

the formation of new parties afford scope for the display of its active and varied powers. That great poet, John Milton was no cloistered hermit, no literary aristocrat, fed on the bounties of some English Macenas. His fortune was cast in the midst of revolution and political changes. The wall of his glory was built in troublous times. It was not Milton the recluse, but Milton who plunged at once into the storm of both political and theological controversy, that gave the world that inimitable production, the Paradise Lost. And the history of some portions of the United States will show, that literature of a high order, and widely diffused may flourish where party feeling runs high, and where liberty of thought and liberty of conscience are the most perfect. The lower classes in this country can boast of more intelligence, than those either in the British dominions, or on the continent of Europe. A pure and chaste literature, with an influence properly exerted, will control, and shape the tastes and the habits of any people. But he that would scale the ladder of literary fame here, must endeavor to draw his countrymen along with him, to exalt their minds, improve their taste, and demonstrate the important truth, that intellectual refinement may be happily blended with republican manners. So intimately are the different classes of our country connected, and dependent on each other, that they must in some degree rise and fall with each other. No man however great or learned should seem to surpass his countrymen so far, as to go entirely out of their sight. And with this prudent regard to the feelings and the prejudices of the public, it will be found that no government on earth is so favorable for the promotion of literature as a free and enlightened republic.

The question then presents itself to our mind, shall our young men, voluntarily cut themselves off from all those pleasurable sensations which arise from the cultivation of the mind, and plunge wholly into those sordid pursuits, which Midas like, would turn all things into gold. Shall the nobler powers of the soul be neglected for the cultivation and strengthening of the sensuous and baser passions? Does man live only amass wealth, to storn his way through a fretful agitated life, and to leave his toil-gotten gains to those who will squander them with the ruin of their own souls? No; this must not be. Man even in his lost and ruined state, has a soul susceptible of very high enjoyments. He has an intellect to reason, and a taste that can feast, in many a rich banquet, on the literary productions of this and other ages. When all the world around is one stormy, agitated arena of business, contest, and disappointment, the man of letters, unconnected in his study may hold undisturbed and sweet communion with the great of distant climes and other ages. He has a home within himself. He is possessed of resources of pure enjoyments of which the rude and unlearned never dreamed. Discouraging at will, with Plato, and Aristotle, with Bacon, and Locke, and Brown, and Macaulay, and Turner, and Wilson, and Chalmers, and Dwight, the little events that constantly occur around him, are unheeded, unfeeling, unseem. With Hume and Hallam, he may paint on a vivid imagination the most brilliant events of the last two thousand years. With Niebuhr and Gibbon, he may image the proud mistress of the world, rising like the eclipsed orb of day, into mighty, but gloomy grandeur, and then sinking into the long, dark night of the middle ages. With Alison and Napier, he may follow that prodigy of modern times, who held Europe in terror, and raised up and cast down thrones at his pleasure. In his retirement he sees the smoke and the carnage of the battle field, and the exploits of the mighty general, views the landscape and the mountain scenery of the learned, scans the machinations of the skilled statesman, sings with the poets and soars with the orator.

And how different the feeling produced by feasting the mind on the riches of these productions, from that engendered by the party slang scattered daily on ten thousand sheets throughout the length and breadth of the land. In the one we find truth, and the noble grappling of great minds, like Milton's angels hurling the upturn mountains of heaven at each other. In the other species of reading low slander and bitter invective are dealt out unsparingly, to the disgrace of both the republican and the christian name.

And the reading of books and periodicals of a high character is not only productive of real pleasure, but a source of power. "Knowledge is power," is a maxim that has never been controverted. Every new idea imparted to the mind adds just so much to the strength and influence of the recipient. Wealth may not once be brought into comparison with it. Wealth is only the senseless, inanimate tool, which intelligence makes use of to effect its purposes. And it is a truth in the history of nations, that that people who are endowed with the highest order of intellect have always lorded it over the others. The wealth of an ignorant, imbecile people only presents a lure, to lead on others more intelligent and energetic to their conquest. The words of the inspired writer, that "Wisdom is better than weapons of war," we suppose have never been disputed. And if the testimony of history be true, the saying was fully verified when Archimedes the Mathematician of Syracuse, by his skill, so long baffled the projects of an experienced Roman general.

