturday evening the 9th May. The bill to raise an army of volunteers was passed on Wednesday the 13th, on which day the President sent for Gen. Scott, and communicated to him his desire to entrust him with the command in person. So far every thing was done in good faith, and under the influence of the fear which the whole country entertained in that evil day for the fate of Gen. Taylor. No sooner, however, had the fact become known that Gen. Scott was to go to the Rio Grande, than the President-makers in the two Houses of Congress took the alarm, and are well known to have remonstrated with the President against giving Gen. Scott the command. The old soldier had already a large party in favor of running him for the Presidency; and if he should gain new laurels on the Rio Grande, there would be no possibility of arresting his progress to the Presidential Chair. It is apparent that these considerations had their effect.

When Gen. Scott saw the law of the 13th May, he at once saw its defects, viz: that it provided no sufficient staff for the new army, and that an additional Lieutenant would be required for each company. He prepared a bill, (as was his duty as the head of the Army,) to remedy these defects, which he handed to the Secretary of War, on the 17th, urging its immediate presentation to the Military Committee of the two Houses. This bill, however, was suffered to pass without any movement. On the 19th, the Secretary sent himself to the Senate Committee, (a most unusual thing,) and presented to them the bill of Gen. Scott; very materially altered, without his knowledge, (it being usual and proper to consult him upon all such bills,) by the addition of two new sections, the one providing for the appointment of two new Major Generals and four Brigadier Generals in the regular army, then comprising only 7,000 men; the other providing the appointment of the full number of militia Major Generals and Brigadier Generals, to command the volunteers. This would have made in all nineteen general officers in the army to command 10 or 12,000 men, whereas there were but 23 at any one time in the war of 1812 to command an army of 60,000 men.

"It seemed a most unavoidable conclusion that these six new regular generals were to be appointed in the first place, on the specific principle, to reward so many partisans; and to supersede Scott, Taylor, and others in the command of the war against Mexico; and, finally at its conclusion, that it was designed to retain in service the partisan generals and dismiss those older in commission and who had fought their way to distinction and rank. No one in Washington at the time doubted that such was the purpose."

"On the 19th, General Scott accidentally heard of the first section of this bill, and early on the 20th received a printed copy of it. With this in hand, and aware of the Secretary's visit to the Senate's committee, he immediately waited on the Secretary of War, and between them passed a conversation something to this effect, as it has been related, we doubt not with substantial accuracy in Washington.

"Gen. S. Why, Mr. Secretary, this first section adding six generals to the regular army?"

"The Secretary. You know that we have called for some twenty old thousand twelve-month volunteers, and may have occasion for the remainder of the 50,000."

"Gen. S. That is the answer I expected would be given to the public, but here is your second providing a full number of militia generals for the command of those volunteers. No, sir; apprehend the six new generals are designed to supersede Taylor, myself, and others in the command against Mexico, and at the end of this war to displace all the present generals who may not consent to put Democracy above God and country."

"The Secretary gave Gen. Scott no assurance against either apprehension."

"Being again on business the same evening (May 20), the Secretary undertook to lecture Gen. Scott for not having flown to the Rio Grande many weeks, if not months, ahead of the twelve-month volunteers he was to take with him, although he had been by night and by day incessantly engaged at work with the Secretary for the week preceding the commencement of this lecture; and all this time not a day had been suggested or assigned for his departure; not a word of dissatisfaction was uttered by the Secretary; nor a line of orders or instructions for the government of Scott in the distant and most important command, Nay, Scott's letter to Taylor, of 18th May, which was twice submitted to and approved by the Secretary, expressly stated that he (Scott) did not expect to assume the command before a portion at least of the twelve-month volunteers could reach their destination—probably not before the middle of August."

"The Secretary and Gen. Scott were in like manner constantly working together up to six o'clock in the evening of May 25th, when General Scott had gone home for half an hour, habitually to take a hasty dinner, when advantage was taken of that short absence by the Secretary to transmit his letter of that date conveying the President's censure. The offices of both are in the same building; they had been much together during the day; the Secretary knew that Gen. Scott was at the time laboring under the impression that he was undoubtedly at work, amidst constant and unavoidable interruptions, preparing the details of the future army movements; he knew too, that no order had been given to Gen. Scott to depart by the command and that the General himself understood that he was not expected to assume the command until the new levies should be in the field;

and yet, under this state of fact, such were the mode and the time adopted by the Secretary to transmit that letter.

Moreover, three hours from the receipt of this letter of the Secretary, taking from Scott the command against Mexico, Gen. Scott had sent up his first letter of the 25th instant, stating that, from the progress made by the Secretary and himself in preparing the heavy reinforcements (regular and militia) to march against Mexico, he (Scott) expected to be ready to set out to regulate the movements of those reinforcements, to proceed and to command them on their arrival on the Rio Grande. Not at all anticipating such a letter as he received a few hours after from the Secretary, Scott's motive in appraising him that in three days he would be ready to start was in part, to enable the Secretary to have the necessary written orders drawn up—on such an occasion properly a Cabinet affair—for the government of the commander on such important and distant service."

Such seems to be a reliable history of this despicable intrigue and conspiracy, which, unfortunately, Gen. Scott was not politician enough to see through and foil. He was naturally irritated and disgusted, and under the influence of these feelings he wrote two improper letters, the first complaining of such treatment, and the second attempting to repair his error by gross flattery of the President and Secretary. That he was to blame no one denies; but the triumph of his enemies will be short-lived. What they have thus succeeded in keeping him out of the field, they are compelled to employ him at Washington in making all those arrangements for the army which Secretary Marcy ought to be (but is not) competent to make.

Gen. Scott and Gen. Jackson were never friendly; but yet Gen. Jackson entrusted him with the management of what was near being the civil war in South Carolina, and with the Black Hawk war. Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Tyler entrusted him with the Creek war and Canadian commotions; but Mr. Polk was afraid to let him earn any new laurels on the Rio Grande.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That JAMES B. SHEPARD, the Locofoco Candidate for Governor, is in favor of a DIRECT TAXATION, in preference to a Tariff.

That he is in favor of Currency, which will neither answer to pay Taxes, or pass for money.

That he is in favor of the odious Sub Treasury, which has been so repeatedly rebuked by the People.

That he speaks of Bank Officers as a "set of desperate fellows, fit for any thing, but most of all fit for the gallows."

That he voted in the Internal Improvement Convention of 1838, in favor of the State's guaranteeing the payment of \$500,000 for the Raleigh and Gaston Road.

That he owned 50 shares of this Rail Road Stock, which he has made a mock sale of several times, and then it back afterwards when he had no object to accomplish by devaluing his interest in the Road.

That he does not believe the Bonds of indemnity given by the Raleigh and Gaston Road Stockholders, are recoverable, and that, with such an opinion, he is the last man to be elected Governor.—*Rail Register.*

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That the sum proposed by the friends of the Administration, as a compensation for the soldiers who were to fight in the Mexican war, was the poor piffling amount of seven dollars a month, while they were pocketing the public money themselves at the tune of eight dollars a DAY!

That Mr. Stewart, a noble and liberal hearted Whig, with a proper sympathy and just regard for the poor soldier, moved the following amendment:

"Sec. 2. And he it further enacted, That the pay of all Volunteers in the Mexican War, shall be nine dollars and fifty cents per month; that those who serve to the end of the War, and the heirs of those who die in service be allowed one hundred and fifty acres of land."

That this proposition was supported by the Whigs; and that the Democrats, in a body voted against it. Let the honest, hard-fisted yeomanry of the country, who have to fight its battles, treasure these facts in their memories.—*Star.*

First Fruits.—We understand that a number of orders for iron to be manufactured and furnished in this State, have, since the passage of McKay's bill, been withdrawn. Many iron contracts have been abandoned; and the offers for pig iron have been from two to three dollars per ton less than before the action of Congress.

Philadelphia North American.

Another Freshet in the Roanoke.—It is our unpleasant duty to state that there is another Freshet in the Roanoke, which covers all the young Corn planted since the late Freshet. The crops on the high lands and higher portions of the low lands are free.

The quantity of corn destroyed on the Roanoke by the late Freshet is estimated at 100,000 Barrels—besides large quantities of Wheat, Oats, Peas, &c.

Halifax Republican.

Most unfortunate Affair.—The feelings of this community have been painfully shocked by intelligence of a fatal encounter at Bishop's Muster Ground on Saturday last, between B. F. Atkins and Archibald McDiarmid, Esquires, which terminated in the almost instantaneous death of the latter gentleman. Mr. Atkins was an independent democratic candidate for a seat in the House of Commons; and in addressing the people took ground against the regular nominee of a Convention of that party. The nomination was warmly sustained by Mr. McD., and difficulties had sprung up between them, gradually thickening as the canvass progressed, until the fatal termination above stated. Mr. McDiarmid received a pistol wound in the right breast. Mr. Atkins immediately surrendered himself to the officers of justice, and an examination will take place this day.