But we cannot detain you longer, on either the pleasure or the power arising from the possession of knowledge. Its benefits must be apparent to every reflecting mind. And its acquisition is not only desirable, but imperative on every free citizen of our country. Without intelligence our liberties are not worth the name. While ignorant of our high destinies, our rights and our duties as citizens we are ever liable to be despoiled of them. Ignorance is the dark murky atmosphere in which corruption is degenerated, and where demagogues delight to carry on their nefarious schemes, not daring to come to the light, "lest their deeds should be reproved." Every young man who would lay claim to the appellation of patriot, should be a reading man. The history of our own country especially, should be familiar in all its details. The great agitating questions that divide our nation into different parties, should be investigated and understood in all their bearings upon the welfare of our country at large, above and irrespective of the interests of a party. Truth, and truth alone should be sought after, for its own sake, that the best schemes should be carried through, the good rewarded, and the wicked punished. And these duties are not the peculiar province of any class of men. All are equally interested, and all alike responsible. No one may shift off the labor of reading and understanding for himself, and forming his own opinions, without downright criminality and self injustice. Esau like, he sells his birth-right for a mess of pottage. "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance." But the ignorant man sleeps on his post, while the strong man armed comes upon and spoils him of his richest treasures. And this is not the work of a single day: it is a diligent persevering labor for life. It requires one vigorous, unceasing effort, to keep pace with the improvements of the age, the changes and fluctuations of parties, the machinations of designing men, the new measures brought before the public mind, and the application of these to the interests of our country.

We require years of toil and patient investigation, to fit a man for the business of husbandry, mechanic arts, and the learned professions. And in this we act wisely. No one is learned in anything by intuition. And is the man who springs mushroom-like from the deep vale of ignorance, without reading and without experience, prepared to rule the State, and sway Senates with his voice? Is it not the testimony of the greatest and wisest statesmen, that to understand the complicated machinery of government, and to devise and carry out great beneficial measures for the good of a nation, require long years of experience and careful investigation. And when we look at the momentous consequences that must flow from the official duties of our public men, the empire they wield over the destinies of our country, and the dangers arising from a mistaken policy, we are led to exclaim, with the inspired writer, in relation to a different affair, "Who is sufficient for these things?"

And if the great, the good, and the wise have erred, in the honesty of their hearts, and failed in projecting the best schemes for their country's welfare, who shall be found able to improve by their experience and to devise better plans for

happier results? Young Gentlemen, in your hands, and in the hands, of your contemporaries will ere long be placed the destinies of our beloved country. The bright luminaries of our political constitution will soon set. Some have already gone down, and others are just sinking below the horizon. And who will rise to fill their place? In your ranks the individuals must be found. You must qualify yourselves for the responsible stations filled by the great spirits of the republic. The venerated Father of his country has long since fallen. He sleeps in quiet on the banks of his own Potomac. He once obeyed the call of his countrymen, and came to their rescue. He struck the sword from the tyrant's hand, and told us we were free. And when again shall the world behold his equal? And who among us shall stand like him, against an invading enemy, lead our armies to battle, and in the midst of defeat and carnage renew his unearthly calls to his countrymen to return to the bloody fight? And many of those noble spirits who defended our nation's honor, in later times are gone; others are just lingering on the verge of time. He, who, thirty years ago, sustained the shock of Britain's mightiest host on the plains of New Orleans, has just bowed his head, and given up the ghost. He can never again stand with his brave and patriotic bands, in defence of the weak and helpless of our land. And where are those giants in intellect and eloquence, whose power has been so long felt in the councils of the nation? O where is that voice, that has rung its placid notes in the halls of our national Legislature, and negotiated peace for us beyond the mighty waters, for the last forty years. Where now is the great Pacificator of our country, whose soothing words so often quenched the flames of civil discord, and said to the wild waves, "Peace, be still?" He is gone forever from the arena of party strife, where no shaft of malice can reach him. He is gone to the enjoyment of that rest, which is the rightful, and the richest guerdon of his virtues. But to his country he is no more. In the home of his love he will spend the remnant of a long and useful life; unless amid the jarring elements of Northern and Southern interests, meeting again in deadly hate, our country should call him forth, like Cincinnatus from his plough, to save her from threatened ruin. And when he is gone from the scenes of this world, what clime, what age, what century will produce his like?

But I forbear to eulogize further the great and good of our land. Their history is before you: go ye and be like them. And though you may not equal them in their powers, you can rival and surpass them in their virtues. Patriotism is not a boon granted to a privileged few. Like religion, it is free to all that will accept it. Then taking great and good men for your exemplars, scan their whole lives, imitate their virtues, and eschew their errors. Let their faults stand out in bold relief, as beacon lights to warn you of the rocks on which they struck. Be diligent and persevering, in every good word and work, and success will crown your efforts.