Not attached by any party ties to these gentlemen, we may be permitted to mingle our own with the universal feeling of grief, at the occurrence. Our acquaintance with the parties was but slight, but if we may judge from the warmth of friendship which such has inspired among the best people in the county, they were deserving of that deep sympathy which the unfortunate occurrence has produced, as well for themselves as for the very extensive family connection of each.

Fayetteville Observer.

HIGHLAND MESSENGER.

Published weekly, except on Sundays and Public Holidays, by
W. M. A. GRAHAM,
OF CHANCE COUNTY.

Messrs. HANSON & TUTTLE, American Newspaper Subscribers and Advertising Agents, No. 1 Post Office Building, corner of Hanover and Beecher streets, New York, are Agents for this paper in that city.

After our published account of the speaking at Hendersonville, by Messrs. Shepard and Clingman, was in type, we received from an esteemed friend a second and more extended notice of the debate, which we did not deem it necessary to publish, as the principal points in the discussion which have taken place between the candidates for Governor are already known to most of our readers. We are thankful, nevertheless, to our friend for his attention.

MR. SHEPARD IN THIS DISTRICT.

Mr. Shepard was required to deliver a point where he spoke in this Congressional District. This fact alone would satisfy us that the gallant Whigs of the First District, upon whom so much depends, are properly aroused to the importance of throwing their whole weight into the ballot-box at the approaching struggle. Shepard was replied to at this place and at Waynesville by his opponent, Gov. Graham, at Franklin and Murphy by M. Francis, Esq.; at Hendersonville, Morganton, and Rutherfordton by the Hon. T. L. Clingman. At all of these places the people have given unequivocal proofs that they are satisfied with their present excellent Governor.

Right here we wish to impress on the minds of our friends in this Congressional District some important truths, to which we fear they have not given that attention their importance demands. We allude to the election of members to the Legislature. The next session of the Legislature will be one of great importance. In addition to the weighty matters of aboriginal character which will come before that body, one U. S. Senator is certainly to be elected—probably two. Judge Mangum's term expires shortly, and it is more than probable that Mr. Haywood will go into the President's Cabinet, in which event of course there will be two vacancies to fill. Now we wish the voters of North Carolina to bear these things in mind, when selecting men to represent them in the Legislature. Would you be represented for the next six years in the Senate of the nation by two Locofocos? We know you do not desire this. Then send men to the Legislature who will carry out your wishes.

Whigs of Cherokee, Macon, Haywood, Buncombe, Yancey, Henderson, McDowell, Burke, all, all of you! Remember the importance of sending none but Whigs, tried and true; to the next Legislature!

The Democrats have no hope of electing their candidate for Governor. Their whole aim is to secure the Legislature, and as a consequence the two Senators. But we have too much confidence in the integrity of the Whigs of North Carolina to believe that they can be thus duped and wheedled out of their rights.

The following appeal to the west, is from the Raleigh Register. On behalf of our Whig brethren of the mountains, we promise our devoted and enthusiastic brother of the Register that his expectations shall be realized—and that we will give Graham a heavier majority than he received at the last election. A very few days will show the character of our prediction.

ATTENTION!

Whigs ofutherford, Buncombe, Henderson, Cherokee, Haywood, Macon, Burke and McDowell.

The Whig party throughout the State have their eyes turned upon you, in expectation of a glorious rally, and a complete rout of Locofocoism from the Mountain fastnesses of the Old North State. Firm, well-tried, and invincible, always to be relied on in the day of trial, your Whig brethren of the East call upon you to rush to the rescue of those conservative principles which are the only surety for the safety, perpetuity and advancement of our Republican Institutions. Desperate efforts have been, and greater will be made, to secure a Loco Foco triumph in North Carolina. Tremendous exertions will be made to carry the Legislature, and thereby secure to the Locofoco party another Senator of that caste, to misrepresent a Whig constituency in the U. S. Senate. Unparalleled trickery will be resorted to, to inveigle the voters of the Whig State of North Carolina into the support of the Locofoco candidate for Governor, J. B. Shepard. The campaign has already shown us that no method will be left untried to effect these objects. Are you prepared to meet them? Are you organized, and ready to give them a broadside, that will expunge their destructive and dangerous principles from your health-giving region? We believe you are—then let every man do his duty to his country and his party, and see that the whole Whig strength is put forth in your respective precincts and counties. It is due to our gallant Graham, who has been traduced and vilified as never a Gubernatorial candidate was before, that we should give him a signal, an overwhelming triumph. We owe it to our principles, that they go not unrepeated in the U. S. Senate, that we should have a decided majority in the next Legislature. Will you do your whole duty? We anticipate your response, and feel confident that on the 6th of August such a rally will be made in your respective counties as will put to flight every opponent of the pure principles of the Whig party. Let us have 5,000 majority! What say you all?

Remarks on the Penitentiary Question.

Mr. Editor—In the communication I sent you last, I expressed my opinions and commented on the subject at some length. Thinking it might be beneficial, I propose to give some additional evidence on the subject. I believe that what I advanced in my former communications has silenced or set the parties that were so warm in opposition to the system, nearer their proper place than they would otherwise have been. The day for voting is fast approaching. On next Thursday you will have the last opportunity that all probability will ever occur in your day and generation, for manifesting your approbation of the Penitentiary system. I trust the advocates of the proposed institution will at that day make an effort worthy of the cause. Prepare yourselves with the necessary information in regard to the cost, as that seems to be the great scare crow.

I cannot here refrain from impressing the minds of voters with the great objects we have in view in the proposed system of punishment. It will be a place of labor, where manual is taught in silence, a place of cleanliness, where regular labor, followed by solitary confinement.

THE SHERIFF.

This gentleman has one qualification for the gubernatorial chair, which is not possessed by his opponent. We mean his voracious and brooding disposition. If, should he ever reach the post to which the new officers, he cannot convince his opponents of the correctness of his views on any given question, he will—perhaps—dog it into them. He takes great pains to have it understood that he will take personal vengeance on the who may dare to be too bold in their opposition to him. A year or two since, an unfortunate runder, he wrestled to ground the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, and to engulf him alive, for having presumed to speak so freely of the public course of his would-be Excellency. We believe, however, that the aforesaid editor still lives. And during the present canvass, he got into a graceful fight with a gentleman in the eastern part of the State, and we believe challenged him to fight a duel. And this ain't all, by a awful sight! He even had the impudence to parallel—the cannibalism of our day—threaten the total demoralization of the little Editor of the Messenger! Ye gods! was the like ever heard of! We suppose our little "carrot" would hardly make a breakfast for the voracious gentleman. Be thanks to his generous heart, or some other cause, he is related, and has declined eating us, at least for the present.

A valient Governor would Jimmy Shepard make!

EAST TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY.

The attention of the reader is directed to the advertisement, in another column, of this popular institution of learning. The State has liberally aided this University, and every advantage that money can procure has been brought in to add to its usefulness; and it now stands second to none in the south-west. The distinguished President, and the other Officers of the University, are gentlemen of the first order of learning and ability. The attention of parents and guardians and of young men desirous of taking a regular collegiate course, is earnestly invited to an examination of the advantages offered by East Tennessee University.

A very destructive fire occurred at Fayetteville on the morning of the 22d inst. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Fayetteville seems to be a doomed city. It will be remembered that a large portion of the city was burnt about a year since; and now when she is just recovering from that misfortune, another heavy loss, of the same kind, befalls her.

We are indebted to the Hon. W. P. Mangum of the Senate for the annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents. Also to Gen. Dockery, Rep. from this State, for a document and to Mr. Winthrop, Rep. from Massachusetts, for a copy of his able speech at the Tariff.

GOOD NEWS.

The two Houses of Congress have agreed to adjourn on the 10th of August. The people throughout the length and breadth of the nation will rejoice at the dispersion of the weak and profligate men who comprise the majority of the present Congress.

It is stated in the French papers that a meteoric stone lately fell upon a barn near Bagneres de Luchan, in the south of France, and in a few minutes the whole building was wrapped in flames. All the cattle and horses in the barn were consumed.

We find in the Madison (Ga.) Miscellaneous of the 18th inst., a call for a meeting of the citizens of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, for a personal interchange of the results of their experience in planting and internal improvement, accompanied (when convenient) by an exhibition of the products of the farms and plantations. It is proposed to hold the meeting at the Stone Mountain, in De Kalb county, on the first Friday in August. The call is signed by about 40 citizens of Georgia, headed by George W. Crawford.

A fire broke out in Nantucket on the 13th inst., and raged until three or four hundred houses, with nearly all their contents, were destroyed. Estimated loss one million dollars.

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