The student who trims the midnight lamp, and racks his fevered brain, in storing his mind with rich intellectual treasures, to prepare himself for usefulness and honor, will not lose his reward. The hours which he spends in deep thought, and patient investigation, while others are buried in sleep, or indulging in the nocturnal revel, are not time unprofitably squandered. When he comes forth from the recess of his study, with mind swelling with pent up thought, and with tongue vocal with "words that burn," an admiring and generous world will grant him his meed of applause. Opposition unprovoked from little and illiberal spirits will meet the honestly aspiring student, at every step of his progress. Every inch he ascends up to the place, "where Fame's proud Temple stands," will be disputed by those who may, from wealth and family influence chance to stand above him, and by those who, in an intellectual point of view, are only just high enough, serpent-like to bite his heel. Envy, the basest passion ever engendered in the dark chambers of the pit, will wing her poisoned shaft. But if he put on the whole armor of virtue, and take the shield of firmness, and the sword of diligence and perseverance, he advances to certain victory. He may be dismayed, but not overthrown, discouraged and cast down, but not destroyed. All ill natured, and illiberal opposition will eventually flee before him, and retire to those dark recesses that suit its vile genius. Ignoble and inglorious, the indolent and the vicious will fall far behind and below him, and go to their own place, "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

You may have stood upon the seashore and watched the rolling in of the tide. Wave follows wave, dashing the white spray on the surface of the deep. Every billow that rolls to the beach is stopped, and driven back. The stubborn cliff says, "hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther." One wave is broken; but the next rises a little higher. And the sea itself continues to arise, and advance, until it sweeps over its barriers, and covers the land with its sounding waters.

This happily illustrates the course of the young man, when he first sets out in the world. Every attempt to raise himself in respectability and usefulness, will be strenuously resisted. Some one will have power to foil him, and that power he will use. But one defeat only lays the foundation for a more vigorous and successful effort. And gaining experience, and fresh courage, each disaster, his skill, and his confidence in himself increase, until he boldly, and triumphantly rides over all opposition. The energetic, the persevering, and the virtuous must, and will ascend to a proud eminence.

And this, Young Gentlemen, is your privilege, it is your imperative duty. Seek them, objects high and ennobling to the mind. Seek wisdom, for she is above rubies, and her votaries will never be ashamed of her. Drink deep of the Pivarian streams that flow out, and fertilize and beautify the wide extent of the region of mind.

But especially, seek that knowledge that cometh down from above, which teaches us not only our duty and our importance here, but our destiny for eternity. Give your hearts to God, wholly and unreservedly. Let all your motives, and all your efforts be for his immediate and ultimate glory. Then they will meet his approbation, will be sanctified by his spirit, and carried to successful issue. This is your most reasonable service. It is the noblest work of man, to serve him who endowed him with noble powers, and can give him an excellent reward. "Seek first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness," and all other needful blessings will be given you.

The U. S. Gazette publishes an extract of a letter from London, stating that "the most gigantic and extraordinary preparations are making in all the dockyards and military depots in the country;" and further, that should "Mr. Polk make, in his annual message, so unwise a speech as he did on the 4th of March last, we may expect an immediate declaration of war, and simultaneously the sailing of innumerable war steamers to bombard your seaports without any further notice."

The Gazette says that this letter is from one of the most respectable of their citizens, who resides in England and has ample means of observation. It is very stupid nevertheless. Of course nobody will believe that England will do any such thing. The British statesmen know well enough that the President cannot act without Congress, and that his recommendations are nothing without the sanction of that body.—True, if Mr. Polk goes for immediate occupation, and re-echoes the declaration of "the whole of Oregon or none," she will have good reason to "make ready;" and she no doubt will; but she is not going to declare war until forced to do so by our own actual proceedings. England don't want to fight about Oregon—nothing short of the hazarding of her honor and her rights, can induce her to undertake a war about that country, and nothing, in our opinion, but madness, or a most culpable and corrupt process of party scheming, on this side of the Atlantic, will place her in such an emergency.

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION—ITS RESOLUTIONS.

The Memphis Convention, which has attracted so much attention, adjourned on the 15th instant. During that day Gen. Gaines made a long speech on the importance of a system of Railroads, connecting the Atlantic and Mississippi, and extending even to Rio Grande. Different committees made reports—among them one from Col. Gadsden, from the Committee on "Railroad connection between the Mississippi and Southern Atlantic ports." Mr. B. B. Minor made a report "on the warehousing system," advocating that system as important to the interests of the South and West. A minority report, however, pronouncing the question one not proper for the consideration of the Convention at this time, was adopted.

On motion of Ex-Governor Jones of Tennessee, all the propositions before the Convention were referred to a committee, of which he was made chairman. This committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That the reports of the various committees, and such documents accompanying them, as the supervising committee may select, be printed with the proceedings of this Convention.

2. Resolved, That the communication between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior, afforded by the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and their principal tributaries, is indispensable to the defence of the country in time of war, and essential also to its commerce.

3. Resolved, That the improvement and preservation of those great rivers are objects as strictly national as any other preparation for the defence of the country; and that such improvements are deemed by this Convention impracticable, by State or individual enterprise, and call for appropriations of money by the General Government.

4. Resolved, That the deepening of the mouth of the Mississippi so as to pass ships of the largest class, cost what it may, is work worthy of the nation, and would greatly promote the general prosperity.

5. Resolved, That if the policy of re-inforcing our Navy with war steamers be adopted, the Western waters are proper sources of supply abounding as they do in iron, the best material for the construction of such vessels—also in copper and lead, important materials for munitions of war. In the same region, also, provisions are cheap, and the skill required for the construction and navigation of steamers ample, as is evinced in the possession by these waters of the largest steam commercial marine in the world.

6. Resolved, That the project of connecting the Mississippi river with the Lakes of the North, by a ship canal, and thus with the Atlantic Ocean, is a measure worthy of the enlightened consideration of Congress.

7. Resolved, That the intercourse between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast ought to be preserved unimpeded, and that ample military and naval defences, and additional light houses and beacons, should be established along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, at the most eligible points for that purpose.

8. Resolved, That the Gulf and Lake coasts are greater than the Atlantic seaboard; that the interests to be defended in one quarter are quite as important and altogether as national as those in the other, and that the expenditures will fall short of what has been freely voted for the coast defences on the Atlantic.

9. Resolved, That it be recommended to Congress to establish a national armory and foundry at some point on the western waters, at as early a period as practicable.

10. Resolved, That the marine hospitals on the western and southwestern waters, whose construction has been commenced or authorized by Congress, ought to be prosecuted to completion with the least practical delay.

11. Resolved, That the mail serving the west and south, requires great improvements in speed and regularity, and particularly on the western waters; that measures ought to be taken also for the prompt extension of the Magnetic Telegraph into or through the Mississippi valley.

12. Resolved, That millions of acres of the public domain lying on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, now worthless, for the purpose of cultivation, might be reclaimed by throwing up embankments, so as to prevent overflow, and that the Convention recommend to Congress to take such measures as may be deemed expedient to accomplish that object, by grant of said lands or an appropriation of money.

13. Resolved, That the connection of the South Atlantic sea-board with the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, by railroads, is a policy urgently demanded by the superior facility it affords for the social intercourse of the people living on the shores of those waters, the Railroad being unrivalled by any other artificial structure for speed, certainty and economy of travel and transportation.

14. Resolved, That the profit afforded by such works on investments of capital, and the great extent and success to which they have been conducted by private companies, renders railroads the favorites of private enterprise. We trust the several States interested will promptly grant all the facilities to private companies required; and this Convention recommends to its members to use their influence with the several State Legislatures in promoting this object.

15. Resolved, That as many of the projected Rail Roads pass through the public land, this Convention recommends to Congress to grant to the respective companies not only the right of way, but alternate sections of public land on the route, as we believe that the increased value conferred by these works on the residue of the public land would be at least equal to the value of such grant.

16. Resolved, That efficient measures should be taken by the General Government to remove and prevent the recurrence of the obstructions in the St. Louis harbor.

17. Resolved, That a dry dock and convenient arrangements for the repairing and refitting of Government vessels should be established at suitable points on the Gulf of Mexico.

18. Resolved, That two committees of five persons each be appointed by the chair, to memorialize Congress and address the people on the subject embraced in these resolutions.

The report of the Committee was received, and the resolutions adopted by the Convention, as also the following:

19. Resolved, That it is expedient that Congress should make an appropriation of money for the purpose of completing the military road from the west bank of the Mississippi opposite Memphis, through the swamps to the highlands in Arkansas, in the direction of the military posts on the Western frontier.

The usual complimentary vote was passed in courtesy to the officers, and the Convention adjourned at 10 o'clock, P. M.

MEMPHIS CONVENTION—MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

A correspondent of the N. O. Bee furnishes the following sketch of the speech of Mr. Calhoun on the occasion of his election to preside over the deliberations of the Convention:

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Calhoun addressed the Convention in a speech of about an hour's duration. I can only furnish you at present with a brief outline of this effort. After explaining the objects of the call of the Convention, he remarked that there were three great portions of our Union here present for the similar object of ascertaining how much has been or could be done to develop their resources and promote their interests. The first portion, the mighty Valley of the Mississippi; the second, that region of country which stretches from the Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic coast; the third, that portion which extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Mexican shores. These he looked upon as the great agricultural portions of our country, capable of producing cotton and breadstuffs not only for this country but the entire world. Independently of these, were the staple productions of lead in the North, sugar in the South, and hemp and tobacco in the West, produced in a similar ratio. The Annexation of Texas, when consummated, would add another large sugar region. Now, the only way to obtain fair remunerating prices for our products was by commensurate cheap, free and ready transit of them to other parts of the world.

Mr. Calhoun next adverted to the mighty stream, the recipient of a thousand tributaries, which rolled along the foot of these bluffs, bearing upon its bosom the produce of the "Great Valley"—the necessity of aiding its navigation by art, and the advantages, either in time of peace or war that would be derived from connecting it by railroad with other portions of the Union; by connecting Memphis and Charleston by means of a railroad, the distance of transportation of freights and passengers would be reduced two-thirds, and the delays and dangers incident upon river and ocean navigation over 2,000 miles in extent around the Florida Keys, upon which not less than \$500,000 per annum was lost in merchandise and shipping, would be avoided, while the distance would be shortened to about 700 miles, which could be accomplished in three days.

The termination of the Alleghany chain of mountains in Georgia left a vast plain between the proposed points of location, interrupted only by the river bluffs of the Tennessee, which were easily overcome. It was an astonishing fact, remarked Mr. Calhoun, that all the different railroads which had been surveyed and proposed, for the purpose of connecting the Atlantic with the West and South, must concentrate at Atlanta, Georgia. The two railroads from the Atlantic—from Charleston and Savannah—the projected railroad from Knoxville, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola, are all of necessity compelled to concentrate at that point. Mr. Calhoun then alluded to the necessity of connecting the Valley of the St. Lawrence with the Valley of the Mississippi by means of ship canals, at the same time adverting to the advantages of certain and speedy communication which the Southern routes would offer when compared with the Northern routes, in consequence of the rivers and lakes along the latter being frozen over several months in the year.

I now come to a delicate point, observed Mr. C. It is in regard to what aid may be expected from the General Government in carrying out these projects. He was aware there was a diversity of opinion upon that point. He was himself a strict constructionist, but he hoped they would all harmonize and not act upon a disputed constitutional point. He looked upon the Mississippi river as a GREAT INLAND SEA, as much as the Chesapeake Bay or Northern Lakes, and was as much entitled to the supervision and fostering care of the General Government as either of them. In regard to improvements of minor import, which only benefited individual interests, he contended they should be accomplished by individual enterprise. Such as benefited one particular State,—and those of interest to the country at large, should be accomplished by the General Government. Appropriations for deepening the channels at the mouth of the Mississippi river—for an extended naval station at Pensacola or some other point on the Gulf, and for the fortification of the Tortugas, he considered strictly within the powers of the General Government, but he did not believe that the Government had the constitutional right to subscribe to a railroad. Of the numerous internal improvements made by the Government at the cost of some \$60,000,000, not \$100,000,000 could be realized for them.

He considered that the Government, as the proprietor of the Public Lands in the new States, should transfer the proprietorship to those States, and give them 33 per cent. of the money realized. A vast fund in this manner could be accumulated for purposes of improvement. He then remarked that it was not his wish to bring the subject of the tariff before the Convention, but the great difficulty under which the railroad system labored, was the heavy duty upon iron. The duty upon heavy T. Iron for railroad purposes amounted to \$2,000 per mile to our railroads. He had been informed by a large manufacturer that the article could be manufactured at from \$55 to \$60 per ton.—There were but two manufactories of railroad iron in the U. S. and the increased demand would of course raise the price. He therefore hoped this body would unite in petitioning Congress for the repeal of the duty. He trusted that if any gentlemen were present who entertained views upon the subject differing from his own, they would reply. He considered that the present tariff puts barriers between us and foreign countries, but Congress was the only place for the discussion of the question.

We were now deliberating how to connect this valley with the Atlantic. In less than 20 years we will be deliberating how to connect it with the Pacific. Mr. Calhoun terminated by a felicitous allusion to the boundless resources of our confederacy, depicting with great force and beauty her future destiny, and fervently hoping that our bond of union might endure forever.

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THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thursday last, the day appointed by the Corporate Authorities to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving for privileges and blessings enjoyed during the year past, was observed in this city with every demonstration of concurrence and respect. The Public Offices, Newspaper Offices, and Shops of every description were closed during the day. In the morning the churches were all filled, and appropriate discourses delivered by their Pastors; and the afternoon and evening were characterized by cheerful and friendly intercourse.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY, N. C., DECEMBER 6, 1845.

"Allenda Lux" and "Abolus," unavoidably crowded out this week.



The Whig Meeting in Rowan for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention, mentioned in our last, will take place on Saturday the 20th of December, instant, at the Courthouse in this Town, that day seeming to meet the approbation of our Whig Friends. Let the Republicans turn out in good force. Our opponents are already in the field, crying out to their forces "Take courage from the apathy and backwardness of the Whigs!" They need something to keep their courage up—let them cry and whistle too. But Whigs be up and at them, and Locofocos will take courage backwards.

We publish, in this week's paper, a sermon by Mr. J. A. Wallace. We have done so without first obtaining his consent, presuming, as he had complied with a request from the students of Davidson College to have it printed in pamphlet form, he would have no objection to its publication in the Watchman. It is especially addressed to the young, or rising generation; and we would therefore invite to it the attention of every youth in whose hands it may fall. Indeed it will well repay any person who chooses to read it; and we shall experience a good degree of pleasure in having placed it in the hands of so many persons, a large number of whom, we trust it may benefit; and we feel certain nothing could afford the author more satisfaction.

Election of Mr. Calhoun.—Mr. Calhoun was on Wednesday last elected by the Legislature of S. C. a Senator in the Congress of the United States, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Huger.

Mr. Clay.—It is stated that Mr. Clay is about to visit N. Orleans on business.

A New Orleans correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:—Mr. Clay is expected here very shortly on a visit of business. His friends ought all to join in urging his return to the Senate also, where he and Mr. Calhoun would again be found shoulder to shoulder as they were in 1812.

THE LATE ELECTION IN NEW YORK.

The Albany Evening Journal publishes complete returns of the votes cast in that State at the beginning of this month for State Senators. With the exception of Dutchess they are all copied from the official returns, in the office of the Secretary of State, and furnish the following memoranda: Total Whig vote, 153,875; Locofoco, 154,385; Abolition, 14,965; Native American, 10,182. The majority for the Locofoco Senators over the Whig, in the entire State, is only 510 votes!

The National Intelligencer of the 27th ultimo, says: We learn that Col. Pitchlyn, of the Choctaw nation is now in this city, and will remain during the winter, as the representative of his people, for the purpose of conducting and settling their business with the Government, which mission, we are sure, from the high character of the agent, will be well discharged. Three nations of Indians are now represented here: the Choctaws, Cherokees, and Potawatamies. And the presence of their ambassadors suggests the apprehension that there must have been some defect in the management of their business heretofore, or that they are preparing to assume, it may be, a higher rank as members of the human family, and desire to place their affairs on such a solid basis as will enable them to do so.

It occurs to us that, if some competent pen were at leisure for the task, a series of interesting and instructive articles on Indian affairs, their improvement and prospects, might be given to the public.

The trial of the abolitionists (citizens of Ohio) who were concerned in abducting slaves from Virginia, came on at Parkersburg (Va.) on the 17th instant. The jury found a special verdict, which rested on the question whether the defendants were within the jurisdiction of Virginia at the time of the act, and this is to be settled by the General Court at Richmond. Virginia claims that her jurisdiction extends to the west bank of the Ohio river, and the question is, what is to be regarded the west bank?

We learn by the Mail this morning that the two Houses of Congress met and organized on Monday last at 12 o'clock.—JOHN W. DAVIS, of Indiana, was elected Speaker of the House. Vote: Davis, democrat, 120; Vinton, Whig, 72.—Raleigh Standard, of Dec. 3.